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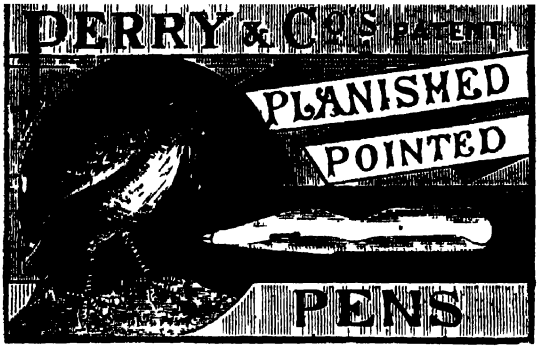

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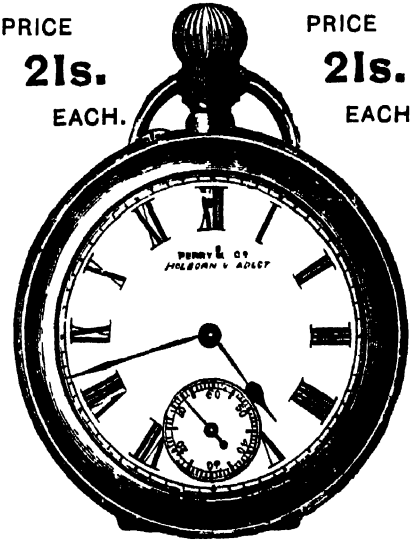

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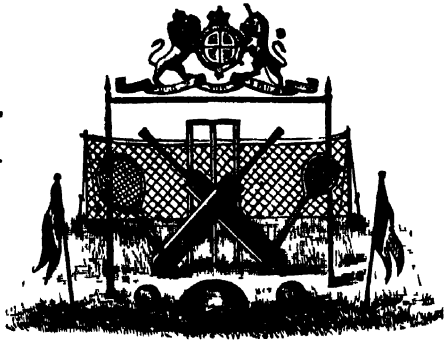

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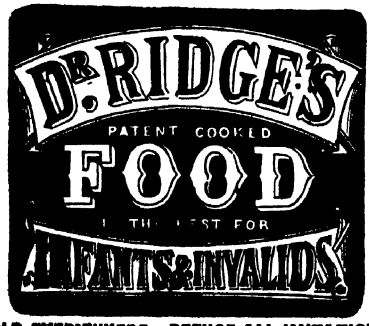

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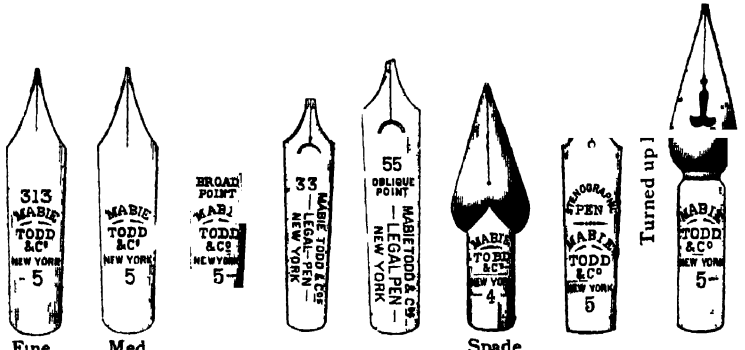

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The Editor again invites communications from all classes of his readers, and will be obliged if any error which may have escaped his notice is pointed out to him. Suggestions made with the view to increase the utility and accuracy of the ANNUAL will also be appreciated.

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HAZELL'S ANNUAL, 1889.

A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day.

Abbott, Rev, Lyman, D.D., was b at Roxbury, Mass, 1835. Educated at New York University, where he graduated in '53. Commenced life as a lawyer in partnership with his brothers, but in '59 severed his connection with the firm, and entered the Congregational ministry in '60, when he was appointed minister of the Congregational Church, Terre Haute, Indiana In '65 Dr. A. became Secretary to the American Union Commission, and, in '67, minister of the New England Congregational Church, New York, which appointment he resigned in '69, in order to devote himself exclusively to literature Dr A has published, amongst other works, "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Laicus, or the Experience of a Layman in a Country Parish, and a "Commentary on the New Testament" He has also edited *The Freedman, The Illustrated Christian Weekly*, and *The Christian Union*. In '87 Dr. Abbott **succeeded** the late **Henry Ward Beecher** as pastor of the **Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn,** New York In a recent number of *The Century* (88) Dr A wrote on the subject of the "New Theology"

Abbreviations, List of. May be classified into initial prefixes of royal personages affixes of rank in orders of knighthood indications of military, naval, or civil service university degrees—diplomas of medical and other licensing bodies—membership of learned institutions—and miscellaneous Those here given occur more or less frequently, and are all of recognised status A few of them are very rarely used. Degrees conferred by some one or all of British, Irish, or Colonial Universities, are indicated by "Univ" Degrees granted only in America, or only so expressed there, are shown by "U.S A." Here it is not unusual to add "Oxon.," "Camb.," "Lond," to indicate the source of the degree. Similarly, medical and scientific *alumni* add an L for London, E for Edinburgh, and I. for Ireland, the relative value of diplomas from bodies of similar name and profession not being always the same. Letter-affixes are employed by Freemasons and similar bodies among themselves, but are only intelligible to the initiated.

A.A. .	Associate of Arts.
A.B. . .	Bachelor of Arts (Univ.). Also describes "able-bodied" seamen.
A.C.A. .	Associate of Chartered Accountants, England and Wales.
A.C.E. .	Associate of the College of Engineering.
A.I.C.E.	Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.K.C. .	Associate King's Coll., Lond.
A.L.S. .	Associate of the Linnean Society.
A.M. . .	Master of Arts (Univ.)
A.M.I.C.E.	Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A.R.A. . .	Associate of the Royal Academy.
A R.S.A. .	Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
B.A. . .	Bachelor of Arts (Univ.).
B.C.L. . .	Bachelor of Civil Law (Univ.).
B.D. . . .	Bachelor of Divinity (Univ.).
B.E., or B. Eng.	Bachelor of Engineering (Univ)
B. es L. .	Bachelier es (contr en les) Lettres (French Univ.).
B L., or B.LL.	Bachelor of Laws (Univ).
B M. . .	Bachelor of Medicine (Univ.).
B.S. . . .	Bachelor of Surgery (Univ.).
B.Sc. . .	Bachelor of Science (Univ.).
Bt., or Bart.	Baronet.
C.B.	Companion of the Order of the Bath.
C.E. .	Civil Engineer.
C.I.E.	Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
C.M. . . .	Master of Surgery (Univ.).
C.M.G. . .	Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.Z.S., or C.M.Z.S.L.	Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London.
C P. .	Clerk of the Peace
C S. .	Clerk to the Signet.
C.S.I.	Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law (Univ).
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity (Univ)
D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery (Univ).
D.G.	*Dei Gratia*, By the grace of God (Royal).
D.L. .	Deputy Lieutenant.
D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature (Univ).
D.M.	Doctor of Music (Univ. U.S A)
D.P.	Doctor of Philosophy (Univ. U S A.)
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science (Univ.).
D.T. .	Doctor of Theology (Univ. U.S.A)
E.I C. or E.I.C.S.	East India Company's Service. *Still used by a few old veterans.* See H E I C.
F.A.S.	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
F.A.S.E.	Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.B.S.E.	Fellow of the Botanic Society of Edinburgh.
F.C.A. .	Fellow of Chartered Accountants, England and Wales
F.C.S. .	Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.C.P.S.	Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F.D. .	*Fidei Defensor*, Defender of the Faith (Royal).

F.E.S. . Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F.G.S. . . Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.K.Q.C.P. Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
F.L.S. . . Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M. . . Field-Marshal.
F.M.R.S. . Foreign Member of the Royal Society.
F.P.S. . . Fellow of the Philological Society.
F.R.A.S. . Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.I. . Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.
F.R.C.P. . Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians —(*Note.* The customary etiquette in indicating the source of medical diplomas is to add L for London, E. or Ed for Edinburgh, I for Ireland In the case of no such terminal *London* is understood)
F.R.C.S. . Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.V.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
F.R.G.S. . Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S. . Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society
F.R.I.B.A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects
F.R.M.C.S. Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.
F.R.M.S. . Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society
F.R.S. . . Fellow of the Royal Society
F.R.S.C. . Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada
F.R.S.E. . Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L. . Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature
F.R.S.L. and E. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh
F.S.A. . . Fellow of the Society of Arts, or Fellow of the Society of Apothecaries, or Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (See F A S)
F.S.S. . . Fellow of the Statistical Society
F.Z.S. . . Fellow of the Zoological Society.
G.C.B. . . Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.
G.C.M.G. . Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I. . Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India
H.B.M. . . Her British Majesty's—*Consul, etc*
H.E. . . . His Excellency—*Viceroy or Governor.*
H.E.I.C. . Honourable East India Company. (See E I.C)
H.H . . His or Her Highness.
H.I.H. . . His or Her Imperial Highness.
H.M. . . His or Her Majesty.
H.R.H. . . His or Her Royal Highness.
H.S.H. . . His or Her Serene Highness.
J.D. . . . Doctor of Laws (Univ. U.S.A.).
J.P. . . . Justice of the Peace.
J.V.D. . . Doctor of both Laws, *i.e.* Canon and Civil (Univ.).
K.B. . . . Knight of the Order of the Bath.
K.C.B. . . Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.
K.C.M.G. . Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I. . Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
K.G. . . Knight of the Order of the Garter.
K.M.G. . . Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K.P. . . . Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
K.T. . . . Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
Kt. . . . Knight.
L.A.C. . . Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries (old style).
L.D.S. . . Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
L.F.P.S. . Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
Litt.D. . . Doctor of Literature (Univ.).
L.K.Q.C.P. Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (Ireland).
LL.B. . . Bachelor of Laws (Univ.).
LL.D. . . Doctor of Laws (Univ.).
LL.M. . . Master of Laws (Univ.).
L.M. . . Licentiate of Midwifery.
L.R.C.P. . Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (E. Edinburgh).
L.R.C.S. . Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (I. Ireland).
L.S.A. . . Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.
L.Th. . . Licentiate of Theology (Univ.).
M.A. . . Master of Arts (Univ).
M.A.I. . . Member of the Anthropological Institute.
M.B. . . Bachelor of Medicine (Univ.)
M.C. . . Master of Surgery (Univ). Also Master of Ceremonies.
M.Ch. . . Master of Surgery (Univ).
M.C.S. . . Madras Civil Service
M.C.P. . . Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.C.P.S. . Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society
M.D. . . Doctor of Medicine (Univ).
M.E. . . Master of Engineering (Univ.).
M.E.S. . . Member of the Entomological Society
M. ès A. . Maitre es (contr. en les) Arts (French Univ).
M.F.H. . . Master of the Fox-hounds.
M.H.R. . . Member of the House of Representatives (Colonial).
M.I.C.E. . Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.L.A.U.K. Member of the Library Association, United Kingdom
M.L.C. . . Member of the Legislative Council (Colonial)
M.L.S.B. Member of the London School Board
M.N.S. . . Member of the Numismatical Society.
M.P. . . Member of Parliament.
M.P.C. . . Member of Parliament (Canada).
M.P.P. . . Member of Provincial Parliament, Canada.
M.P.S. . . Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R.A.C. . Member of the Royal Agricultural College (Cirencester).
M.R.A.S. . Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Also Member of the Royal Astronomical Society.)
M.R.C.P. . Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. . Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

M.R.H.S. . Member of the Royal Historical Society.
M.R.I.A. . Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
M.R.I.B.A. Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
M.S. . . . Master of Surgery (Univ.).
Mus. B. . Bachelor of Music (Univ.).
Mus. D. . Doctor of Music (Univ.).
O.S.B. . . Order of St. Benedict (Roman Catholic).
P.B. . . . Bachelor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.), or Ph.B.
P.C. . . . Privy Councillor. Also Police Constable.
P.D. . . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ. U.S.A.).
Ph.D. . . Doctor of Philosophy (Univ.).
Ph.G. . . Graduate of Pharmacy (U.S.A.).
Ph.M. . . Master of Pharmacy (U S.A.).
P.P. . . . Parish Priest (Roman Catholic).
Q.C. . . . Queen's Counsel.
R. . . . . *Rex* or *Regina*.
R.A. . . Royal Academician. Royal Artillery.
R.A.C. . . Royal Academician of Canada.
R.A.M. . . Royal Academy of Music.
R.C. . . . Roman Catholic.
R.E. . . . Royal Engineers.
R.H.A. . . Royal Horse Artillery.
R.M. . . Royal Marines. Resident Magistrate (Colonial).
R.M.A. . . Royal Military Academy (Woolwich).
R.N. . . . Royal Navy.
R.S.M. . . Royal School of Mines.
Sc.D. . . Doctor of Science (Univ.).
S.J. . . . Society of Jesus (Roman Catholic)
S.T.P. . . Doctor of Divinity (Univ.).
V.C. . . . Victoria Cross.
V.G. . . . Vicar-General (Roman Catholic).
V.P. . . . Vice-President.
W.S. . . Writer to the Signet.

A. B. C. Sewage Process. So called from the fact that Alum, Blood, and Clay are used as the purifying ingredients. see Sewage, ed. '86.

Abduction. See ed. '87, also CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, and consult Sir J Stephen's "Digest of the Criminal Law," Articles 261 and 262.

Abd-ul-Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey. Is the fourth son of Abd ul-Medjid; b. August 6th, 1842. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (August 31st, 1876). Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has experienced reverses through her last war with Russia. The results of that conflict led to the **Berlin Treaty**, 1878 (*q.v.*). Since then the Sultan has been alternately under the influence of one or other of the Great Powers. Being **Suzerain of Egypt** he naturally opposed the English occupation, and was believed to have secretly encouraged the rebellion of Arabi. His empire, however, being practically in a state of bankruptcy and decay, he is powerless to act independently of the advice of the power or powers whose influence happens to be uppermost at his court. With regard to **Bulgaria**, of which he was deprived by the Berlin Treaty, he has endeavoured to abide by that Treaty's stipulations, but complaints have been made from time to time that he has not carried out the provisions of the Treaty affecting other portions of his dominions, notably in **Armenia**, where his Christian subjects are still the victims of oppression. In March '88 it was announced that the Sultan had presented the **National Gallery** (*q.v.*) with a copy of the well-known portrait of Lord Nelson. On the occasion of the **Duke of Edinburgh's visit** to Constantinople, in August last, the Sultan received him with flattering attentions.

Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, is a nephew of the late Ameer, Shere Ali, and was b. 1830 He took sides against his uncle in the civil war of '64 and won the battles of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai. In '68 he was defeated by Yakoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, and fled for protection to Russian territory. The Russians provided him with a residence at Samarcand, and a pension. In '79 he made his way to the Cabul frontier and, having gained the allegiance of the leading men of that city was acknowledged **Ameer** of Afghanistan by the **British Government**, who allow him a pension of £160,000 a year. Has since been loyal to his patrons. He has recently been engaged in suppressing a **revolt** against his authority, headed by Ishak Khan, whose forces he totally defeated. (See AFGHANISTAN)

Abecedarians, a sixteenth-century German anabaptist sect, who, claiming direct inspiration from God, denied the value of all human learning. See ed. '87.

Abel, Sir Frederick Augustus, C.B., D.C.L., F R S, b 1827, is chemist to the War Department, chemical referee to the Government, a member of the Royal Engineers' Committee, associate member of the Ordnance Committee, Past President of the Institute of Chemistry, of the Society of Chemical Industry, of the Chemical Society, and Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians; Royal Medallist for researches in explosives, member of the Royal Commission on accidents in mines, and hon member of the Institutes of Civil and Mechanical Engineers. He was commissioner to the Electrical Exhibition at Vienna in 1883, and was knighted in that year. He is a vice-president of the Society of Arts, and the **secretary of the Imperial Institute** (*q.v.*). Appointed **Rede Lecturer** (*q.v.*) for '88. In July it was announced that Sir F. A. had been appointed President of a Special Committee on Explosives.

Aberdeen University was **founded** in 1494 by Bishop Elphinston, with only one college —viz **King's**. In 1593 George Keith founded **Marischal College**, which was also a university distinct from the former foundation. In '60 these two universities were **united** into one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The arts and divinity classes meet in the old college, while the law and medical meet in the new **Lord Rector** ('88), Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (*q.v.*). **Principal**, W. D. Geddes, LL.D; there are 23 professors and 900 students In conjunction with Glasgow it sends one **representative** to Parliament (present member, J. A. Campbell, LL.D.). It grants **certificates** of proficiency **to women**, and has instituted **local examinations** throughout the northern counties of Scotland. Its **degrees** are: **M.A.** (*hood* black silk, lined with white silk); **B.D.** (*h.* black silk, lined with red silk); **D.D.**, (*h.* purple cloth, lined with white silk); **LL.D.**, (*h* purple cloth, lined with pale blue silk); **M.B.**, **C.M.**, (*h.* black silk, lined with crimson silk); **M.D.**, (*h.* purple cloth, lined with crimson silk). Among her **alumni** are Alexander Bain; Sir Robert Hamilton, Governor of Tasmania; Mr. Justice Sterling; Professor Robertson Smith; Professor Blackie; and Archibald Forbes.

Aboo Hubba See ASSYRIOLOGY

Absentees. Landlords who draw their rents from estates on which they do not reside **Ireland** has especially suffered from these See more fully ed 87

Abyssinia Called **Habesh** by foreigners, **Mokadah** and **Æthiopia** by its inhabitants A country of North Africa, occupying a highland region S W of the Red Sea Estimated area 150,000 square miles, pop 3,000,000 Ancient cap, **Gondar** Country made up of many semi independent small **states**, belonging to three great divisions **Tigré** in the north, **Amhara** central, **Shoa** in the south The capital of Shoa is **Ankobar**, and its outlet the Gulf of Tajurah Abyssinian trade passes through **Adowa**, the present capital, to the port of **Massowah**, now Italian Contains the sources of the Blue Nile, Atbara, and Mareb rivers, the first of which flows out of great lake Dembea, or Tsana, 60 miles by 25 Surface tablelands, 6 000 to 9,000 feet, broken by deep ravines, summits rising to 15,200 feet Three distinct zones of elevation, roughly to be described as tropical temperate, and highland Temperate zone chief scene of industry and habitation Government monarchical, and a sort of feudal military system obtains Religion a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophosite Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery and some iron, steel and other metal articles **Exports** are ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, and some other productions **Imports** are arms, Persian carpets and silks, French velvet and broadcloth, Venetian beads, etc The language of court and commerce is Amharic The kings of Abyssinia claim descent direct from King Solomon People a mixed race Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent, colour yellow brown to black There are Mohammedans, and Jews called Falashas They are exclusive, more moral than the rest of the population, number about 250 000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers of Abyssinia There is a despised aboriginal race called Waito dwelling round Dembea The country has possessed some civilisation from ancient times but has retrograded The families of Mohammed and his partisans took refuge here after the Hegira, and were hospitably received In the sixteenth century Portuguese colonists obtained a footing, introducing some arts, but were expelled in 1633 The fine castellated palace of Gondar, now a ruin, was built by them In 1866 the tyrant Lij Kasa or **Theodorus**, gained power over the entire country He imprisoned Englishmen, and a force under **Lord Napier** was sent to chastise him It reached the fortress of **Magdala**, where a decisive battle was fought (1868), resulting in Theodore's defeat and suicide Prince Kasa, of Tigre, then obtained British assistance, and now, as **Johannes II**, rules over Tigre and Amhara Shoa, till lately virtually independent, under King **Menelek**, is now under the suzerainty of Negus Johannes During the Soudan campaign **Admiral Hewitt** and others visited Johannes, and an understanding between him and the British Government was arrived at He sent an army under **General Ras Aloula** to the relief of **Kassala**. A battle was fought at **Kufeit**, Sept 23rd, 1885, when **Osman Digma's** army was broken up by the Abyssinian forces During 1887 88 various conflicts took place between Abyssinian forces and those of Italy at **Massowah** (See ITALY) During '88, Ras Area Selassie, son of the Negus, died, it is supposed, from poison (June) Various conflicts took place during the year with the dervishes **Consult** De Cosson's "Abyssinia"

Academy, The See ROYAL ACADEMY

"**Academy.** A weekly review of literature, science, and art (3*d*), estab 1869 Its chief characteristic is that the articles are signed by the writers, and it has always devoted a large proportion of its space to branches of unremunerative learning, especially philology and oriental studies Its founder and first editor was **Dr C E Appleton** (d 1879) Its present editor is **Mr J S Cotton** (*q v*)

Acadia The name of **Nova Scotia** while it remained a French colony

Accumulators See ELECTRICITY, ed '87

Act of Union with Ireland See IRELAND

Actors' Salaries, Law on, in '88. The case of **Coffin** *v* **Leslie**, heard in the Westminster County Court (June), raised a question whether a theatrical manager could make a deduction from the agreed weekly salary of an actor when there is no performance on a particular day (Good Friday) It was proved that it is the custom of the profession to make no payment for non performances, and the point was therefore decided in the defendant's favour

Acts of Parliament All public Acts affecting the United Kingdom, and all local Acts affecting only limited areas, as well as private Acts of Parliament, are **published**, and can be obtained (if in print) at various prices, from Messrs Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E C, who also publish at the close of each Session a cheap edition of the public Acts in covers

Acts of Parliament passed Feb 9th—Aug 13th, '88 See SESSION 88, sect 6

Address, Forms of—alphabetically arranged (See also COURTESY TITLES OF) **Archbishop**—commence *My Lord Archbishop*, refer to personally as *Your Grace*, and address letter to His Grace the Archbishop of —— An **Archbishop's wife** and **the other members of his family** enjoy no title as such **Archdeacon**—commence *Venerable Sir*, refer to as *Sir*, address to "The Venerable the Archdeacon of —— **Baron**—commence *My Lord*, refer to personally as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*, and address letter to "The Rt Hon Lord ——. **Baroness** or **Baron's wife**—commence *Madam*, refer to personally as *Your Ladyship* or *My Lady*, and address to "The Lady ——, or more strictly "The Rt Hon the Baroness —— **Baron's son**—commence *Sir*, refer to as *Sir*, and address to "The Hon John ——" **Baron's daughter**—commence *Madam*, refer to as *Madam*, and address, if unmarried, to the "The Hon Jane ——, if married to an esquire to "The Hon Mrs —— **Baronet**—commence *Sir*, refer to as *Sir*, address to "Sir William ——, Bart **Baronet's wife**—commence *Madam*, refer to as *Your Ladyship*, address to "Lady —— (without Christian name, unless she be the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl) **Bishop**—commence *My Lord*, refer to as *Your Lordship*, address to "The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of —— **Retired Bishops**—commence *Right Rev Sir*, address to the "Right Rev Bishop" [then the surname] **Bishops Suffragan**—commence in the same way, and address to "The Bishop Suffragan of ——." **A Bishop's wife and children** enjoy no title whatsoever as such **Canon**—commence *Rev. Sir*;

refer to as *Sir*, address to the "Rev Canon ——" **Clerk in Holy Orders**—the same, but address to "The Rev Thomas Jones, or, if the Christian name be not known, to "The Rev —— Jones" **Countess** (see **Earl**) **Dean**—commence *Very Rev Sir*, refer to personally as *Sir*, address to "Very Rev the Dean of ——" **Dowager**—the widow of a peer or baronet should be addressed as "The Dowager Duchess of ——," or "The Dowager Lady ——,' when her son or grandson succeeds to the title and is married **Duke**—commence *My Lord Duke*, refer to as *Your Grace*, and address to "His Grace the Duke of —— **Duchess**—commence *Madam* refer to as *Your Grace*, and address to "Her Grace the Duchess of —— **Duke's eldest son** as if he held legally the second title of his father **Duke's younger son**—commence *My Lord*, refer to as *Your Lordship*, and address to "The Lord Henry ——

My

to as *Your Lordship*, and address to 'The Rt Hon the Earl of —— **Earl's eldest son** as if he held legally the second title of his father **Earl's younger son**, same as the younger son of a baron **Earl's daughter** same as the daughter of a duke **Countess**—commence *Madam* refer to as *Your Ladyship*, address to The Rt Hon the Countess of —— **Judge of the High Court of Justice**—commence *Sir* refer to in letter only as *Sir*, but on the bench as *My Lord* address to "The Hon Sir John —— **Knight**—commence and refer to as *Sir* and address to "Sir Thomas —— If a **Knight Bachelor** (Kt, the form of knighthood usually conferred upon a judge, and the law officers amongst others) it is not customary to add Knight, except in formal documents, but if the person addressed be a K G or K T or K P or G C B, etc, etc it is usual to add the initials after the name When the person addressed is a knight of several orders give at least the initials of the most illustrious **Knight's wife**, same as wife of a baronet **Lord Lieutenant of Ireland**—commence *My Lord Marquis* or *My Lord*, according to rank, address to 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, or, if a duke to "His Grace the Lord Lieutenant' **Lord Mayor**—commence *My Lord*, refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship* and address to "The Right Hon the Lord Mayor of London, or York, or Dublin, as the case may be **Lady Mayoress**, same as baroness, addressing to "The Rt Hon the Lady Mayoress' **Marquis**—commence *My Lord Marquis*, and refer to as *My Lord* or *Your Lordship*, and address "The Most Hon the Marquis of —— **Marchioness**—commence, *Madam*, refer to as *Your Ladyship*, and address to "The Most Hon the Marchioness of ——' **Eldest son** as if he legally held the second title of his father **Younger son**, same as younger son of a duke **Marquis's daughter**, same as daughter of a duke **Mayor**—commence and refer to as *Sir*, and address to "The Mayor of ——,' or in any formal documents to "The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —— **Prince**—commence *Sir*, refer to as *Your Royal Highness*, and address, if a prince, "His Royal Highness Prince ——," or, if a duke also "His Royal Highness the Duke of ——' **Princess**—commence, *Madam*, refer to personally as *Your Royal Highness*, and address to "Her Royal Highness the Princess ——,' or, if a duchess, to "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of ——' **Privy Councillor**—commence and refer to according to rank, but address to the "Right Honourable ——, and if a commoner omit Esq (*e g*, "The Rt Hon E T Bouverie) A Privy Councillor's wife and children take no title as such M P should be added after the surname, or after Bart or Esq (*e g*, the Right Hon Lord Randolph Churchill, M P, Sir Joseph W Pease, Bart, M P, Jesse Collings, Esq, M P) **Queen**—commence *Madam*, refer to personally as *Your Majesty*, and address "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty **Viscount**—commence *My Lord*, refer to as *Your Lordship* or *My Lord*, address to "The Rt Hon Lord Viscount,' or "The Lord Viscount —— **Viscountess**—commence *Madam*, refer to as *Your Ladyship*, and address to "The Rt Hon the Viscountess ——, or "The Viscountess ——' Viscount's son or daughter, same as son or daughter of a baron NOTE—A marquis, or an earl, or a viscount by courtesy is addressed as if he were a peer and enjoyed one of those titles by right In communications upon official business give the office held by the person addressed in a line beneath the name In writing proper names the first part of a compound name must not be confused with a Christian name (*e g*, J Robinson Browne must not be addressed as Robinson Browne, Esq, and in the case of a knight, Sir William Jones Smith must not be written to as Sir Jones Smith, which would be as incorrect as Sir Campbell or Sir Jones

Addresses to the Crown See ed 88

Adelaide Capital of **S Australia** (*q v*), pop (including suburbs) 128,377, on St Vincent Gulf

Aden, a town and territory on the S coast of Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb, and is a British dependency Total area 70 sq m, pop about 35,165 **Consists** of a rocky promontory not unlike Gibraltar, joined to the mainland by a low isthmus The town is here, occupying an ancient crater, surrounded by rocks rising to 1,776 feet, and is strongly fortified This, the original possession, has an area of 5 sq m The opposite peninsula of Little Aden, territory stretching 3 miles inland, and the village of Shaik Othman, now form part of the dependency It is a hot and arid place, but the climate is not unhealthy Rain falls about once in three years, and is stored in vast reservoirs But there are copious wells at Shaik Othman and water is now being conducted thence to the town—**A Resident** acts as military and civil governor, subsidiary to the Government of Bombay The fortifications, which are to be strengthened, are garrisoned by an adequate force The harbour is a very fine one, and is touched at by 1,500 ships annually It is a **coaling station** for our navy Aden has a large commerce, being the entrepôt of trade for surrounding countries The chief articles are coffee, spices, gums, perfumes, dyes, feathers, etc Subject to Aden are the islands of **Perim, Kuria-Muria, Socotra**, and the port of **Berbera** with the adjacent Somali coast—**Historically** Aden possesses some interest For several centuries prior to the discovery of the Cape route to India it was the emporium of immense commerce Its prosperity and fine climate then gained it the name it bears, but afterwards it fell into ruin and decay In 1838 the East India Co arranged to purchase it from the native ruler, but owing to his treachery

were obliged to capture it by force the following year Little Aden and Shaik Othman were acquired in 1882 For statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table)

Adler, Hermann, M A, Ph D, Delegate Chief Rabbi, son of the Chief Rabbi, Dr Nathan M Adler, was b in Hanover, 1839 Educated at University Coll, Lond, B A Lond University '59, Ph D Leipsic 61 Was appointed Principal of the Jews College in 63, and **Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Bayswater** in 64 Dr A has contributed much to periodical literature, and is the **author of several works** of a controversial character, including a reply to Dr Colenso s "Criticism of the Pentateuch, and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith Dr A s **sermons** on the **Sweating System** delivered last year, attracted some attention

Administrations and Ministers of Great Britain See MINISTRIES

Admiralty, The See NAVY

Admiralty and War Office Sites For report of Select Committee on see ed 88

Admiralty Courts See HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, and ed 88

Adowa Capital of Tigre, in **Abyssinia** (*q v*)

Adullamites A derisive comparison with the refugees who went to the cave of Adullam first applied by Mr John Bright to the forty Liberals who, in 1866, opposed the majority of their party on Earl Russell s new parliamentary reform proposal See ed 87

Adulteration Acts 75, and **Amending Act '79** See ed 88

Advocate, The Lord, *alias* King s or Queen s Advocate, is the chief legal officer of the Crown in Scotland He corresponds to the Attorney General in England His earliest functions are obscure, but since the sixteenth century he has filled the post of public prosecutor in Scotland The duties of Secretary of State for Scotland were transferred to him when the special office was abolished in the reign of George II In the House of Commons in which he always—though not *ex officio*—sits he replies to all Scotch questions and takes charge of all Scotch measures He has a title of Right Honourable by courtesy, and sits within the bar (otherwise confined to peers of the realm and the Solicitor General) in the Court of Session The present Lord Advocate is **Mr J P B Robertson,** M P

Advowson (Latin *advocatio*, ' calling to) is the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice in England and Wales For various kinds of A, see ed 88

Adye, Lieut -Gen Sir John M, G C B, b at Sevenoaks, 1819 Entered the Royal Artillery 36 He served throughout the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the Sitana campaign, and was chief of the staff and second in command under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in the **Egyptian campaign** of '82 He received a C B for his services in the Crimea, and was created K C B in '73 and G C B at the conclusion of the Egyptian war He became major gen in 75 and lieut -gen '79 He has held many important **military offices,** including the directorship of artillery, the governorship of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the surveyor generalship of Ordnance, and **Governorship of Gibraltar,** in succession to Lord Napier in '83 During the agitation on the subject of the supply of defective cutlasses and sword bayonets to the army and navy, an attempt was made to fasten the responsibility upon Sir John Adye, but a **parliamentary committee** appointed to inquire into the matter exonerated him from blame He has been a frequent contributor to military literature, and his **works** include the "Defence of Cawnpore, "A Review of the Crimean War, ' An Account of the Sitana Campaign, and "The British Army in 75" Sir J A. is one of the few high military authorities who are in favour of the construction of the **Channel Tunnel**

Aeronautical Exhibition, Vienna, '88. See BALLOONING

Affidavit A written statement sworn to or affirmed before a person having authority to administer oaths It must be drawn up in the first person, and divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively and dealing each with a distinct portion of the subject It must be expressed in distinct and positive terms, so as to afford matter for a charge of perjury if false When used as evidence in an action it must be confined to statements of fact When used to support applications merely incidental to the conduct of a suit, it may state the deponent s belief as distinguished from his knowledge, but must give the grounds of such belief It **may be sworn** (1) in England, in court or before any one of the judges or before a commissioner appointed to take affidavits, (2) elsewhere in the Queen s dominions before any person authorised to administer an oath, (3) in foreign countries before a British consul or vice-consul Evidence may be taken by affidavit in any action in which the parties consent to that course, but then leave to try the case with a jury will generally be refused **Consult** Foulkes, ' Action in the Supreme Court

Affirmation. The law of England requires an oath to be taken by persons about to discharge various public functions—*e g*, a person about to give evidence in a court of justice takes an oath that he will speak the truth, a member of parliament before taking his seat takes the oath of allegiance But by several statutes, beginning with the early part of the reign of William IV, and ending with the early part of the present reign, Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and persons who had seceded from any of these bodies, but retained a conscientious objection to taking oaths, were permitted to make an affirmation upon every occasion on which they would otherwise have had to take an oath By the Common Law Procedure Act 1854, § 20, every person called as a witness in a civil action who might refuse, on conscientious grounds, to take an oath, was enabled to make an affirmation instead By an Act of 1861 persons called as witnesses in criminal trials were permitted, on declaring that the taking of an oath was according to their religious belief unlawful, to make an affirmation instead By the Evidence Further Amendment Act 1869, explained by an amending Act of 1870, a person called as a witness in any proceeding, civil or criminal, might, if he objected to take an oath, and if the court were satisfied that it would have no binding effect upon his conscience, give his evidence upon affirmation simply By the **Parliamentary Oaths Act 1866** it was enacted that every person for the time being by law permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath, should be allowed, on making an affirmation in the form therein prescribed, to take his seat in either house. In the case of Clarke *v* Bradlaugh (vol. 7, Law

Reports, Queen's Bench Division), it was held by Mr Justice Mathew, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal, that this Act did not apply to any person enabled by the Acts of 1854, 1861, or 1869, to give his evidence on affirmation in a court of justice, but only to persons entitled upon every occasion on which an oath may lawfully be required to make an affirmation instead Thus an atheist may give evidence upon affirmation in a court of justice, but he cannot by making an affirmation qualify himself to take his seat in either house See also SESSION '88, sect 37

Afghanistan A so called barrier state separating Russia from India, and regarded by England as wholly within the sphere of her influence, although in Russia the contention is maintained that England would violate the existing understanding if she were to attempt to occupy Herat and Cabul Its area is about 300,000 miles, and while in the vicinity of **Cabul**, its capital, it is extremely mountainous, the **Herat** and **Candahar** sections are so open to access that the Russians could march from Penjdeh to Candahar without having to force any passes, or specially prepare the road for wagons There is no Afghan "nation the population (four millions) consisting of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by frequent military expeditions from Cabul. To enable the Ameer, **Abdurrahman Khan** (*q v*) to maintain his position the **Indian Government** grants a monthly subsidy of £10,000, together with occasional gifts of arms and ammunition Abdurrahman, grandson of Dost Mahmoud, lived in exile at Samarcand during the final years of Shere Ali's reign Placed on the throne by England after the Cavagnari massacre had been avenged, and Yakoub Khan deported to India, he expelled Ayoub Khan (the hero of Maiwand) from Teheran, suppressed a rising of the Ghilzai tribes, and co operated with Viceroy Dufferin in promoting the **delimitation** of the **Russo-Afghan frontier** In '88, against the wishes of the Viceroy, he involved himself in a conflict with the tribesmen north of the Khyber Pass, which he had to suspend in order to suppress a formidable rebellion by Ishaak Khan in **Afghan Turkestan**—the country lying between the Hindoo Koosh and the Oxus, and populated mainly by Uzbegs and other non Afghan peoples In April **two fights** took place on the new Afghan frontier (1) Some **Salor Turcomans**, subject to Russia, crossed [illegible]

the Ameer, resisted an attempt to prevent their **migration** from Maimene to Russian territory, and were interned by Alikhanoff, near Sarakhs The **Ameer** in 88 inaugurated a **policy of employing Europeans**, and has now at Cabul Capt Griesbach, engaged in mineralogical surveys, Mr Pyne, supervising his workshops, and several others In October the **Indian Government** decided on despatching a **Special Mission to Cabul** For Agent to Gov-Gen of India, see DIPLOMATIC, and consult *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article "Afghanistan", "Northern Afghanistan," by Major C. E Yate, C S I, and Blue Book, Central Asia, No 2 of '87

Africa. Under various headings will be found items dealing with every country, district, or feature of current interest relating to the continent. This gradual **partition of Africa** among certain European Powers will chiefly interest the political student, who is here referred to CONGO FREE STATE, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and each of the said colonies under its proper title, as well as other countries and regions under their respective names Consult "Austral Africa, Losing it or Ruling it, by J Mackenzie

Africa, Central. A term applied in its widest sense to indicate all of the continent lying between the parallels of 15° N and 20° S lat, comprising an area of possibly 8,000,000 sq miles, with a population roughly guessed as 100,000,000 The term is more closely connected with the regions lying between the Suaheli coast and Lower Guinea, comprising the Congo valley, the Great Lakes, Equatorial Africa proper, and the native states north of the Zambesi See AFRICAN EXPLORATION, CONGO FREE STATE, ZANZIBAR, SOUDAN, ABYSSINIA, SOMALI LAND, MOZAMBIQUE, ZAMBESI, NYASSA, BLANTYRE, KILIMA NJARO, ANGOLA, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, GERMAN COLONISATION, GERMAN EAST AFRICAN CO, etc

African Exploration in 88 Very little has been added to our knowledge of the Dark Continent during the past year The **French** are gradually filling in the maps of the interior between the coast of their colony of Senegal and the upper waters of the Niger, and also by degrees extending their knowledge of what is now called the **French Congo** The **chartered English company** to which the future of the Niger is intrusted is pushing its operations farther afield, and thereby gaining more knowledge of the Benue and the surrounding country, but, jealous of competition, they do not make all this new knowledge public The **Germans** have sent out exploring parties in their new colonies of **Togoland** and the **Cameraões** In the former they do not seem to have gained any geographical knowledge of value, but only to have somewhat extended the area where they sell spirits to the natives, strong drink being the principal, and with the exception of a little tobacco the only, article in which they here care to trade In the Cameraões they have gone slightly farther into the interior than English explorers had reached some years ago, and have found that the Moslem Negroids of the greater Soudan are extending the area over which they hunt for slaves Unfortunately these German explorers do not seem to have been gifted with tact, but to have aroused the distrust instead of eliciting the friendship of the new tribes with whom they came in contact The **Congo Free State** (*q v*) is of course the centre of interest at the present moment, for it is thence that we hope to hear news of the adventurous expedition which **Mr Stanley** led into the unknown country between the Congo and Albert Nyanza in June 87, since which time no certain news has been heard of him or his followers, though in June '88 rumours reached England that some of his followers had deserted and reached either Nyangwe or some other haunt of the Arab slave dealers, and from these tainted sources came a report that great difficulties had been encountered, not only from the difficult nature of the country, but also from the hostility of the native tribes, that many men had died of wounds and starvation, and that Mr Stanley himself was wounded in the leg by an arrow News from **Emin Pasha** (*q v*), whom Mr Stanley's expedition was intended to relieve, up to Nov. 15th, '87, showed him to have heard no rumour or report of Mr. Stanley's

approach up to that date Since then news from Wadelai, which formerly used to arrive with some degree of regularity, has ceased, and we have heard that Captain Cazati, Emin's trusted friend and assistant, who had been sent to the frontier of Unyoro for the purpose of facilitating communication, has been murdered, either with or without the complicity of Kabba Rega, the chief of that country The fate of those whom Mr Stanley left behind him at the camp at Yambuya on the Aruwhimi, has been tragical For a year they stuck to their posts, suffering from illness and privation, awaiting the arrival of the men promised by **Tippoo Tib**, and when at last the men did arrive and they started to follow up their chief, their progress was soon stopped by the unfortunate death of **Major Barttelot**, their leader, at the hands of a follower and the consequent dispersion of the carriers **Mr Jameson**, the second in command, soon after died of fever, and with his decease all hope of relieving either Stanley or Emin from the Congo seems to have been abandoned A Belgian officer was sent to explore the Mohangi, discovered by Mr Grenfell, and though he turned back when he was within fifty or sixty miles of the farthest point reached by Dr Junker on Schweinfurth's Uelle, there can be but little doubt that the two rivers are one and the same **Lieutenant Van Gele** has since the collapse of Major Barttelot's party, started with a small party being personally conducted by Tippoo Tib, for the headquarters of that great slave dealer This country, between Stanley Falls and Kasongo, has been twice traversed lately by Mr Jameson, and Cameron's survey between Nyangwe and Kasongo In **Southern Africa Mr Selous** has been pursuing his travels to the south of the Zambesi and adding much to our knowledge of the country The last news of this indomitable traveller is that his followers have been dispersed or killed but that he himself is safe on the south bank of the Zambesi Near **Lake Nyassa** troubles have occurred between the Europeans who are pursuing their civilising mission there and the slave dealers, but nevertheless **Mr Hetherington** (Scottish missionary, has been able to add considerably to our knowledge of the watersheds around Lake Shirwa In connection with the Nyassa district attention must be drawn to **Professor Drummond's** work embodied in "**Tropical Africa**, for though not an explorer, he is a man of science and possessed of highly trained perceptive faculties The Germans have done nothing of geographical importance on the east coast of Africa, though they have succeeded in getting into hot water with the people of the coast line lately turned over to Herr Peters Company This Company intends to send an expedition under Lieutenant Wissmann to the relief of Emin, and the past exploits and known capabilities of the leader give promise of good results being attained The **British East African Company** have already despatched an expedition under **Lieutenant Swayne** to proceed to the **relief of Stanley and Emin**, and it is reported that the explorer **Joseph Thomson** is also to be employed by them on this duty Increase of geographical knowledge and other benefits will result from these expeditions if they are conducted with tact and judgment, but it is to be hoped that they will neither excite the suspicion of Mwanga, which would be the death sentence of the missionaries in Uganda, nor act with jealousy towards their German competitors, for that would mean ruin to all concerned We may also remark that **Vice-Consul H. H Johnson** has examined the **Cross River**, on the west coast, and **Sir Marshall Clarke** has added to our knowledge of **Basutoland.** Reports from both these travellers are to be found in the Proceeedings of the Royal Geographical Society

African Lakes. The great equatorial chain consists of the following, as well as sundry lesser ones —**Albert Nyanza**, lying under equator, 2,500 feet above sea level, 150 by 40 miles, discovered by Baker, 1864, now the scene of **Emin Pasha's** labours, to east of it, **Victoria Nyanza**, 3,800 feet above sea level, 300 by 200 miles, discovered by **Speke**, 1858, explored by **Stanley**, between this and the Congo is **Muta Nzige**, now being explored, southward of Nyanza is **Tanganyika**, 2,700 feet above sea level, 400 by 50 miles, discovered by **Burton**, 1858, explored by **Livingstone, Stanley**, and **Cameron**, south east, **Nyassa**, 1,500 feet above sea level, 358 by 38 miles, discovered by **Livingstone**, 1859, south east, the small **Shirwa**, far to west, **Moerokata**, 65 by 60 miles, discovered by **Livingstone**, 1867, and south of it, **Bangweolo**, or **Bemba**, 3,600 feet above sea level, 150 by 75 miles, discovered by **Livingstone**, 1868 North and west of Moero are other lakes, Lampi, Kassali, Tohemba, etc, not yet fully explored The Nyassa lies in the basin of the Zambesi, and presents great facilities for penetrating the interior of Africa, facilities of which the **African Lakes Trading Co**, of Glasgow, have taken advantage A steamer runs up the Zambesi and the Shire to Katunga, 300 miles, thence a road leads past the rapids to the head of Murchison Falls, 65 miles, thence another steamer sails to Kuongi, near the northern extremity of Nyassa 420 miles, and thence a carriage road runs to Tanganyika, 210 miles See CONGO FREE STATE NYASSA, etc

Agnosticism A term generally adopted to express the doctrines of a certain school of English thinkers of whom Professor Huxley and Mr Herbert Spencer are the chief exponents The term, invented by Professor Huxley, was first used and popularised by the *Spectator*, and now the Agnostics are "assuming the position of a recognised sect According to Professor Huxley, Agnosticism "simply means that a man shall not say he knows or believes that which he has no scientific ground for professing to know or believe Agnosticism simply says that we know nothing of what may be beyond phenomena See ed 87

Agricultural Colleges The only two purely agricultural colleges in England are those of **Cirencester** and **Downton** Scotland has one, in **Glasgow** The **Albert Memorial College**, Framlingham (founded 1864), devotes a portion of its curriculum to agriculture —i **The Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester**, incorporated by royal charter in 1845, has six residential professorial chairs, and grants certificates of proficiency and a diploma of membership and associateship In 1870 a supplemental charter, with new powers, was obtained, and in March 1880 the College, by command of the Queen, was styled the "Royal Agricultural College" It is a handsome institution, admirably equipped, and offers valuable and practical advantages to students at a moderate cost · in students pay £135, and out-students £75 per annum (with a few extras) The college course embraces a sound practical education for home

or colonial agriculture and estate management Attached to it is a large farm for practical instruction, a model dairy, a chapel, library, museum, botanic garden, lecture theatre, laboratories, veterinary hospital, meteorological station, and workshops Instruction is by means of lectures, outdoor classes on the farm, practical work, laboratory work, etc, and there are weekly examinations, and the course prepares for the examinations of the Royal Agricultural Society and of the Institution of Surveyors The farm, which is of a mixed character, consists of about 500 acres, of which 450 are arable, so variable is to admit of experimental treatment There are several scholarships and prizes open to the students Secretary or Registrar, I B Haygarth Esq Prospectus on application to the Principal —2 **The Downton College of Agriculture** near Salisbury, was established in 1880, with the object of supplying sound and practical instruction in agricultural subjects, to qualify students to be land agents, farmers, or surveyors The method of instruction consists of field classes, practical work, and catechetical lectures Weekly examinations are conducted on the farm, in the laboratories and by printed papers Each student keeps a farm journal which is inspected and reported upon at regular intervals A complete two years course prepares for examinations of the Royal Agricultural Society and of the Institution of Surveyors There is a farm of 535 acres and students are expected to take part in field operations and to assist with live stock when required Young men over twenty one years of age are received as out students The fee for in students (including board lodging tuition and laundry) is £126, for out students £60 per annum (with extras for private rooms etc) A scholarship of £10 is offered for competition among the students who have completed their first year, and prizes are awarded for proficiency In struction in agriculture is also part of the course at the **Royal School of Mines** A **new college** has recently been established at **Hollesley Bay** Suffolk and there is also the **Aspatria Agricultural College** Cumberland

Agricultural and Dairy Schools A **Royal Commission** was recently appointed by the Government to inquire into and report upon agricultural and dairy schools in Great Britain which may properly receive Government grants The **commissioners** are Sir Richard Paget, M P chairman Professor Brown C B Mr J A Kempe C B, Col Donnelly C B R E Mr R Jasper More M P, Mr C W Gray M P, and Mr M J Stewart, M P, Mr J P Eardley Wilmot is the clerk to the Commission The **evidence** taken by the C is **in favour** of the proposal that **dairy schools subsidised by the State** should be **established** in various districts, that the children of the poor may be instructed in the operation of cheese and butter making

Agricultural Holdings This term is applied to farms occupied by tenant farmers, who pay rent to the owner for the privilege of cultivating the land and reaping the produce, under certain conditions These are prescribed by lease, or recognised by custom, and their object is to insure the management of the holding according to the "rules of good husbandry" See AGRICULTURE, and ed '87

Agriculture. The United Kingdom must be regarded as a great agricultural as well as trading country The intelligence and skill of its farmers, the average yield of its productions per acre, as compared with other countries, the early maturing, prime beef producing qualities of its live stock, are universally admitted to be the distinguishing features of British agriculture This country has only 22,250,000 acres of **arable land**, and 25,000,000 acres of **permanent pasture**, but it possesses a population of 36,000,000, and practises a system of free trade which invites the whole world to compete in its markets on the same terms as the home producer British agriculture, therefore, only constitutes a portion of the vegetable and animal food consumed by the people of the kingdom Portugal, Holland, Spain, France, and Egypt contribute largely to the import supply, and nearly the whole of the vegetables and raw fruits imported (excluding apples), valued at £3 324,2 6, come from France and Spain The vast pastoral territories and fine climate of Australia enable that island continent to send nearly three fourths of the foreign supply of wool to the British market, the aggregate value of which in 1887, was £24 280,593 Cattle and sheep, too, are so cheaply fed in Australia and the United States, that thousands of carcases are boiled down for the sake of the tallow and stearine which is exported to this country, of the total value of these two articles imported £1 c74 c28 in 1888 three fourths came from the two countries just mentioned From the beginning of this century up to the repeal of the corn laws there had been several periods of **depression** in agriculture which were supposed to be caused by over production, high rents low prices and excessive local burdens Parliamentary inquiries on the subject were held in 18 4 1815 1822 1833 and 1836 which resulted in the imposition of duty on foreign wheat when the price at home fell below a certain figure For instance in 1822 an Act was passed fixing the limit of price at which importation should be permitted at 70s for wheat 35s for barley, 25s for oats per quarter, and also imposing a new sliding scale of duties on foreign wheat when prices were from 70s to 85s per quarter But farmers and the public generally began to recognise that protective duties on grain did not remove depression, and that agitation commenced which led to the repeal of the corn laws A long spell of prosperity for the British farmer ensued, due not so much to the repeal of the corn laws as to the outbreak and continuance of Continental wars which threw out of cultivation large areas of wheat lands, and turned countries for the time being from being exporters to importers of grain This condition of things led to increased demand and unusually high prices for grain in Britain, but the causes having passed away, the reaction came Its effects now felt for several years, have been aggravated among other causes, by preferential tariffs given to foreigners by British railway companies, by the low prices obtained for agricultural produce, in consequence of the increasing competition, arising from importations from abroad, and by a succession of unfavourable seasons A Royal Commission sat in 1885 to inquire into the causes, and suggest, if possible, remedies for the removal of the depression in agriculture, and various recommendations were made which met with the general approval of the agricultural community But only one or two of these have had imparted to them the vitality

or force of legislation. **The Agricultural Holdings Act** was, in 1883, however, made compulsory; and now the landlord, or tenant, is prevented from contracting himself out of the Act which entitles the tenant, on quitting his farm, to compensation for unexhausted improvements Apart from the numerous proposals made for the reform of the land laws, such as the abolition of the law of primogeniture, the curtailment of the system of entail and settlements, the adoption of a better system of land transfer, the more immediate **remedies suggested** for the removal of agricultural depression are "a general revision of existing rents, complete security for the tenant's capital, by granting him continuity of tenure, with free sale of his interest in his holding, the landlord having a right to pre emption, together with freedom of cropping, reduction of local taxation, relief from excessive railway charges, the extension of fruit and vegetable, dairy and poultry farming The British Fruit Growers Association has recently been formed, for the purpose of promoting fruit culture on an extensive scale, and this industry has been further encouraged by the Royal Horticultural Society, who hold periodical Apple and Pear Conferences and Exhibitions The last of these was held at the Society's Gardens at Chiswick in the third week of October last In many cases a generous effort has been made on the part of landlords to assist the tenant by a reduction of rent from 10 to 20 per cent , but an unusually large number of farms in the kingdom are, and have been for the past two or three years, empty, or are being cultivated by the landlords The varied character of the climate in the kingdom has much to do with the particular system of agriculture pursued in any district In the eastern counties, which comprise the comparatively dry and sunny districts of the country, the cultivation of wheat and barley largely prevails; while in the humid climate of the western counties, dairy farming, stock breeding and rearing, and root growing, are the dominant features of agriculture pursued The humid climate of Ireland lends itself very suitably to the rearing of cattle and to dairy farming (*q v*) In the uplands and hilly districts sheep farming with a little corn growing is generally carried on. In colonies where the area under cultivation is vast compared with the population, and where, too, the land is cheap, the payment of rent the exception, not the rule, and almost every owner the cultivator of his own land, one of their most important industries consists in the sending of their agricultural products to the British market The general consumer is thus benefited, though the home farmer has to be satisfied with a smaller price than that obtained before for his produce The United States, Russia, British India, and Australia, and other countries send to Britain annually over £40,000,000 sterling worth of wheat and wheaten flour, other grains and meals; £6,149,066 worth of live cattle, sheep and pigs, were imported in 1887, the larger number of which came from the United States, Canada, Denmark, Holland, and Germany; £14,350,234 worth of fresh-preserved and salted meat of all kinds were imported from Australia, Canada, the United States and other countries; £3,080,561 worth of eggs came principally from France, Belgium, and Germany; while nearly two-thirds of the foreign supply of butter, including butterine, amounting in value to £11,886,717, was sent from Holland, Denmark, and France; four-fifths of the cheese imports, with a total value of £4,508,937, came from the United States, Canada and Holland; and Belgium and France exported to this country nearly the whole of the foreign supply of poultry and game, including rabbits, the value of which was £721,049; and a considerable portion of the shipment of potatoes, valued at £974,133, came from the Channel Islands and France. The extended use of machinery in the operations of agriculture is borne out by the fact that, according to the census of 1881, though the number of persons engaged in the cultivation of farm lands has since 1871 decreased 9·3 per cent, the number of attendants on agricultural machines has considerably increased. The **area** returned in '88 as under cultivation of all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass, exclusive of heath and mountain pasture land and of woods and plantations in **GREAT BRITAIN**, was 32,684,399 acres These figures compared with the returns of 87 show an increase in land under cultivation of about 69,095 acres, the respective additions in each division being about 47,400 acres for England, 10,247 acres for Wales, and over 16,400 acres for Scotland Notwithstanding the depression in agriculture so frequently noticed in the reports of collecting officers, there are in certain localities, such as parts of the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Durham, Lancaster, and the North Riding of Yorkshire in England, and others in Wales and Scotland, several instances of land newly reclaimed and brought under cultivation since 86 The total quantity of land returned under **wheat** last year was 2,564,237 acres, or 246,900 acres (equal to 10 6 per cent) more than in 87 The area under **barley** in 88 was 2,085,561 acres, or only 405 over 87 **Oats** were sown on 2,882,200 acres, or a decrease of 205,700 acres, or 6 7 per cent , but it is worthy of note that they covered a larger breadth last year than has ever been returned under this crop The acreage under **rye** shows an increase of 20,000 acres **Beans**, compared with 87, decreased by 31,600 acres, while **pease** increased by 11,900 acres Altogether the **total area** under cereals in Great Britain in 88 is thus brought up to 8,187,700 acres, or 41,800 in excess of 87 Of the area under **green crops** in Great Britain in '88, **potatoes** were planted on 590,160 acres, an addition over the quantity of land so returned in '87 of 30,508 acres **Turnips** and **swedes** declined They were returned as grown on 1,944,178 acres, compared with 1,972,287 acres in 87, a decrease of 28,109 acres **Mangolds** increased by 1,095 acres, and **cabbage, kohl-rabi**, and **rape** increased by 5,741 acres, while **vetches**, and other green crops unenumerated, together decreased by 2,000 acres The total area of green crops was thus 3,471,861 acres, an increase of nearly 8,200 acres from the figures of the preceding year. **Flax** was grown on 2,200 acres, a decrease of 1,500 acres. **Hops** decreased last year, as compared with '87, by 5,215 acres, nearly 3,600 acres of this quantity being in the county of Kent, where much of the land has not yet, it appears, been otherwise utilised. The collectors state that hop plants on important quantities of land both in Kent and Sussex hitherto so occupied have been grubbed up in consequence of the unremunerative character of this crop, from the prevailing low prices due to foreign competition. **Bare fallow** in Great Britain decreased in much greater measure than has been usual.

The diminution, which is chiefly in England, was from 498,992 acres to 478,116 acres—a smaller area by 82,000 acres than that of any year since the returns have been collected **Clover** and **rotation grasses** show a considerable decrease in Great Britain, their extent being 4,724,299 acres, or 56,728 acres less than in 87 The movement in the direction of constant additions to **permanent pasture** continues, and the results were shown last year in an area of 15,746,197 acres, as compared with 15,671,395 acres in '87, an increase of 74,800 acres The area of arable land, on the other hand, is less

year
creased area, covering 199,178 acres, as compared with 200,234 in the previous year The acreage under **market gardens** was last year 67,383 acres, as compared with 62 666 acres in '87 For **land used by nurserymen** for the growth of trees, shrubs, etc, the returns for 88 show a slight decrease from the acreage of 87 —Turning now to the various kinds of **live stock** in Great Britain, the record of last year cannot be looked upon as satisfactory There was a decline of 9,295 in **agricultural horses** So far as relates to the **trade in horses** between the **United Kingdom** and **foreign countries**, more horses have lately been imported than exported It is remarkable that in spite of the increased acreage under permanent pasture and clover or artificial grasses, the stock of **cattle** fell off considerably in the past year, each of the several classes of this stock participating in the result, the total number being 6,129,375, or 3,111,893 (equal to 4 8 per cent) less than in 87, and 519,308 (or 7 8 per cent) less than in 86 The number of **sheep** of one year old and above was last year 15,726,947, as compared with 16,146,249 in 87, or a decrease of 419,302 **Sheep and lambs**, taken together, show a decrease of 701,619, as compared with 87, distributed in a reduction of 419,302 sheep and of 282,319 lambs, total number being 25,257,149 The mortality among sheep was owing to the severe winter and scarcity of keep through the failure of the root crops The weak condition of the ewes from this cause told greatly on the number of lambs **Pigs** numbered 2,404,300, as compared with 2,299,300 in 87, an increase of 4 6 per cent —**IRELAND.** In the returns of the crops and live stock the following changes are to be noticed There was a decrease in the cultivated area of 66,855 acres, the area being 15,062,252 The **corn crops** show altogether an increase acreage of 8,714 acres, that under **wheat** being more by 33,204 acres, and **barley** by 8,780 acres, while **oats** were less by 35,199 acres **Rye** increased by 3,222 acres The **total area** of **green crops** amounted to 1,234,069 acres, or an increase of 5,323 acres There was an addition of 7,745 acres of **potatoes**, 4,059 acres of **mangolds** and **beet-root**, and **vetches**, **carrots**, and **rape** severally increased, but the breadth sown with **turnips** was 5,715 acres less **Flax** was grown on 113,586 acres, a decrease of 16,698 acres from the acreage of '87. The land returned under **bare fallow** was more by 2,973 acres The area occupied by **clover**, **sainfoin**, and **rotation grasses** last year in Ireland was 1,204,500 acres, of which nearly 627,900 acres were intended to be cut for hay As regards **live stock** in Ireland, horses increased 7,871 to 507,201 Milking cows and heifers showed a decrease of 7,255 Young cattle decreased by 7,889, and other cattle of two years of age and above diminished by 43,024, thus making the **total number** of **cattle** 4,899,241, or 58,168 less than in '87 **Sheep** and **lambs** taken together exhibited an increase of 248,363, the total number of sheep and lambs being 3,626,710 **Pigs** have fallen in number, and are fewer by 10,685 than in the preceding year, the total number being now 1,397,800

Agricultural Society. See ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Agriculture, Department of, is a committee of the Privy Council, of which the vice-president is the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Its principal powers are exercised under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts (*q v*)

Ainos, The A race in the northern island of Japan As far as at present known, they are the only hairy race of men in existence Their history is obscure, and but little is yet known of their language See ed 88 **Consult** "The Language, Mythology, and Geographical Nomenclature of Japan viewed in the light of Aino studies,' by B H Chamberlain, including an Aino Grammar, by J Batchelor (Pub Imperial Univ , Tokio, 87)

Airy, Sir George Biddell, K.C B , F R S , late Astronomer Royal, was b at Alnwick, Northumberland, 1801 Educated at Hereford, Colchester Grammar School, and Trinity Col

ge
bridge Observatory In 35 he was elected **Astronomer Royal**, and made many improvements in the Observatory at Greenwich, in the methods of taking observations, which greatly increased the value of the observatory and advanced astronomical science Amongst the scientific developments and discoveries with which the name of this veteran scientist is associated are the illustration of the undulatory theory of light, the reduction of the Greenwich observations of the planets and of the moon from 1750 to the present time, the proof of the approximate weight of the earth by experiments on the relative vibrations of a pendulum at different altitudes in deep mines, the improvement of marine chronometers and time signals, the correction of the disturbance of the **mariner's compass** on iron ships, the introduction of the new standard of length and weight after the destruction of the old standard by the burning of the Houses of Parliament in '34, and the illustration of atmospheric chromatic dispersion affecting telescopic observation and the mode of correcting it Sir G B Airy was a **Royal Commissioner** on **Railway Gauges**, who recommended the narrow in preference to the broad gauges He also conducted the astronomical observations on the occasion of the **demarcation** of the **boundary** between **Canada** and the **United States** He has contributed largely to the "Philosophical Transactions" in the last half-century He is an Associate of the Institute of France, a member of numerous foreign academies, and an honorary graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh. He has served with distinction on numerous **royal commissions** of a scientific character, and in '73 and 74 was **President of the Royal Society.** He was created a K C B. in '72, and on his retirement from the post of Astronomer Royal in '81 was granted a pension of £1,100 a year. His latest researches have been devoted to a **new method** of treating the **lunar theory.**

Ajuda A Portuguese trade port on the Slave Coast, Guinea

Albani, Madame, the vocalist, whose name prior to her marriage with Mr Ernest Gye was Emma la Jeunesse, was b in Montreal No *prima donna* has a more extensive *repertoire*, and her fame is as great on the oratorio platform as on the lyric stage She studied under Duprez in Paris, and under Lamperti in Milan She made a successful *debut* at Messina in 1870, and subsequently sang in other Italian theatres, coming to the Covent Garden Opera House in 1872 Wagner s "**Lohengrin**" and "**Tannhauser** owe much of the favour they have received in this country to her intellectual and refined impersonation of the heroines Madame Albani has been connected with all the more important cantatas and oratorios brought forward of late years She has sung in Paris, in Berlin and other Continental cities, and throughout the United States In '88 she sang in the series of **Italian Operas** performed at Covent Garden, under the direction of Mr Augustus Harris and at the **Handel Festival** Mde A is at present contemplating a tour in Canada

Albania A wild and mountainous province of Turkey, renowned for the warlike qualities of its inhabitants It is in a semi independent state After the treaty of Berlin an Albanian League was formed, with the connivance of the Porte, to resist the cession of any part of the country, either to Austria or Montenegro, in 1878 In April 1880 the League revolted against Turkey, but was defeated, and reduced to nominal submission, in May 1881 Renewed revolts took place about June 1883, and in November an application was made to the Powers for annexation to Greece, which, however, came to nothing During the year 88 much irritation was caused in Bulgaria and Austria Hungary by the continued raids over the borders Many outrages were committed by the Miridites against other tribes The excited state of the Albanians with respect to Montenegro caused the Porte (Sept) to send Dervish Pasha on a special mission to pacify the border hostilities, and take vigorous military measures to suppress brigandage

Albany, Duchess of Daughter of the Prince and Princess of Waldeck Pyrmont, b Feb 17th 1861 She married H R H Prince Leopold of England, Duke of Albany, April 27th, 82 and became a widow by his sudden death (84) In '88 the Princess lost her mother, the Princess of Waldeck Pyrmont

Alberta Named after Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne A district of the **North West Territories**, and a future province of the Dominion of **Canada** Lies north of the United States boundary, and extends from Assiniboia and Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains Area 106,500 sq m Capital, **Calgary**

Albert Edward, H R H Prince of Wales Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, P C Personal A D C to Her Majesty, a field marshal of the forces, col in chief of 1st Life Guards, and Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, col 10th Hussars, capt genl of the Hon Artillery Company, hon. col of the Oxford and of the Cambridge University Corps, of the Middlesex Civil Service Corps of Rifle Volunteers, of the 3rd Batt Gordon Highlanders, and of the Sutherland Highland Rifle Volunteers, hon capt of the Royal Naval Reserve, field marshal in the German army, and col of the Blücher Hussars (83) Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (October 31st, 61) Educated at Christ Church, Oxford (D C L 68), and at Trin Coll Camb (LL D), and Edinburgh Univ (LL D), also LL D Dublin (68), and Calcutta (74) He subsequently travelled in the **Holy Land** and also visited the **United States** and **Canada** H R H is an Elder Brother of Trinity House, also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England (74), President of the Society of Arts and of St Bartholomew s Hospital, Fellow of the Linnæan Society (86) His Royal Highness was b at Buckingham Palace, November 9th 1841, created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by patent under the Great Seal December 4th '41, baptised at St George s Chapel, Windsor Castle, January 25th, 42, married there (March 10th, '63) H R H the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest dau of Christian IX King of Denmark, and celebrated his **silver wedding** 88 In the winter of 71 he was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks prostration he recovered, and on Feb 27th, 72, he attended a **public thanksgiving** in **St Paul s Cathedral** He visited **India** (77), and in company with the Princess also made a tour through **Ireland** (85), where he met with a cordial reception His Royal Highness evinced an active interest in the promotion and success of the late series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and in the face of much opposition succeeded in establishing the **Imperial Institute** (*q v*), the foundation stone of which was laid by her Majesty in July 87 H R H, accompanied by the Princess, opened the Glasgow Exhibition on May 8th, '88, and during the year also paid several **visits** to the **Continent**, viz to San Remo during the illness of the late Emperor Frederick, to Stolpe, in Pomerania, to see his regiment the Blücher Hussars, to Berlin on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Henry, and of the funerals of the Emperors William I and Frederick III, and subsequently visited **Vienna** and **Paris**

Albert Medal The, was instituted in 1866 and extended in 67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land The recipients of the decoration belong to one of two classes The **first class** are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, or ' on Land, as the case may be Members of the **second class** whose act of bravery, though meritorious, has not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription

Albert Victor, Prince, eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was b Jan 8th, 1864, and was educated at Trinity College, Camb, and Univ of Heidelberg Previous to his entering as an undergraduate, however, he had passed two years as a naval cadet on board the *Britannia*, and in 79 started with his brother Prince George of Wales on a voyage round the world in the *Bacchante* He returned to England in '82 The diary of this voyage

kept by the young princes was edited by the Rev J. N Dalton, their governor, and published by Messrs Macmillan and Co (85) On leaving the university Prince Albert Victor proceeded to Aldershot to prepare for the army H R H was invested with the Order of the Garter in '83 In company with his brother he visited **Ireland** 87 Created hon LL D of Cambridge, **88** H R H visited **Manchester** in the autumn of last year

Alcester, Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, 1st Baron (creat 1882), son of the late Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, M P, was b 1821 He entered the Royal Navy (1834), promoted to Vice Adm (1876) and Adm (1882), was private secretary to First Lord of the Admiralty (1868 70) and a Lord of the Admiralty (1872 4 and 1883 5), served in Burmese war (1852 3), commanded the *Meteor* floating battery in the Black Sea (1855 6), and the naval brigade landed for service in New Zealand (1860 61), where he was severely wounded, was Commander in chief in the Mediterranean (1880 83), commanded the naval forces in Egyptian campaign (1882), and was raised to the peerage for his services in the same year

Alderney One of the **Channel Islands** (*q v*)

Alexander III, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, b March 10th, 1845 On the death of his brother the Grand Duke Nicholas who died at Nice (65), he became heir apparent, and ascended the throne after the assassination of his father the Emperor Alexander II in 81 He married (66) Maria Dagmar, daughter of the King of Denmark, sister to the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece Though the Tzar seldom appears in public in Russia, he has paid several visits to other parts of Europe since his accession In November, 87, he made a public entrance into Berlin on the occasion of his visit to the Emperor William I His Majesty received the Emperor William II at Peterhof in July, **88** In September he paid a visit to Southern Russia and was present at the military manœuvres, held on an extensive scale at Elizabethgrad In October the Tzar with his family narrowly escaped death by a **railway accident** on the Transcaspian Railway (*q v*)

Alexander, Prince of Battenberg, and **ex-Prince of Bulgaria,** is the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and Princess Julia of Battenberg and was b 1857 Being closely related to the Russian Imperial family through his aunt, the late Empress Marie, wife of the late Czar Alexander II, the young Prince of Battenberg entered the Russian army and served with it in the Russo Turkish war (1877 78) After the war he joined the German army as an officer of the Prussian regiment of the Garde du Corps Elected by the unanimous vote of the National Sobranje he entered upon his new duties July 1879 The history of the Prince from that time until his abdication and departure from Sofia (Sept 9th, 1886) is chiefly a history of Bulgaria Prince A received the investiture of K C B by Her Majesty on his visit to this country His **proposed betrothal** to the **Princess Victoria,** the eldest sister of the present German Emperor, though understood to have been personally favoured by the late Emperor Frederick and the Empress Victoria, was opposed by Prince Bismarck for political reasons, and consequently was not formally sanctioned. The reason for the abandonment of the match was, it is believed, the objection of the Czar

Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, H.R.H, Prince, 1st Duke of Edinburgh, (creat 1866), P.C, K G, K.T, K P, G C S I, G C M G, was b 1844, second son of the Queen Mar (1874) the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, dau of the late Alexander II. of Russia Entered the Royal Navy (1858), **Admiral** in command of the **Mediterranean Squadron** (1886) Is Master of the Trinity House, and heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe Coburg and Gotha In '88 H R H, in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, **visited** some of the chief **continental capitals** In June he was promoted to the honorary rank of a **General of Infantry** in the **German army,** and was invested with the **Order** of the **Golden Fleece** by the Queen Regent of Spain on the occasion of his visit to Madrid

Algæ, Edible, and Inedible, including the edible **carageen moss** see ed 86

Algeria One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province Area 256,538 sq m, pop 3 867 000 (1888) It is divided into the three **civil divisions** of **Oran, Constantine,** and **Algiers** capital cities of same names,—and **subdivided** into twelve arrondissements, sending deputies to the National Assembly, also the Saharan borders, divided into three military territories Like Morocco (*q v*), the country possesses three natural divisions—the coastal region, the steppes, and the Saharan tracts In 1882 was annexed the district of **M'Zab,** estimated as containing 38,600 sq miles, and pop 50,000 Later came the invasion of **Tunis** (*q v*) **Coast** rockbound, with coral and sponge fisheries The only considerable river is the **Shellif** 370 miles it runs parallel to coast, and flows into the sea at **Mostaganem** Climate agreeable and very salubrious There is a gigantic and verdant vegetation in parts, forests, lofty mountains broad plateaux, smiling valleys, sandy desert with fertile oases Some years a plague of locusts Brackish lakes and marshes abound Some have been drained, and Australian blue gums planted, thus rendering unhealthy tracts habitable There are 1 282 miles of railway **Imports** (86), £9 692,970, **exports** £7 290 204, consisting of esparto and halfgrass barley, wine, oil tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc The **French forces** maintained in Algeria consist of an **army** corps numbering 53 306 men In this are three regiments of Turcos and three of Spahis, which are recruited among the natives There are also several French regiments of Chasseurs d Afrique, and Zouaves Algériens, and a Foreign Legion The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues In 87 **revenue,** £1 749,372, **expenditure,** civil and military, £4 813 610 Inhabitants are French and European settlers about 250 000, a few Jews, about 500,000 Berbers or Kabyles, and the remainder Bedouin Arabs, of nomadic habits Till 1830 it was a nest of slave trading corsairs, ruled by deys, when their power was broken and French military occupation began The French became actual masters of the whole country in 1847, after the defeat and surrender of the famous Arab chief, **Abd-el-Kader,** who died recently In '71 French military rule gave place to civil government Since then Algeria has been the most important of the French dependencies. It has great forest and mineral wealth, and

must ultimately attract abundance of capital The woods are chiefly of oak, cedar, and pine Iron of good quality is abundant, lead, copper, zinc, antimony, and mercury are widely distributed, but coal is wanting The French have paid great attention to drainage, irrigation, and the sinking of artesian wells, the climate, which was formerly very deadly to Europeans, is now agreeable and salubrious, and every where agricultural and commercial companies are being formed Esparto and halfa grass, used in making paper, are exported in great quantities to England, wheat and potatoes are largely grown, vineyards are rapidly extending, and the cultivation of tobacco is wide spread Cotton is also grown The progress of Algeria under the French has done much to remove the reproach from that nation that they are not fitted for the work of colonisation In '88 (June) a vast swarm of locusts completely devastated the valley of Guelma, in the province of Constantine, causing great destruction and suffering It was stated (July) that a lottery loan of six million francs was to be raised in Paris to aid the sufferers During the year (May) the King of Sweden paid an unofficial visit to Algiers For Governor General etc, see DIPLOMATIC Consult Gaffarel s "L Algérie, Playfair's "Handbook of Algeria and Tunis,' Séguin s "Walks in Algeria Tchihatcheff's "L Algerie et Tunis, Norman s "Colonial France, etc

Aliens According to English law every person born beyond the limits of the Queen's dominions, whose father or paternal grandfather was not a natural born subject, is an alien Such a person owes allegiance to the Queen so long as he resides within her dominions, but no longer His status was formerly very different from that of a natural born subject He could neither inherit nor transmit real property, and if he purchased any the Crown thereupon became entitled to it By the **Naturalisation Act '70** aliens were empowered to take, acquire and dispose of property of every kind in the same manner as if they were natural born subjects But this Act does not qualify an alien for any office or franchise, or for any privilege or right of a British subject not thereby expressly given to him Thus, it does not enable him to become the owner of a British ship An alien may cease to be such either by denisation or by naturalisation Denisation is by royal letters patent, but does not enable the denisen to sit in the privy council or in either house of parliament, or to hold any office of trust, or to receive any grant of lands from the Crown Naturalisation is either by Act of Parliament or by certificate of a secretary of state An alien who has resided in the United Kingdom or been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years, and intends when naturalised to continue his residence or service, may apply for a certificate to any secretary of state, who will grant it upon receiving proper evidence in support of the application Naturalisation entitles an alien to all the rights and privileges of a British subject A British subject not under any disability, and residing in any foreign state who shall have voluntarily become naturalised in such a state, thereby becomes an alien as regards Great Britain Any person born of a British father but out of the British dominions, or any person born within those dominions, but who at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign state its subject, may make a declaration of alienage and so cease to be a British subject.

Alikhanoff A Russian officer who gained great notoriety in the spring of 1885 by assisting General Komaroff to annex territory on the Afghan frontier See ed '88

Alison, Lieut-General Sir Archibald, K C B, 2nd Bart, was b at Edinburgh (1826) Entered the army in 1846, served throughout the Crimean war, was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol Military Secretary to Lord Clyde during the Indian Mutiny (1857-58) Nominated second in command and Brigadier-General of the European Brigade on the Gold Coast in the Ashantee Expedition (1873-74) Deputy Adjutant General in Ireland (1874 77); Deputy Quartermaster General (Intelligence Department) at the Horse Guards (1878 82) Commanded the Highland Brigade of the expeditionary force to Egypt at the battle of Tel el Kebir (1882), and remained in command of the British army of occupation of 12,000 men until May 1883 in which year he was appointed to the command of the troops at Aldershot

Alkali, etc, Works Regulation Act 1881. See ed 88

Allegiance is the tie which binds the citizen to his sovereign or country The common law of this country denies the right of a subject to throw off his allegiance at will It is unlikely, however, that in these days, under ordinary conditions, persons will ever be treated as criminal for having assumed allegiance to a new country or state even if they should be taken in arms against their native country By the process of naturalisation an alien (*q v*) may be admitted to citizenship Prince Henry of Battenberg was so admitted, and the ex Lord Mayor of London was formerly an alien

Allen, Grant author of "Physiological Æsthetics, 'Colin Clout s Calendar, "Vignettes from Nature, "The Evolutionist at Large, 'Charles Darwin "Babylon,' "For Maimie s Sake, and many articles in the leading magazines, was b at Kingston, Canada, '48 Educated at Merton College, Oxford He is considered one of the best scientific authors of the day especially with regard to his works, on the Darwinian theory His latest works are a philosophical novel "The Devil s Die," and "This Mortal Coil (88) Mr A also contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a characteristic story, entitled "Dr Palliser s Patient

Alliance Israélite See JEWS

Alliance, The United Kingdom, for the "total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages, was formed in Manchester, June 1st, 1853 (For history of U K A see ed '87) A body of agents is appointed, with centres of operation in all parts of the kingdom Besides its efforts to secure its own object—prohibition of the liquor traffic by popular consent—it has vigorously supported the Local Option measures of Sir W Lawson, and it has also given friendly assistance to kindred societies, and has circulated a large body of literature bearing on all branches of the temperance question It has received the countenance of many distinguished men, including the late Lord Brougham, Bishop Temple, Cardinal Manning, Archdeacon Farrar, etc Annual receipts, about £12,000 President, Sir Wilfred Lawson, M P.; Hon. Sec., Mr S. Pope, Q.C.; Gen. Sec., Mr. James

Whyte, **Consulting Sec**, Mr T H Barker, **Editor of Organ**, *Alliance News*, Mr H S Sutton **Offices** 44, John Dalton St, Manchester, and 15, Great George St, Westminster, S W

Allman, George James M D, LL D, F R S, and member of various foreign societies b at Cork (1812) Educated at the Belfast Academy Graduated in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin Appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in Dublin University (1844 55), Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh (1855 70) His chief scientific labours have been among the lower orders of the animal kingdom For his researches in this department of Biology the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded him (1872) the Brisbane prize, he received the **Royal medal** from the Royal Society of London (1873), and the Cunningham Gold medal from the Royal Irish Academy (1878) On the completion of the exploring voyage of the *Challenger* the large collection of Hydroida made during that expedition was assigned to him for determination and description he having performed a similar service in connection with the exploration of the Gulf Stream under the directions of the United States Government He was **President** of the **British Association** for the Advancement of Science in **1879** in which year the Association met at Sheffield

Allon Rev H D D Congregational minister, was b 1818 at Welton Yorks Educated at the Countess of Huntingdon s College at Cheshunt Minister of Union Chapel Islington (1843) as co pastor with Rev T Lewis sole charge 1852 **Chairman Congregational Union** 1864 65 re elected 1881, D D Yale (1871) St Andrews (1885) Dr Allon is also an **author** and has published amongst other works "Memoirs of the Rev J Sherman The Vision of God, and edited a posthumous volume of the sermons of the late Rev Dr Binney Dr Allon has been instrumental in greatly improving the psalmody of the Congregational Church, his work **The Congregational Psalmist** being used in many of the principal churches Was also for many years **editor** of the *British Quarterly Review*

Allotments Act 87 A lengthy and important measure which enacts that on a representation in writing by any six registered parliamentary electors or ratepayers the sanitary authority if they are of opinion that allotments for the labouring population cannot be obtained on reasonable rent and conditions by voluntary arrangement shall by purchase or hire, acquire sufficient suitable land and let it out in allotments or if they are unable to obtain land by purchase or hire they may petition the county authority, which may make a provisional order authorising the purchase compulsorily, such order to be laid before Parliament in a bill introduced by the Local Government Board The sanitary authority may improve and adapt land acquired by them for allotments, and make regulations, and appoint allotment managers, or these may be elected One person shall not hold an allotment exceeding one acre, an allotment shall not be sublet and no building other than a tool-house, shed, greenhouse, fowl house or pigstye is to be erected thereupon Power is given to make a scheme for provision of common pasture. **Consult** "A Treatise with Suggestions for the Utilisation of the Allotments Act '87"

Allotments and Cottage Gardens, Compensation for Crops Act, '87, enacts that upon the determination of a tenancy the occupier of an allotment or cottage garden shall be entitled to obtain from the landlord compensation in money for crops, including fruit growing upon the holding in the ordinary course of cultivation and for fruit trees and fruit bushes growing thereon which have been planted by the tenant with the previous consent in writing of the landlord for labour expended upon and for manure applied to the holding since the taking of the last crop therefrom in anticipation of a future crop, and for drains and for any outbuildings, pigsties fowl houses or other structural improvements made by the tenant with the written consent of his landlord There is to be a deduction from compensation on account of rent or breach of contract, and compensation if not agreed upon, is to be settled by an arbitrator, to be appointed, if the parties do not jointly appoint him, by the justices of the peace

Alma Tadema Lawrence, R A, was b at Dronryp in the Netherlands, 1836 Originally intended for one of the learned professions, he devoted himself very largely to the study of ancient classical writers, and in 1852 entered the Antwerp Academy as a student Subsequently he assisted Baron Henry Leys in painting several of his large pictures, and finally came to London where in 1873 he obtained letters of denisation having resolved to reside permanently in this country Since then he has delighted the art world with his productions in regard to the majority of which he has put to excellent use his early classical training Honours of all kinds have been showered upon Mr Alma Tadema Literally overwhelmed with the knighthoods of various countries he was elected R A (1879), and London correspondent in the painting section of the French Academy of Fine Arts Mr Alma Tadema married in 1871 Miss Laura Epps, herself an accomplished artist, who has exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere His contribution to last year's Academy exhibition consisted of an important work, '**The Roses of Heliogabalus**' while to the New Gallery he sent a portrait of Lady Thompson, and 'Venus and Mars

Altkatholiken. See OLD CATHOLICS

Aluminium The manufacture of this metal and its alloys has during the past year entered upon a phase of great commercial importance It is now an industry which is likely to considerably influence certain of the trades of this country We propose to briefly describe two valuable **systems** recently introduced for the manufacture of pure aluminium and alloys of aluminium viz, the **Castner process** and the **Cowles process** The first named is the outcome of experiments begun some years ago by Mr H V Castner in New York He is now the managing director of the Aluminium Company, Limited, which has erected new works at Oldbury, near Birmingham, to carry out Mr Castner s processes on a commercial scale By adopting his invention the manufacture is now conducted with such increased economy that aluminium can be used for a great many industrial purposes hitherto impracticable The processes employed at Oldbury are the manufacture of sodium, of a double chloride of sodium and aluminium, and the manufacture of aluminium There are **three stages** in the

production of the metal (1) the manufacture of

of chlorine being passed through in the last stage from a gas holder capable of holding 4,000 cubic feet, (3) the manufacture of aluminium, which consists in the fusion together of metallic sodium or potassium and the double chloride of aluminium and sodium just spoken of An interesting fact is that hydrochloric acid, for the production of the double chloride, is got directly from neighbouring glass works, and the carbonate of soda resulting from the operation producing sodium is conveyed similarly to the glass works for use there To manufacture aluminium has hitherto cost between 30s and 40s per lb The company at Birmingham state their ability to produce it at 15s The **Cowles aluminium process** is also a new and specially successful one It is for the manufacture of aluminium alloys, and is carried out by the Cowles Syndicate Company, at Milton, near Stoke on Trent The inventors are Messrs Eugene H and Alfred H Cowles, who developed the process as a result of certain investigations, not, however designed originally for the manufacture of the alloys in question The story of their efforts furnishes an interesting illustration of how new fields of commercial activity are opened out There are **three stages** here too (1) the reduction of the aluminious ore (2) the preliminary refining of the alloy, (3) preparing the materials for the electric furnace, and removing certain waste products Of these the process for reducing the ore in the electric furnace is the most important The Cowles electric process claims for itself the production of aluminium alloys at a cheaper rate than by any other system

Amadeus, Prince, Duke of Aosta, ex King of Spain, brother of King Humbert of Italy, b 45 Elected King of Spain by the Cortes in 70 by 191 votes to 120 He landed at Carthagena on Dec 30th, the same day that Marshal Prim, who had formerly offered him the crown after the Revolution of 68, died from the wounds received at the hands of an assassin King A s position soon became one of great difficulty and on Feb 11th, 73, he announced to the Cortes his intention to abdicate He **married** in 67 **Princess Mary**, daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel del Pozzo della Cisterna, who d Nov 7th, 76, and in September, **88** the **Princess Letitia** daughter of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clothilde, and sister of Prince Victor Napoleon, the head of the Buonapartist P'arty

Amatongaland An independent native state of South Africa Area about 4,000 sq m Lies N of Zululand, and extends to Delagoa Bay, has on W Swaziland and Transvaal, on E the sea The Amatonga people are of Zulu race, and are governed by a Queen, under whom are 17 chiefs of districts The Portuguese on the north and the Boers on the west have lately threatened aggressions on this country, the latter especially desiring to obtain a road through it to the sea The Queen despatched, at the end of '87, a deputation to England, praying for such British protection as might insure the integrity of Amatongaland against both Portuguese and Boers In '88 an official despatch (Lisbon, March 5th) announced that the Queen of A had recognised the sovereignty of **Portugal** over that part of her territory comprised within the southern boundaries assigned to Portugal by the MacMahon award

Ambassadors are diplomatic agents resident in foreign states, and representing by virtue of their **Letters of Credence** their own states They are of three kinds, varying with the nature of their commissions **Ambassadors** proper, **Envoys** and **Plenipotentiaries**, and **Chargés d Affaires** They, together with their servants, enjoy certain **privileges**—viz, exemption from process and arrest, and from taxation —which attach to ordinary foreign residents An ambassador has also the right of audience of the sovereign power to which he is accredited On the death of either of the sovereigns between whom he negotiates, his commission lapses, but may be renewed For list of Ambassadors see DIPLOMATIC

Ambulance Association, St John's President H R H Prince of Wales, K G Established in 1877, by the Duke of Manchester, and the Chapter of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, for the purpose of disseminating general information as to the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured among all classes of society A **course of instruction** is given to students Those who pass the examination receive a certificate of proficiency Women who have passed the first examination are allowed to attend a second course on home nursing and hygiene Upwards of 132,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes An **Invalid Transport Corps** has also been formed The work has been extended to the East and West Indies Canada, China, Australia, New Zealand, and different parts of Europe and Africa **Chief Secretary** Major Sir Herbert C Perrott, Bart **Office**, St John s Gate, Clerkenwell, London E C

Amelineau, Prof E See EGYPTOLOGY

American Political Parties The two **chief political divisions** in the U S are the Democratic and Republican parties The **Democratic party**, by the election of President Cleveland in July 84 came into national power for the first time since 60, and numbers between 160 and 170 in the outgoing House of Representatives, which consists of 325 members Its long exclusion from control was chiefly due to the survival of war prejudices in the North, which was as solidly Republican as the South was Democratic When the Democrats attained power in 84 it was on the question of **administrative reform** Never entirely cohesive, the Democrats were most nearly united on the question of reducing the tariff, although they studiously avoided making this an issue, and would probably have continued to do so had President Cleveland not forced the hand of his party on this question in his message to Congress in December 87 As a result the **presidential election**, which took place on November 6th, 88, was fought chiefly on the **tariff question**, although many minor issues were mixed up with it President Cleveland was re nominated by his party at the Convention held at St Louis in June, 88, as the Democratic candidate, with Mr Allen G Thurman as **vice-president**, the **Republican candidate** for the presidency, selected at the Chicago Convention held in the same month, being **General Benjamin Harrison** (*q v.*), and for the **vice-presidency** Mr. Levi P Morton **Mr. James G Blaine**, who opposed President Cleveland in '84, refused to allow himself

to be nominated The result of the election was a severe **defeat** for the **Democratic party**, **General Harrison** being **elected** by **233** votes, **against 168** given to President Cleveland As had been anticipated, the struggle was greatest in **New York State**, which, after a keen contest, the Republicans succeeded in wresting from the Democrats by a majority of some 9,000 out of a poll of considerably over a million The only two Northern states in which the Democrats were successful were Connecticut and New Jersey The following shows the **vote by states**, and the **polling strength** of **each State** —**Republicans** California 8, Colorado 3, Illinois 22, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Kansas 9, Maine 6, Massachusetts 14, Michigan 13, Minnesota 7, Nebraska 5, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 4, New York 36, Ohio 23, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 30, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 4, Wisconsin 11, total 233 **Democrats** Arkansas 7, Alabama 10, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3 Florida 4, Georgia 12, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 8, Maryland 8, Mississippi 9, Missouri 16, New Jersey 9, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Texas 13, Virginia 12, West Virginia 6 total 168 The Republican party, therefore, reassumes power in March of the present year, when President Cleveland's term of office expires The party is committed to the maintenance of the existing protective tariff, which is its chief rallying point It has a strength in the present House of Representatives of some 150, which will probably be increased in that which is about to succeed it, to 165, or a majority of 5 on a division In addition to the difference between the two parties on the tariff question, there are certain historic lines of divergence between them, growing out of their attitude during the Civil War Thus the Republicans tend towards a centralisation of power at Washington, while the Democrats are committed, in theory, to keeping as much power as possible in the hands of individual states This dividing line, however becomes fainter with each succeeding year There are also two minor parties — the **Prohibitionists** and the **Labour Party** The former is chiefly recruited from the Republican side, and has scarcely any adherents in the South, its stronghold being in New York State The **Labour Party**, although tolerably numerous, has little homogeneity, and is in a continual state of restlessness It numbe[illegible] within its ranks the followers of **Mr Henry George** (*q v*), an advocate of "land nationalisation", and the **Knights of Labour** (*q*), an industrial organisation which aspires at uniting in one immense federation all the diverse groups of workmen throughout the United States Mention must also be made of the "**Mugwumps**," or Independents, who definitely seceded from the Republican party in 1884, in consequence of the serious charges brought against Mr Blaine of public corruption and of collusion with political speculators In the November '88 election, however, there is some reason to believe that a not inconsiderable number of the Mugwumps, who, for the most part, comprise the professorial and learned classes, returned to their old allegiance, and voted for the Republican candidate

Amirante Islands A group of low, small coral islands, in the Indian Ocean They are [illegible]graphically and politically an extension of **Seychelles Islands**, forming a part of that dependency of the British colony of **Mauritius**.

Amsterdam and Zuyder Zee Canal In March **88** it was reported that **the Zuyder Zee Union**, which was formed in 87, had raised a further loan of 90,000 gulden in order to examine the plans of a Dutch engineer, who proposed to **connect** with two dams the **province of North Holland** with the **North Coast of the provinces of Friesland and Groningen**, pumping out the sea, refilling the space with earth, but leaving a small lake which will receive its water from the river Yssel, and be connected to the town of **Amsterdam** by a deep and wide canal, and to the North Sea by sluices It is interesting to add that if successful the project would increase the Dutch provinces to twelve in number

Amyl Nitrite, an anæsthetic produced by acting upon purified amylic alcohol with nitric acid See ed 86

Anarchism A Socialist heresy which claims a descent, though somewhat remote, from Proudhon, but whose earliest and most prominent exponent in its present form was the late Dr Bakounin The Anarchist takes his stand upon the *abstract* idea of "freedom" See ed '88 **Chief organs** *La Révolte*, 140, Rue Mouffetard, Paris, *Die Freiheit* (Joh Most), New York, *The Anarchist*, London, *Freedom*, London, etc

Ancient Lights See ed 88, and **consult** "Gale on Easements

Ancient Monuments Protection Act 1882 See ed 88

Anderson, Mary Antoinette, actress, b 1859 at Sacramento, Cal Brought up at Louisville, Ken, where she made her *début* as Juliet Nov 25th, 75 Played there and in southern cities some months, then at San Francisco as Parthenia Came east again in 77 8, and appeared at New York, playing there and in all leading towns of U S for several years Her chief parts were those named, and Julia, Bianca, Pauline, Evadne, Ion, Meg Merrilies, Lady Macbeth, the Countess, Duchess of Ferrenueva, Berthe, and Galatea She gained great success in the American stage In 83 she appeared in England, first at Lyceum, London, Sept 83, as Parthenia, Pauline, Galatea, and Clarice, and achieved much popularity She opened the new **Memorial Theatre** at Stratford on Avon, Aug 30th, 85, as Rosalind Returning to **America**, she made a most successful tour with an English company She revisited **England** in 86 and in 87 appeared in the "Winter's Tale" as **Hermione and Perdita** After successful performances in the provinces, she left for America in October last, to fulfil an engagement at **Wallack's Theatre**, New York

Andrassy, Count Julius, b at Zemplin, Hungary 1823, the son of Count Charles, of an illustrious family of Hungary He received the highest education, improved by his travels in Europe Took an active part in the Hungarian revolution (1848). When the defeat of Austria at Sadowa led the Emperor to concede to Hungarian aspirations, Count Andrassy was made President of the Council and Minister of National Defence in the new Hungarian Parliament Elected deputy for Pesth (1869), he became Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austrian empire, and Comptroller of the Household, in succession to Count von Beust (1871), and **Chancellor** of Austro-Hungary When the insurrection broke out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1875, he addressed the well-known "**Andrassy note**" to

the Porte, pointing out the reforms necessary to the safety of the Ottoman empire and the welfare of its Christian subjects At the European Congress at Berlin, Count Andrassy was chief plenipotentiary of Austria Hungary, and retired from office in 1879 He has not since taken an active part in public life The Emperor bestowed on him the Order of the Golden Fleece in 1878 Count A has recently recovered from a severe illness

Anegada A British West Indian island Area 14 sq m Belongs to the presidency of the **Virgin Islands**, under the federal government of the **Leeward Islands** (*q v*)

Anemometer See METEOROLOGY

Anglican Church, The By the Anglican Church is meant that group of **autonomous Churches** which have **sprung from the mother Church of England** and have acquired jurisdiction wherever the English language is spoken Allegiance to the Primacy of Canterbury is not a condition of the union which subsists between these Churches, nor does the Archbishop of Canterbury have any jurisdiction save in his own Province, but the conditions of intercommunion as was recommended by the Lambeth Conference (*q v*) in July are largely determined by the quasi patriarchal chair of St Augustine The **Church of Ireland** the **Episcopal Church of Scotland** the **Protestant Episcopal Church** of the **United States** of America, the **Church of Canada** the **Indian Church** and the **Church of South Africa** are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England On the other hand the Archbishop of Canterbury may claim to act as spiritual arbiter in the last resort in ecclesiastical causes connected with the daughter Churches Since the death of Dr Colenso (Bishop of Natal) various attempts have been made to re establish Royal authority over the **South African Church** which had hitherto been legally part of the Established Church of England but the Crown refused to nominate, and the Archbishop of Canterbury declined to consecrate another Bishop of Natal whose see is now merged in that of Maritzburg under the Bishop of Capetown Metropolitan of South Africa In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are twelve **missionary bishops** representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa and America and three or four representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America The **American Church** possesses 72 bishops in 50 dioceses and 15 missionary jurisdictions and 3 689 other clergy It has 422 649 communicants, and upwards of 1,250,000 baptised members The average offerings for Church purposes amount to over 10,000,000 dollars a year The **English Episcopate** numbers 34 diocesan prelates and 10 suffragans (see CHURCH OF E.) There are seven bishops in the **Scotch Episcopal Church** the Bishop of Brechin (Rev Dr Jermyn) being **Primus** (*i e* Archbishop) The **Church of Ireland** has two Archbishops and 11 Bishops India and the various **Colonies** of the British Empire own 63 bishops of the Anglican Church —**Doctrine and Discipline** In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character (See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.) One important difference is the **restoration of Diocesan Synods** and **general Synodical action** which marks the un Established branches of the Church The tendency of the American, South African and Scotch Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian Church, while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the Colonies As in England, however the extremes of all three parties (see "Church Parties —CHURCH OF ENGLAND) are to be found co existing in every Church, even in the Church of Ireland, which, more than any other, is bound down by its recent constitution and rubrics to a definite "Low standard of doctrine and ritual The **largest diocese** in the Anglican Communion is that of the Bishop of Mid China, covering as it does 350 000 square miles, and comprising a population of over 100,000,000 souls The **total number of adherents** of the Anglican Communion is **estimated** (approximately) at 40 000,000

Angling '88 The past season has been one of general disappointment to anglers The spring fishing for **salmon** was distinctly below the average and during the months of September and October when the autumnal run of fish usually affords some of the best sport, the rivers which had been steadily falling since the cessation of the persistent downpour that marked the summer months, at length reached a very low level at which fishing was impossible and the fish, lying in the pools awaiting the next fresh, became hardly worth catching **Trout and grayling** fishing suffered somewhat similarly on the rivers of both north and south sport being below the average in all the months of the year, with the exception, perhaps of April The weather was exceptionally dry until the end of June, when rain set in accompanied by wind chiefly from the north, and continued almost without intermission until the end of August The various **streams** of the country were consequently, more or less in a state of constant flood, the effect of this being to put fish completely off the feed and make them indifferent even to the most attractive lure The end of the season was marked by singularly low rivers for the time of the year and on all hands complaints were heard of the general lack of sport Among the **curiosities** of the season was a remarkably fine trout of 16 lb 2 oz taken in the Test at Winchester This patriarchal fish, which had long been known and angled for by all the experts on the river fell a working man of the locality The fish was 32 in long, and 21 in in girth The most **important event** of the year was a **Conference of North country Anglers** held at **Leeds** on November 17th, under the auspices of the Manchester Anglers Association and the Yorkshire Anglers' Association, for the ratification, by the numerous angling clubs and others interested in angling in the north, of certain resolutions passed by the joint associations named, at a preliminary meeting held at Settle on August 6th last It has long been felt that **existing fishery laws** require **amendment** in various particulars, and with a view to induce Parliament to give the requisite attention to the matter, the following **resolutions** were unanimously adopted (1) "That the close season for trout in the six northern counties of England should begin on October 2nd, and end on March 15th, and that it should be illegal to have fresh water trout in possession within

that area between and inclusive of those dates except for purposes of artificial cultivation' (2) "That it is desirable that the provisions of the Poaching Prevention Act (25 and 26 Vict cap 114) should be extended so as to include trout" These resolutions are now being urged on the Government in the hope that they may shortly become law The number of **angling clubs** throughout the country continues steadily to increase operations on a most extensive scale are carried out for breeding and stocking purposes at the expense of individuals, and everywhere there is a growing feeling that the assistance rendered by the law to the preservation of the inland fisheries is, at present, quite inadequate It is also pleasing to note that in the majority of the actions regarding the rights of anglers which have occupied the law courts during the year judgments have been in their favour In the **International Angling Tournament**, at Twickenham, on June 9th, leading **honours** in the **amateur classes** were awarded to **H W Little** (heavy spinning bait, record throw of 197 ft 7 in), and **E V Powell** (spinning bait cast, Thames style) In the **professional competitions**, **E J Bayes** (fly casting, trout, with single rod) and **E Andrews** (spinning bait cast) were most successful See also FISH CULTURE, and MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Anglo-American Commercial Scheme See ed 88

Anglo-Danish Exhibition '88. This Exhibition was **opened** on May 14th by H R H the Princess of Wales, and was organised chiefly for the benefit of the **British Home for Incurables** at Clapham It received considerable public support, but its chief claim to patronage was not in the exhibition itself so much as in the fact that it was meant to assist a deserving charity The industrial **exhibits** were mainly English Many attractions in the way of amusements were offered, chief among them being a series of **tableaux vivants** representing familiar scenes in **Hans Christian Andersen's** matchless **fairy tales**, a tobogganing slide, and a switch back railway The Exhibition was **held** on the site of the series of shows which concluded in the "Colinderies, and as the attractive grounds were given a Danish scenic character and were brilliantly lighted, it held its own with the other exhibitions as a popular resort It **commemorated** the **silver wedding** of the **Prince and Princess of Wales**, who gave the venture much support for the sake of the institution with which it was associated

Anglo Israelism A theory which attempts to prove the ethnological identity of the English nation with the lost Ten Tribes, and thereby to claim for England the Biblical promises in favour of "Israel (see ed 86) This movement is quite distinct from that entitled "**The New and Latter House of Israel**" See JEZRELITES

Anglo Jewish Association. See JEWS

Angola Portuguese West Africa, or Lower Guinea Stated area, 312,509 sq m, pop 2,000,000 Capital **St Paul de Loanda** Divided into the four governments of Angola or Loanda, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes, port towns of same names Climate hot and enervating. Coast-land low and tame, for 30 to 60 miles inland grassy, then country rises, and rich vegetation and forest begin Products are ground-nuts, baobab fibre, coffee, cotton, orchilla, caoutchouc, copal, palm-kernels, manioc, ivory; minerals, iron and copper Industry very stagnant Ruled by a Governor-General, governors of provinces, "chefes" of districts, and much corruption exists Slave trade nominally abolished, but actually still existing In spite of 400 years of possession Portuguese influence not felt far from coast, and no roads or civilisation much beyond towns The Portuguese claim to Ambriz, across the mouth of the Congo, from 8° to 5° 12′ S, has been the subject of debate between the British and Portuguese governments at various times since 45 **Consult** Monteiro's "Angola and River Congo, Keith Johnston's "Africa," etc

Angra Pequena A port, now called "Luderitz Bight, 120 miles north of Orange River mouth, South west Africa, capital of German **Luderitzland** (*q v*) Luderitz German Trading Station established 83 German flag hoisted, 1st January, 84

Anguilla A British West Indian island Area 35 sq m, pop 3,219 Belongs to the presidency of **St Christopher**, in the federal government of the **Leeward Islands** Is low and flat, deficient in wood and water Produces salt from a lake, and phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock

Angus Joseph, D D, b 1816, at Bolam, Northumberland Educated at King's College, Stepney College, and Edinburgh University, where he graduated 36 Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society 40 49, when he was appointed **President** of Stepney College (now **Regent's Park College**), for the training of Baptist Ministers For some years he held the office of **English Examiner** to the **London University** and to the **Indian Civil Service** His **principal works** are the "Handbook to the Bible, "English Literature, and the "Handbook of the English Tongue He also edited Butler's "Analogy and Sermons Regent's Park College has lately made preparations, in which Dr A has largely participated, for increasing its work, and through his influence the sum of £30,000 has been subscribed for this purpose. Dr A was formerly a member of the **London School Board** and one of the **revisers** of the **New Testament**

Animism. The term applied by **Dr E B Tylor**, author of "Primitive Culture, to express the general theory of spiritual beings It consists, in brief, in the explanation of all natural phenomena by the medium of spiritual agency **Ancestor worship** is based upon and grows naturally out of the doctrine of animism Cf the **lares** and **penates** of the Romans, and the

[illegible] Tylor [illegible] tive Culture, and Lang's "Myth, Ritual, and Religion See ed 87

Annam An empire in S E Asia, now a French protectorate It formerly included **Tonquin**, **French** (or **Lower**) **Cochin-China**, and **Cambodia** Area of Annam (or Cochin China proper), 26,923 sq m, pop 6,000,000 Capital **Hué**, near the coast, garrisoned by French troops Annam (or Cochin China proper) stretches northward along the coast from French Cochin China to Tonquin It is enclosed on the west by bare hills, beyond which is the domain of the Moi, or hill tribes, and the land of the Laos, subject to Annam Flora and fauna rich and varied Climate of the low lands hot and inimical to Europeans. Principal productions are rice, cotton, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silk, bees'-wax, pepper, cardamoms, areca-

nuts, ornamental woods, ivory, lac, bamboos, etc Edible birds-nests and trepang are among exports to China Gold is washed in the river beds, and other metals worked There is an emperor, with court and dignitaries, but government is really in French hands Trade is with China and France, a little with Burmah and Siam Fishing a very important industry A little silk and cotton manufacture, metal and wood work The various peoples belong to the Indo Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays Religion chiefly Buddhism France appeared in Annam in the eighteenth century, and since 1847 military operations have frequently been undertaken Cochin China was annexed to France in 1861, Cambodia made a protectorate 1862, Tonquin annexed and Annam made protectorate in 1884 French authority is still disputed in some parts, and campaigning continues A railway is proposed It was stated, Oct 88, that the result of **recent negotiations** between the Governor General of French Cochin China and the King of Annam is that the towns of Hanoi, Haiphong, and Tourane with a considerable district round each, are converted into **French concessions**, within which the king surrenders all his rights It is also arranged by the new Convention that French property throughout Tonquin and in the open ports shall be subject to French law alone **Consult** Vignon s "Les Colonies Françaises, Reclus "L'Indo et l Indo Chine (Géographie Universelle), Keane and Temple s "Asia, Norman s 'Colonial France, etc

Annenkoff, Lieut General The constructor of the **Transcaspian Railway** (*q v*), and designer of a railway to India from the Caspian to Quetta, *via* Askabad, Sarakhs, Herat, and Candahar This line would enable people to travel from England to India in nine or ten days Annenkoff was b 1837, educated at the Page School at St Petersburg, served in the Polish war in 63, and took part in the draining of the Pinsk Marshes, and, running light strategical railways through them constructed the Bender Galatz military railway during the Russo Turkish war (78), and was afterwards appointed **Director** of the **Military Transport in Russia** Suggested a railway from the Caspian to assist Skobeleff in his campaign against Geok Tepé (79), and supervised its construction Afterwards advocated its extension to Samarcand, and was intrusted with the task, which occupied three years (85 88) Received for this the **order of Alexander Nevsky** in diamonds and was appointed **chief director** of the line for two years In order to make his proposed Transcaspian route to India known to Europe, organised an excursion from Paris to Samarcand in Sept 88, and in Nov conducted Baron Alphonse Rothschild, of Paris, over the line

Annobon A lofty, basaltic, and volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea It is a Spanish possession, and its climate is salubrious

Anstey, F., the *nom de plume* of **Thomas Anstey Guthrie**, author of "Vice Versâ, "The Giant's Robe, "The Black Poodle, "The Tinted Venus," "The Fallen Idol, "**Burglar Bill**," which ran through *Punch* 88, etc was b at Kensington 1856 Educated at King s College School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated in '79 Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 80

Antarctic Expedition See GEO PROGRESS, '87, and OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING, 88

Anthropology, '88 The most interesting contribution to **physical anthropology** during the year has been Prof Flower s study of the remarkable **Akka skeletons**, sent to the British Museum by Emin Pasha The Akkas are a race of African pygmies discovered by Schweinfurth in 70 They seem to be the smallest people on the face of the earth, a full grown Akka female measured by Emin Pasha, and believed to be a representative specimen, was only 3 ft 9 8 in high They belong to the negroid branch of the human species, and are called by Hamy 'Negrillos An **anthropometric laboratory** has been established by Mr Francis Galton, with permission of the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 51, in the western galleries at South Kensington, adjacent to the science collections The visitor, on payment of a nominal fee, may here be measured with scientific accuracy, and as the results are methodically registered, they are available for future reference as family records By periodical measurement of physical form and mental faculties timely warning may be had of remediable defects in development The systematic physical examination of **students at Cambridge** by Dr Venn has furnished data for some interesting conclusions Mr Galton has shown that the average growth of the head, and therefore presumably of the brain, proceeds much more rapidly in the 'honour men than in the 'poll men M Bertillon s ingenious method of **indexing French prisoners**, with a view to their identification, has received much attention, and the general subject of **personal identification** has been brought before the Royal Institution by Mr Galton Mr A W Howitt has continued his laborious researches into the complex **marriage systems** among the Australian aborigines, and Dr E B Tylor has published the results of his long continued studies of the **marriage laws** of various parts of the world, for the purpose of classifying them with scientific precision **Archæological anthropology** has received from General Pitt Rivers an important contribution in the shape of the second volume of his great work detailing his excavations in Cranbourne Chase, and throwing much light on the civilisation of the Romano British population

Anti - Celibacy Insurance Society See ed 88

Anticosti A large island in the Gulf of St Lawrence under the Government of **Canada** It is 125 miles long by 30 wide, area, 2600 sq m , pop 600 The coast is rocky, barren, and dangerous There are lighthouses, fishing and refuge stations, the only organised settlement The interior is a wilderness of mountain, forest, and swamp, abounding in furred and feathered game There are tracts adapted for cultivation, and fruit and vegetables raised experimentally seem of first class quality Mineral wealth is reported A favourite resort for salmon and trout fishing Discovered 1535 by Corbier, who called it Assumption

Anti Cyclones See METEOROLOGY

Antigua—*re* "ancient, so called by Columbus A British West Indian island Area 108 sq m , pop 34,151 With **Barbuda** forms a presidency of the **Leeward Islands** Its capital **St John**, pop nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government **English Harbour** is a naval station, and one of the finest harbours in the West Indies The island is hilly, attaining 1,200 feet It is based on igneous rock on

the west, calcareous on the east. Though suffering sometimes from drought, it is very fertile Produces sugar and rum, arrowroot, tobacco, and at one time cotton Climate healthy, subject to earthquakes —Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, assisted by a local council of twenty four members (twelve elected) Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council Antigua was settled by British in 1632, seized by the French for a short time in 1666, but has since remained a British colony

Antilles. Name of the chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea They are divided into Greater and Lesser See WEST INDIES

Antiseptic Treatment is a method employed and directed against the development of fermentative micro organisms in order to prevent the process of putrefaction in wounds See ed 86

Anti-Slavery Society See BRITISH AND FOREIGN A S

Anti-Vaccination See VACCINATION, ANTI

Anti-Vivisection See VIVISECTION, ANTI

Antwerp Quays This work, recently completed, involved operations in the river **Scheldt** opposite the city, to bring it to a uniform width of 350 metres, and to construct on the city side a new quay over two miles in length and 100 metres broad, enabling no less than 50 steamers of 3 000 to 3 500 tons burthen to be berthed alongside at the same time See ed 87

Apple and Pear Conference See AGRICULTURE

Aquaculture See IRRIGATION ed 86

Aquatics, 88 The **Oxford and Cambridge** Boat Race, which was **inaugurated** in '29, but continued with irregularity until 56, takes precedence of all the rowing contests of the year The **race of 88** was rowed on the **24th** of **March**, when the Cambridge crew proved greatly superior to their opponents Shortly after the start the Light Blues took the lead at one mile (4 min 24 sec) they were two lengths ahead, at Hammersmith Bridge Oxford were 17 sec in the rear (time, 7 min 52 sec and 8 min 9 sec respectively), at Barnes Bridge Cambridge led by 19 sec, eventually winning by about six lengths Time, 20 min 48 sec J C Gardner (Emmanuel) was stroke of the Light Blue crew, and L Fiere (Brasenose) stroke in the Oxford boat **Of the 45 contests** so far decided, **Oxford** has been credited with **23** wins and Cambridge with **21**, the race of '77 ending in a dead heat **Outriggers** were first used in **46**, in '57 **boats without keels** were introduced, in '73, in which year the **time** occupied by the winners was 19 min 35 sec, the **quickest** on record, **sliding seats** were first employed Since 64 the **course** has invariably been from **Putney to Mortlake**, a distance of about 4½ miles, and, with few exceptions, the **date** has been fixed for the **Saturday before Good Friday** —The **Royal Regatta** at **Henley** took place on July 4, 5, and 6, when the **Grand Challenge Cup** was won by Thames R C, the **Ladies' Challenge Plate** by Lady Margaret B C (Cambridge), the **Stewards' Challenge Cup** by Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the **Thames Challenge Cup** by Lady Margaret, Cambridge, the **Wyfold Challenge Cup** by Thames R C, and the **Visitor's Challenge Cup** by Brasenose College, Oxford N P Symonds (Cambridge) and E Buck (Oxford) took the **Silver Goblets**, beating D M Lean and Muttlebury (Leander) For the **Diamond Challenge Sculls** G Nickalls (Magdalen, Oxford), defeated J. C. Gardner (Emmanuel, Cambridge) by a length and a half, in 8 min 36 sec (fastest time on record, the previous best being 8 min 51 sec) —At **Marlow Regatta**, J E Spagnoletti (Thames) won the **Senior Sculls**, Thames R C the **Senior Fours** and **Grand Challenge Cup** P Landale (Trinity Hall) the **Junior Sculls**, C Bell and P Landale (Trinity Hall, Cambridge), the **Pairs**, and **Trinity Long Vacation** (Cambridge) the **Junior Fours** —**Kingston Regatta** took place in July, when the Thames R C accounted for the **Senior Pairs Senior Fours**, and **Senior Eights**, while for the **Senior Sculls** G E B Kennedy (Kingston) defeated W H Cumming (Thames [illegible]

School the **Fitzgerald Cup**, and Thames R C secured the **Junior Sculls** and **Senior-Junior Eights** rowing over for the **Senior Fours** —The **Sandeman Challenge Cup** at **Reading Regatta**, July 25, was won by London R C, after a close race with Reading, the **Maiden Erleigh Cup** and **Grand Challenge Cup** went to Thames, and C W Hughes (Thames) was victorious in the **Challenge Bowl (Senior Sculls)** The **Metropolitan Amateur Regatta**, in July, was more successful than for some years past The **Thames Challenge Cup** fell to Thames R C the **London Cup** (Sculls) to W H Cumming (Anglian and Thames R C), the **Metropolitan Challenge Cup** to a Thames eight, the **Pairs** to D D Scott and E E Clark (Thames), and after a grand race for the **Metropolitan Champion Cup** (eights), victory rested with the Thames R C, who beat Leander by half a length, in 7 min 26 sec —On July 16th the race for the **Wingfield Sculls** (which carries with it the **Amateur Championship of the Thames**), was rowed from Putney to Mortlake, when, as in 87, G Nickalls (Oxford) proved successful, beating J C Gardner (Cambridge) by twelve lengths the time being 23 min 36 sec —**Doggett's Coat and Badge**, originally instituted by Mr Thomas Doggett, a well known actor of his day in commemoration of the accession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne of England was rowed on August 1st from **London Bridge to Chelsea** The event is confined to young watermen of the Thames, and the Fishmongers Company contribute very generously to the prizes The winner on the last anniversary was C R Harding (Chelsea) his time being 36 min —In May, a **Sculling Match** for £200 took place on the **Tyne** between G Bubear and C Carr, the former winning easily by three lengths, in the fast time of 21 min 42 sec —In February Wallace Ross defeated G Bubear for the **Championship Challenge Cup** and £200 a side, the course being from Putney to Mortlake Ross's time to Hammersmith Bridge is the fastest on record —W Beach (Australia) having retired, the **Sculling Championship of the World** was claimed by Peter Kemp, who, after defeating T Clifford, rowed Edward Hanlan for the championship and £1,000 The race took place on the Paramatta River, Sydney, Australia, on May 5, when Kemp won by five lengths, in 21 min 26 sec A second encounter between Kemp and Hanlan for £1,000 took place on Sept 27th, on the Paramatta, when Hanlan was beaten by 19 secs Subsequently Kemp was beaten by Henry Searle, a young sculler —On June 13 Hanlan, in a sculling match for £1,000, on the Fitzroy River, Australia, defeated E Trickett by ten lengths — On May 30, J Teemer, beat J Gaudaur for the **Championship of America** and

£1,000.—At the **International Regatta at Deventer**, the **Professional Sculling Race** was won by G. Bubear, England.—The **American University Boat Race**, over a four-mile course, was won by Yale, who defeated Harvard, by 24 lengths, in 20 min. 10 secs.—In Sept. L. M'Lean and H. J. Hill won the final heat in the London R.C. **Senior Pairs**.—B. B. Cubitt won the London R.C. "**Monteuuis**" **Sculls**.—The **Colquhoun Sculls**, rowed for on Nov. 14th, at Cambridge, were easily won by S. D. Muttlebury (Third Trinity), P. E. Shaw (Lady Margaret) being beaten by 30 yards.—W. H. Grenfell is the **Amateur Punting Champion**, and Abel Beesley, Oxford, hold the **professional championship**. On Nov. 2 **O'Connor** beat **Teemer** over a three-mile course on the Potomac, and three days later **Beach** defeated **Hanlan** over the Parramatta championship course. **Consult** "Boating," by W. B. Woodgate.

Arabi, Mohammed, son of an Egyptian peasant, was conscripted into army, became sergeant, and dismissed by Ismail for insubordination. Subsequently commissariat officer at Massowah, dismissed for peculation. Headed **military insurrection** in '82 and succeeded in obtaining dismissal of Riaz Ministry. Became sub-Minister and subsequently Minister of War. Was practically ruler of country, and had made himself personally responsible for order when **Massacres of Alexandria** (June 11, '82) took place. Refused to resign when called on by Khedive to do so. Gave orders for resistance to English bombardment of Alexandria, and to advance of British troops on Cairo, but himself carefully avoided danger. After Tel-el-Kebir surrendered to the English; was tried and condemned to death. Sentence commuted to banishment for life to Ceylon, where he now lives on pension from Egyptian Government.

Aral-Caspian Canal. It was stated in July '88 that the Russian Government had recently revised an ancient project of **diverting** part of the **waters of the Oxus**, or Amu Daria, to flow into the Caspian instead of the Aral Sea, a large staff of engineers being employed in making the necessary **surveys**. The Aral being without an outlet, the **idea** is that the reduction in the flow of the Oxus would reduce the sea area, and have an effect upon the marshy ground surrounding it. Peter the Great thought of connecting the two seas, to afford water access to Central Asia, but it seems to be probable, in view of the existence of the Transcaspian Railway (*q.v.*), that the water to be diverted will be used for irrigation purposes on the great plain, where it is so much required.

Arbitration, Board of. See TRADES UNIONS, ed. '86.

Arbitration and Conciliation, Board of. See MINING, ed. '88.

Arbitration, Cost of. Where, by a clause in an insurance policy, the company and the insured person had agreed that each party should pay their own costs in any arbitration that might arise, the Queen's Bench Division declined to hold that such agreement was unreasonable. (**Stephens** *v.* **The Commercial Assurance Company, March '88.**)

Arbitration, International. The principle of the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes. At a conference of the friends of peace, held at Brussels in October 1873, the **International Arbitration and Peace Association** was founded, and has since been energetic in disseminating information on the subject. This body binds itself to no particular scheme for carrying the principle into practice. In connection with the subject of international arbitration a meeting was held in Paris of 21 Deputies and several English M.P.'s, representing 233 of their colleagues who are favourable to arbitration. A letter approving of the scheme for the establishment of international arbitration was read from Mr. Gladstone. (See our edition of 1886 for full details of the principal arbitration cases.)—**Judicial**. See ed. '88.

Arbor Day. A holiday specially set apart in most of the American States for the planting of trees by citizens and school-children. Adopted by Cape Colony in ... See TREE PLANTING.

Arc de Triomphe, erected to commemorate the victories of Napoleon I., occupies the centre of the Place de l'Etoile, Paris. See ed. '87.

Arch, Joseph, b. at Barford, Warwickshire, 1826. He was the son of an agricultural labourer, and for many years was a field worker himself. When a young man he attained considerable proficiency in public speaking by preaching from Primitive Methodist platforms. In 1872 he began an agitation in favour of improving the position of the agricultural labourers, which spread over a great part of England, and led to the establishment of the **National Agricultural Labourers' Union**, of which he was president. At the general election of 1885 he contested, as a Radical, North-West Norfolk against Lord H. C. Bentinck, and was returned; but in the July election of 1886 suffered defeat by a majority of 20 at the hands of the same noble lord, against whose return he filed a petition, which was dismissed with costs. During his short parliamentary career, Mr. Arch several times addressed the House.

Archbishops, English. See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Archdeacon. See DIOCESE.

Archery (for brief history of this see ed. '88). At the **National Archery Meeting** held at York, in the second week of August, '88, **championship** honours were awarded to Mr. C. E. Nesham and Miss Legh, and the leading **county prizes** were won by teams representing **Middlesex** and **Gloucestershire**. In the closing week of the same month the **Grand Northern Meeting** was held on the Giant-Axe Field, Lancaster, and after some excellent shooting the **championship challenge badge** with brooch was credited to Mrs. D. Ainsworth, of the North Lonsdale Archers; whilst the companion prize, the **champion silver medal** with clasp, fell to Mr. E. Sharpe, of the **John o' Gaunt's Bowmen**. The last-mentioned club celebrated its **centenary** in September with a meeting at Lancaster, and the competitors included the most prominent bowmen in the county. The struggle between Mr. C. E. Nesham and Mr. E. Sharpe in the most important contest terminated in favour of the former, the champion's shooting at the shorter ranges being exceptionally good.

Arches, Court of. The principal court for the trial of causes ecclesiastical in the Province of Canterbury (see ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS). Formerly a purely canonical authority, with jurisdiction in certain matrimonial causes, the Dean of Arches held his court in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, or *Sancta Maria de Arcubus*,

receiving and determining appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts within the Southern Province. By the **Church Discipline Act** '41, and the **Public Worship Regulation Act** '74, Parliament effected considerable **modifications** of the Court of Arches, supplementing the ecclesiastical by civil powers By the latter Act (7th section) provision was made for the union of the Courts of the two Metropolitans The two Arch bishops were required to appoint a barrister of ten years' standing, or a judge of one of the Superior Courts, to be a judge of both Courts Every person appointed must be a member of the Church of England, and when entering upon his office must sign a declaration to that effect. He retains the title of **Dean of the Arches**, but when sitting in the Northern Province is styled **Official Principal of the Province of York** Lord Penzance, the first Dean of the Arches appointed under this section, still holds the office He has no Court, and usually sits in his dressing room in the House of Lords—a circumstance which has entailed many disputes on points of juris diction

Architectural Federation, Registration and Examination See ed 88

Arctic Exploration For history of this see ed '86, and GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS 88

Arctic Railway This line has the distinguished honour of being the **most northern railway in the world** The **Lulea Ofoten Railway**, which is the property of the Swedish and Norwegian Railway Co, appears to have its *raison d etre* in bringing down the enormously **rich iron deposits** of the far north to the **port of Lulea**, and is still in course of construction The works were pushed on vigorously during the summer of 87, and in the Dec of that year the railway, 132 miles long, was laid from Lulea to the Gellivara Iron Mountain and was rapidly approaching completion The boundaries of Lapland are passed at 69½ miles, and the arctic circle is entered at 77¾ miles from Lulea The **ores** are of almost [illegible] ay [illegible] from the Iron Mountain, through the rich ore deposits of the neighbourhood, through Norwegian territory to the Ofoten Fjord Some idea of the **scope** of the company's operations will be found in a **prospectus published** during the first week of Oct, '88, describing the immense beds of iron accessible by quarrying at a royalty of 6*d* to 8*d* per ton, the excellently equipped line, the quay accommodation and appointments at Lulea, and the establishment of the **Anglo-Scandinavian Steamship Co** which had launched its first steamer of 4 000 tons to take part with 10 others in the trade The prospectus offered 75,000 ordinary, and 101,700 five per cent preference shares of £5 each, the total capital of the company being £750,000 ordinary, £750,000 preference, and £1,500,000 five per cent debentures Mr Josiah T Smith, the well known past president of the Iron and Steel Institute, after visiting the railway and iron field, joined the Board of Directors, and issued a report of his observations The **first train** of 41 wagons, containing 1,000 tons of ore, arrived at the company's quay at Lulea from the Gellivara Iron Mountain, on March 12th During the following month the company concluded a further contract with Bolckow's, of Middlesbro', for 6,000 tons of steel rails. It was reported in November that the new brand of Swedish iron, made from Gellivara ore, was being offered at Walker-on Tyne for 44*s* 6*d* per ton, some founders preferring it to the best Scotch

Area and Population of United Kingdom See P AND A OF UNITED KINGDOM

Argentine Republic. A group of 14 States and 9 Territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America The constitution is, with some exceptions, identical with that of the United States It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, elected for six years, not being re eligible, and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, 2 chosen by the capital and 2 by each province, and a House of Deputies of 86 members elected by the people The provinces elect their own governors and legislators, and have complete control over their internal affairs The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated Education is highly developed There are 3 028 elementary schools, with 227 450 pupils Area, including Patagonia, 1,124 086 sq miles, population, 3,500,000, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries **Capital** of the Republic, **Buenos Ayres**, with 462 000 inhabitants (census Dec 87) Capital of the Province of Buenos Ayres, **La Plata** The climate of the country is temperate and healthy **Revenue**, 58,135,000 dollars in 87, **expenditure**, 50,019 000 dollars **Debt** (internal and external) of the Republic on the 31st March, 88, 139,527,000 dollars **Army**, about 7,400, national guard, about 350,000 **Navy**, 3 ironclads and 15 other ships Commerce in '87, 216,000,000 dollars **Principal productions**, wool in great abundance, hides, flax, sugar, maize, wheat The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed Length of railways, 4 600 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic Telegraphs, 13 645 miles, connecting all the Republic Two cables (one by the Atlantic and the other by the Pacific) connect the Republic with all the cities in the world On 3rd Nov 87 a law of national banks, similar to the banking law of the United States, was promulgated There are at present 23 banks

"Argosy, The" (monthly 6*d*, illus) First published Dec 65, the first serial story being written by the late **Charles Reade** In '68 **Mrs Henry Wood** (*d* 87), authoress of "**East Lynne**," became editor Many of her stories appeared in the pages of the *A* (published since '72 by *Messrs Bentley & Son*) Mrs Wood was for some time an anonymous contributor, under the *nom de plume* of **Johnny Ludlow**, of a series of shorter stories, which achieved wide popularity Present editor, **Mr Charles W. Wood.** Office 8, New Burlington St, W

Argyll, George Douglas Campbell, P C, 8th Duke of (creat 1701), Baron Sundridge and Hamilton (1766), by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords, K G (1884) Was b 1823, succeeded his father in 1847; **Lord Privy Seal** (Jan 1853), and Postmaster-General (Nov 1855), again Lord Privy Seal (June 1859 to July 1866), **Secretary for India**, and **President** of the **Council of India** (Dec 1868), the third time Lord Privy Seal (1880 to April 1881), is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and Hereditary Sheriff of Argyleshire, **Chancellor** of the **University of St Andrews** (1851); **Rector** of the **University of Glasgow** (1854), is chief of the great family of Campbell, and a

lineal descendant of the "MacCullum More" The Duke is well known as a prolific writer upon scientific, political, and social subjects, and is a frequent contributor to the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary Review*, and other leading periodicals. He is also the author of various works, among which may be mentioned "**The Reign of Law**," and his most recent publication, "**Scotland as it Was and Is**," '88 Has written recently several letters to the *Times* on the Home Rule question

Armies, Foreign Under this heading will be found the latest particulars relating to the military power of the countries of Europe, Japan, and the United States

AUSTRIA The **total strength** of the standing army is 267,000, **composed** as follows **Cavalry** (35,700)—14 regiments of Dragoons, 16 of Hussars, 11 of Uhlans (Lancers), each regiment consisting of 7 squadrons (6 active and 1 depot) **Artillery** (25,600)—14 regiments of field artillery, each of 15 batteries of 8 guns, 12 battalions garrison (fortress) artillery of 6 companies each (5 active and 1 cadre) **Engineers** (4,600)—2 regiments of 5 battalions each **Infantry** (144,400)—80 regiments of the line, each of 5 battalions (2 active and 3 reserve, with 1 depot battalion), the "Kaiser Jäger Regiment (Tyrolese Rifles) 7 battalions, and 33 other rifle regiments of 1 battalion each **Pioneers and Train** (5,200) **Departments**, etc (23,800) **War strength**—In case of war the Emperor could put in the field, at lowest computation, exclusive of reserves and garrisons, an army of 1,140,000, with 200,000 horses and 1,720 guns **Constitution**—The army is recruited by conscription on the universal liability system, term of service ten years, three with the colours and seven in reserve By voluntary enlistment, self equipment, etc, the male adult can commute his three years active service to one before passing to reserve The Cavalry is recruited principally as follows Dragoons from Germans and Bohemians, Uhlans from Poles, Hussars from Hungarians The infantry and artillery are principally made up of Germans, Slavs, and Hungarians, the rifle regiments are recruited principally from the highlands of the Tyrol, the Styrian Alps, and the Carpathians The Austrian army possesses no Guards or *Corps d'élite* See AUSTRIA HUNGARY, New Army Bill

BELGIUM The **total strength** of the army on a peace footing with the colours, including Gendarmerie, is 46,380 men, 10,160 horses, and 204 guns. **Cavalry** (7,400)—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons active and 1 reserve To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (1,720 men) **Artillery** (7,900)—made up of 7 regiments, comprising a total of 34 field batteries of 6 guns each, with 6 batteries in reserve; 48 siege batteries, 3 in reserve, and 3 depôt batteries **Engineers** (1,400)—1 regiment of 3 battalions. **Infantry** (26,300)—Made up of 14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 active and 1 reserve battalion, 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised, 1 regiment of Carabineers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of rifles **Constitution**—The war strength is fixed at 142,000 men Every able bodied man who has attained his nineteenth year is liable to serve, but substitution is permitted The term of service is eight years—two years and eight months with the colours.

BULGARIA. The peace strength of the standing army is 22,400, as follows: **Cavalry**, 1,400, **Artillery**, 1,740; **Engineers**, 880, **Infantry**, 16,800; **Gendarmerie**, 1,600. The war strength is 32,220, with 102 guns. Besides this the Reserves are estimated at 24,000, and the Landsturm at 7,200, making altogether 63,420.

DENMARK The army consists of 34,500 regulars and 13,000 second reserves. **Cavalry** (2,200)—5 regiments made up of 16 squadrons. **Artillery** (4,750) 2 regiments of field artillery of 12 batteries each with 8 guns, 2 battalions garrison artillery of 6 companies each **Engineers** (620) **Infantry** (27,000)—31 battalions of the line **Constitution**—Service is obligatory on all able bodied men who have reached the age of 22 Terms of service, eight years with the colours and eight in the reserves. The war strength is 49,000

FRANCE The effective strength is stated to be 1,590,878 men, of which the standing army is about 510,000 **Cavalry** (68,750)—12 regiments of Cuirassiers, 26 regiments of Dragoons, 20 regiments of Chasseurs, 12 regiments of Hussars, 4 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, 3 regiments of Spahis **Artillery** (68,760)—38 regiments, comprising altogether 437 batteries, 2 regiments of Pontonniers of 14 companies, 13 companies Ouvriers d'Artillerie and Artificers, 57 companies of Artillery Train **Engineers** (11,000)—4 regiments of Sappers and Miners, of 5 battalions each **Equipages Militaires** (11,600)—20 squadrons, 12 companies, etc. **Infantry** (283,500)—144 regiments of the line, each of 4 battalions, 30 battalions of Chasseurs a pied, each of 4 companies, 4 regiments of Zouaves, of 4 battalions, 3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, of 5 battalions, 6 battalions Foreign Legion, 3 battalions of Infanterie Légère d'Afrique To the above have to be added 18,000 Commissariat, 26,000 Gendarmes, and 36,000 for staff and administration The French law enacts universal liability to serve, but it is not strictly enforced By the law of 1872 the total duration of service was fixed at twenty years—five with the colours, four in the active reserve, five in the territorial army, and six in the reserve of the territorial army, but in France the constant changes of government rather militate against the chances of any fixture either of establishment or condition of service, and this has to be allowed for The total strength of the French army, on a war footing, is fixed at 3,753,000

GERMANY. The **German Army** is in all respects a model of military perfection, and it has formed the basis upon which the military establishments of most of the other European states have been reorganised of late years. It may be useful, therefore, to review the organisation as explaining the advance made by Continental nations generally in the direction of warlike preparations. When France and Prussia were fast friends, in the time of **Frederick the Great**, the admiration for each other was carried so far as imitation in tactics, but Frederick and his successors fell into absurdities which the French avoided, and the defeat of the Prussian arms in the wars following the Revolution of 1793 was the result. Then it was that the need became apparent for a decided change in the construction and management of the army; and soon a system was adopted which, with constant improvements, has developed into its present dimen-

sions. **Recruitment** was fixed early in the present century at three years of active service, two years in the reserve, and seven years in the first ban of the Landwehr, which meant the securing of 200,000 men in the first line, 150,000 in the first ban of the Landwehr, and 120,000 in the second ban, or an effective of 470,000, the standing army being maintained at 1,0,000 The **Crimean War** brought to light discrepancies which had never before been seen, which were more and more emphasised in the few following years by the then prevailing excitement in Italy Here was the opportunity of Kaiser Wilhelm to reform his army, which he readily grasped—at the same time taking into his counsel Prince Bismarck, himself struggling against strenuous opposition in the Prussian Parliament to become a prominent man In '60, then, this new scheme was effected, and the **army was divided** into eighty one regiments of infantry and forty eight of cavalry The old Landwehr was done away with, and the effective troops were greatly augmented in numbers The **term of active service** was raised to seven years, with four years in the Reserve and five in the Landwehr By this means the annual contingent reached from 40,000 to 6 ,000 men and the entire army, which before 59 was 525,000 strong, now had a strength of 625 000 men, remarkable for its excellent discipline and the celerity of its movements Six years later, when Prussia contended against Austria, the army placed in the field consisted of 326 000 soldiers, and the short, sharp, and decisive campaign, together with the rapid movement of the forces, spoke to its superiority over preceding armies Whenever it was felt necessary to scatter the forces to save them from the enemy s fire, it was done without reluctance, and the discipline to which they had been subjected rendered the reformation a matter of perfect ease The **Franco Prussian War** in 71, although it added lustre to the German Army, gave rise to consideration of **further improvement**, and since that time various laws have been passed for the purpose of bringing these about Three years of **active service** four years in the **Reserve**, and two in the **Landwehr** are now the terms, while in addition there are five years to be served in the Landsturm but the latter branch is only used as a "cry of distress when the standing army and the Landwehr have been found insufficient for the requirements. It includes all the young men between seventeen and twenty, and those who have previously passed through the twelve years required in the other branches At the beginning of November each year the recruiting into the Landwehr of young men of twenty commences To facilitate this business the Empire is divided into "regions, each occupied permanently by an army corps, which draws from it in time of peace, as well as in time of mobilisation all its effective The regions are each divided into seventeen districts, under the control of a similar number of officers Four districts are expected to recruit a brigade, and ten an army corps There is a further division of districts into company districts, each in charge of a recruiting officer. These

regiment of infantry There is besides a battalion district for the reserve of the Landwehr, to complete the numbers lacking in the less populous districts The recruiting service for the Guard, which consists of the tallest and finest looking men, is carried out by a commission, consisting of officers specially nominated for the purpose On a day appointed they meet at certain specified places, and here the young men are required to appear before them The census reports, of course, give all information as to the names and addresses of inhabitants, and those within the prescribed age are called up, and passed or exempted, as the case may be It is the duty of another official body to then revise the lists thus obtained, make a report to the Minister, and decide where the new arrivals shall be stationed Under this system of recruiting, it may readily be imagined there are always more men than necessary to keep up the army strength As to the term of service, it may be stated that, if the recruit be apt, the full three years are not demanded, two years sometimes suffice, and at the end of that period, if he can pass certain tests, he is granted leave of absence for the remaining year In the **standing army**, at the close of three years service, a further period of four years has to be reckoned with, during which time there are held every year reviews and other manœuvres, occupying about four months The second term at an end the recruit passes into the Landwehr Here the duties are lessened —the annual review, and a couple of periods of exercise of fourteen days each, being the extent of the demand made But no one in Germany can consider himself safe from being called upon for military duty until he is past forty two years of age, unless he be in feeble health At any time he is liable to a recruitment in the Reserve, which would add yearly about 132,000 men to the effective force of the army If it were possible for Germany to call up every man it has power to do by the various methods of recruitment, it could put into the field an army of 3,2 0,000 men, made up by 400 000 in the three active classes, 700,000 reserve of recruitment, 500,000 reserve of active army, 600,000 Landwehr, and 1 000,000 Landsturm The **peace effective**, however, is only about 401,000, an eighth of this number being non commissioned officers In **time of war** the **army is divided** into **three parts**—(1) the **Feld Armee**, or campaign army, 744,031 men and 19,391 officers, 242,415 horses, and 2,040 guns, (2) the **Beratzungs Armee**, or garrison troops, 416,032 men and 11,240 officers, 38,393 horses, and 324 guns, (3) the **depôt** troops—296,614 men and 4 796 officers, 31,373 horses, and 444 guns These three armies, or divisions of the entire army, have each all the necessary machinery of armament and service, such as transportation, rations, etc The **order of battle** of the army in the field, and the distribution of the garrison army, is already settled in time of peace, and at the very moment of mobilisation the commanders and staff officers are appointed One hundred and sixty one regiments of three battalions go to form the **infantry** Each battalion has four companies numbered from one to twelve The infantry company has 5 officers, 20 non commissioned officers, 202 soldiers and drummers, and a few needed for various services, bringing up the aggregate to 244 A regiment s aggregate is 3,189 Besides the 161 regiments named, there are 20 regiments of Chasseurs, with a *personnel* of 1,055 each The **cavalry**, which is divided between the Prussian Guard and the German army, consists of 93 regiments The latter section has eight

regiments of Cuirassiers, 28 of Dragoons, 19 of Hussars, 22 of Uhlans, one of Saxon artillery, one of Saxon Carabineers, two of [illegible] Bavarians, and six of light horse Ba[illegible] The **Prussian Guard** consists of a regiment of the Corps de Gardes, one of Cuirassiers, two of Dragoons, one of Hussars, and three of Uhlans The entire cavalry organisation is formed into three categories the heavy cavalry —having ten regiments of Cuirassiers, one of which is the body, and one the ordinary guard, cavalry of the line—25 regiments of Uhlans, and two of the heavy Bavarians, and light cavalry—28 regiments of Dragoons, 20 of Hussars, and six of Bavarian light horse Every regiment has five squadrons, four for the field and one for depôt guard, with a colonel, lieutenant colonel, and a major, with an extra major for commandant, officers and men included, it numbers 648 men, while a division has 4,763 men, 5 107 horses, 18 field pieces, and 101 various vehicles The Cuirassiers carry the straight sabre and the revolver, the Hussars a curved sabre with steel handle, and a carbine, the Uhlans a sabre, a carbine, a revolver, and a lance 10½ feet long, at the top of which flutters a streamer The **artillery**, so greatly admired for their dash, is composed of 37 regiments, furnishing 295 mounted batteries, attached to the cavalry—and six horse batteries—attached to the infantry The mounted batteries have six 3½ inch cannon, the others use cannon a trifle smaller Then there are 116 companies of **unmounted artillery** It goes without saying that there is an **ambulance corps**, with physicians, litters, ambulances, nurses, etc, the organisation of which is simply complete The thoroughness of the **military education** in Germany is well known, the Empire having nine schools, six of which receive pupils at ten to fifteen years of age, who afterwards finish at either Lichtenfeld, Dresden, or Munich The studies pursued at all of these three are very severe, and the pupils, even after passing through the preliminary course, are often sent back on examination to receive further tuition The **War Academy** at **Berlin** is the highest of the military academies, but this is open only to lieutenants and captains who have served three years Beyond all these institutions, which are military in the strict sense, there are **other schools** for artillery, marksmanship, riding, gymnastics, medicine, and surgery, and veterinary practice The **general staff** of officers of the army, at the head of which is Count Waldersee (*q v*), is made up of the officers of the different armies temporarily attached They form **seven divisions**, three study at a theatre of war, one occupies itself with the railroads, one with military history, one with geography and statistics, and the seventh with geodesy and topography This staff of officers has access to a library which has been in formation for the last seventy years, and includes 60,000 volumes With such a complete organisation, and such excellent opportunities for preparation in matters military, there can be little wonder that Germany is a nation of soldiers This it certainly is, and its military atmosphere and bearing is apparent as soon as one enters the country At the head of the whole is the **Emperor**, as **Commander-in-chief** of an army of nearly 3,500,000 men, whose motto is "For God, King, and Fatherland"

GREECE The **peace** establishment of the army is fixed at 30,000 Of these 1,500 are **Cavalry**, 4,300 **Artillery and Engineers**, and 17,000 **Infantry** In case of **war**, it is understood that the force which Greece could put into the field would amount to fully 80,000 men.

ITALY. The **standing army** on a peace footing numbers 183,280 men, made up as follows: **Cavalry**—Comprising 22 regiments, 18,867 men. **Artillery**—80 batteries, 9,646, and 6 companies of **Artillery** artificers, 1,174 men **Engineers**—4,132 **Infantry**—102 regiments, 128,000 men; 40 battalions of **Bersaglieri**, 16,165 men, **Train**, 2,460 men **Administrative Corps**, 3,173 men According to the new organisation it is computed that the army, including all forces, militia and reserve, will number 2,119,250 officers and men actually available for active employment The army is organised in 12 **army corps**, 427,000 under arms, besides 12,000 for Alpine regiments, 100,000 movable Militia and the Territorial army The system is based on the principle of universal service

JAPAN The **standing army** on a **peace** footing comprises 38 475 men In case of **war** the number can be increased to 131,475

MONTENEGRO No standing army The national army a sort of **Militia**, is fixed at 30,000

NETHERLANDS The **strength** of the active army is about 62,000, the approximate numbers being—**Cavalry**, 4 500, **Artillery**, 13,000, **Engineers** 1,400, **Infantry** 42,700 In addition there is a '**Schutteryen** of 114 000 men The Netherlands possess in addition a **Colonial army** of about 38 000 men, of whom only 14,460 are Europeans The home army is recruited partly by voluntary enlistment and partly by conscription

PORTUGAL The **peace** establishment is fixed at 24,000, in the following proportions **Cavalry**, 3 700, **Artillery**, 3 580, with 92 guns, **Engineers**, 600, **Infantry**, 15,680, **miscellaneous**, 440 The **war** establishment is 120,000 men, with 264 guns There is in addition a Colonial army of 8,500 Compulsory service is the law, but the rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent

ROUMANIA The **active** army is 124,000, made up as follows **Cavalry**, 10,000, **Artillery**, 8 500, with 218 guns, **Engineers**, 4,000, **Infantry**, 85 000, **staff** and **general services**, 17,000 The **reserve** army is 35,000, making a total of upwards of 160,000

RUSSIA The army on a **peace** footing gives a total of about 800,000 men It is made up of the **regular army**, 457,872, the **First Reserve**, 180 740, and the **Second Reserve** which makes up the number Besides these there are **irregular troops**, such as the Cossacks, all of whom between the ages of fifteen and sixty are compelled to render service The number of Cossacks serving under ordinary circumstances is 56,000 The **war** strength of the army is fixed at 2,490,000 men, as follows **Cavalry**, 104,000, including 48,000 Cossacks, **Artillery**, 88,000, with 2,624 guns, **Engineers**, 35,000, **Infantry**, 758,000, **gendarmes**, 53,000, **general services**, 103 000 These form the active army, numbering 1,137,000 To them must be added the **reserve** army, 1,064,000, frontier battalions, 41,000, Cossacks, 142,000, with 222 guns Besides these it is calculated that Russia could on an emergency raise 2,000,000 more men from **Territorial Reserve** and 1,200,000 from the **National Militia**, making altogether the enormous total of 5,500,000

SERVIA. The **field army** is estimated at 60,000, with 264 guns, **Reserves**, 65,000, with 145 guns, **Landsturm**, 45,000, total, 170,000, with 409 guns

SPAIN The army, on a **peace footing**, is 100,000 men with 510 guns The **colonial forces**, including **militia**, are estimated at 236,000 **Service is compulsory** for the **regular army** for 8 years, and in the **colonies** for 4 years

SWEDEN AND NORWAY The strength of the **standing army** of **Sweden** is about 39 000 men viz, **Cavalry**, 4 500, **Artillery**, 4,700 **Engineers**, 900, and **Infantry** about 27,500 The army of **Norway** consists of about 750 officers and 18 000 men This number, however, is gradually being increased, and will shortly be raised to nearer 50 000 men

SWITZERLAND The strength of the **Federal army**, consisting of all able bodied men between 20 and 32, is about 100 000, **Cavalry** 2 ,000 **Artillery** 280 Krupp field guns and 2 mountain guns, that of the **Landwehr**, composed of all men from 33 to 43, about 80,000—giving a total of about 180,000

TURKEY The army is divided into the **Nizam**, or active army the **Redif**, or reserves and the **Mustaphiz** or Landsturm Under the new organisation the strength is calculated at—Nizam **Cavalry**, 37,800, **Artillery** 37 800 with 1,512 guns, **Engineers**, 18,000, **Infantry** 468,000—total, 588 600, **Redif**, 203,000, **Mustaphiz** (including irregulars), 370,000, making a total of 1,161 600, with 3,348 guns

UNITED STATES The strength of the army is put down at 2 200 officers and 24 236 men **Service** is purely **voluntary**

Armitage, Edward, R A, historical and mural painter, b 1817 Educated in France and Germany A pupil of Paul Delaroche of Paris In 40 he contributed "The Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain to the Cartoon Exhibition in Westminster Hall, and obtained a first class prize of £300 In 45 he took a £200 prize for a cartoon and coloured design, "The Spirit of Religion, and (47) another first prize of £500 was awarded him for "The Battle of the Meance, now the property of the Queen He afterwards visited the Crimea, and painted "The Charge of Balaklava and "The Guards at Inkermann Among his still later achievements were a colossal figure, entitled "**Retribution**," representing the suppression of the Indian mutiny, two frescoes in the upper waiting hall of Westminster Palace, and a series of monochrome wall paintings at University Hall, Gordon Square Elected R A (72) Has been a regular contributor to the Academy since 48, sending in 87 a large canvas, "**The Institution of the Franciscan Order**," previous to presenting it to the Church of St John, Duncan Terrace, Islington Sacred and Mythological subjects are favourite studies with Mr Armitage

Armoured Ships See NAVY, BRITISH, and NAVIES, FOREIGN

Armour Plates and Ordnance The use of armour plates as a protection against artillery appears to have been contemplated by inventors early in the present century In 1812 John Stevens, of New Jersey, proposed it for ships, and Major General Ford, R E, obtained a trial of masonry, protected by iron bars, at Woolwich in '27 To **Napoleon III**, however, is the credit due of first employing iron on the sides of floating batteries in actual war in '55, when such a measure of success was achieved as led to the construction of the *Gloire* and *Warrior*, the first ironclad ships of the French and British navies The **American War**, soon after this, called out all the powers existing in the States available for the manufacture of armoured ships, and the notable part played by them in the war has led to the idea that America took a more leading part in the development of armour than was actually the case The *Merrimac* and other American vessels were covered with armour, made *impromptu* of railway iron, or of thin plates laid over each other, constituting what is termed "**laminated armour**," a kind which was found to possess about two thirds of the resisting power of a solid rolled iron plate of the same thickness In March 62 a **Special 'Committee on Iron'** was appointed, under the presidency of Sir John Hay, then Captain R N who conducted a series of trials of plates at Shoeburyness After disposing of the claims of various crude devices, and after a long series of experiments, this Committee decided in favour of soft wrought iron, bolted on to oak backing Hard backing was found to support the armour better than soft, but at the expense of the bolts and structure, which were liable to be shattered by the blow of impact At this time there were two distinct methods on which armour plates were attacked—namely, '**racking**' practised in America, and "**punching**" in Europe The former consists in bending and distorting plates, and shaking the entire structure and dislodging bolts by heavy projectiles striking at a low velocity, such as might be discharged by the heavy cast iron smooth bore guns then employed in America Punching, on the other hand, consists in driving a projectile through the plate—a task which is most easily performed with guns of smaller calibre discharging projectiles with high velocity In its original form, racking soon went out, and for some years the development of armour and of the ordnance brought against it, consisted chiefly in the increase in the scale of both plates and guns wrought iron being wholly used for armour To the softness of this material the success is due of a **projectile** proposed, about 64, by the **late Sir W Palliser**, which for many years was almost the only one employed for the attack of plates in England or abroad, and of which at the present date our main stores consist This was a shot or shell made of iron cast in a metal chill and thus rendered very hard, although brittle These projectiles drove their sharp points into the soft iron, and their heads were buried and supported, before the full resistance was felt; thus they behaved better than the shot made of steel, which at that time were softer, and the chilled iron projectiles, being cheaply and easily made, maintained their reputation until 77 when **steel, steel-faced, and chilled iron armour** came in, with a hard surface, on which the chilled Palliser shot broke before it obtained support round the head About '72 armour plates had attained a thickness of 12 in and 14 in on turret ships, such as the *Thunderer*, *Devastation*, and *Glatton* (It is undesirable here to enter into questions of construction of ships, for which the reader is referred to the article NAVY, p 392 of ed '88) But it should be mentioned that it was thought that the structure of a ship's turret might be distorted or racked, and the rotation and working prevented, by the impact of heavy shot At Portland, on July 5th, '72, therefore, was made

the extraordinary **trial of firing at the turret** of the *Glatton* herself with the 25 ton gun of the *Hotspur*, when it was found that no shot of that day could so distort the turret as to interfere with its working, which was perfect after receiving two shots, fired at the short range of 200 yards The turret was nearly perforated and some bolts were torn off but a goat, rabbit and hen, which had been placed in the interior were uninjured So far wrought iron plates alone had met with approval in England, and, for the most part, everywhere These were bolted on to wood for ships and to concrete of various kinds as well as wood for land forts by means of **wrought iron bolts** made on the **Palliser English system**, the chief features of which were a projecting screw thread a clear space left round the shank of the bolt and a spherical head About this time appeared **fresh forms of armour** In 68 armour made of **chilled cast iron** was tried at Tegel in Prussia by Herr Grüson of Magdeburg, which by 74 had established its reputation, and was adopted by the German Government for **coast defence** In 76 **solid steel armour** exhibited such remarkable powers of resistance at Spezia that steel either in the solid form or compounded with wrought iron was soon afterwards adopted in England and elsewhere **Chilled iron** may be conveniently dealt with first Grüson urged that it can be easily cast in the form of large massive curved shields which are built up into shields and forts generally in cupola form, closely resembling in change from which the skin has been taken Being cast any desired form is easily given and the thickness of each part is easily proportioned to the strain expected to fall on it The hardness is such that the best projectiles that have been made, up to the present day, shiver into atoms against the surface of the chilled iron and although the shield becomes fractured so long as the fragments remain in their place the guns and men behind the shield are in complete safety, as there are no bolts or other langridge to fly in the interior Owing however to the fact that it breaks up under the continued fire of steel projectiles its use has been confined to coast defence both in France and Germany In this situation it is only exposed to the fire of ships for a short time, and this it is admirably calculated to resist even when the largest projectiles are used This was exhibited in a notable **trial of Gruson's armour** at Spezia in April 86, when a large shield intended to form one portion of the ring of a cupola was fired at by an Armstrong 100 ton breech loading gun The shield, though fractured retained considerable resisting power after being struck by three specially made steel Krupp projectiles and one from St Chamond, all fired from the 100-ton breech loading gun After this most successful trial, two Grüson's armoured cupolas or turrets were approved, each to contain two of Krupp's 119 ton guns, one on each side of the entrance of Spezia harbour It should be understood that the mass required for a Grüson shield is considerable, so that it has not been seriously thought of for ships In 76 **Schneider's solid steel plates** were **tested** at Spezia **in comparison with wrought-iron plates** supplied by **Cammell, Marrel, and Brown** Under the fire of 10 inch guns the steel plates cracked, while those of wrought-iron suffered but little On the other hand, the steel stopped the projectile of the 100-ton muzzle loading gun, which passed through the wrought iron plates easily It was thus discovered that steel has a remarkable power of transmitting the shock of impact through its mass, and so absorbing an enormous blow, though at the cost of its wholesale destruction for the steel plates were broken to pieces, while wrought iron, on the other hand, yields locally Consequently steel armour is well suited to enable a vessel to pass a formidable battery of guns quickly although such armour may gradually yield under long continued fire even of light guns, while wrought iron bears continued fire well from any guns incapable of actually perforating it, but is perforated by projectiles which steel of the same thickness would keep out Our naval authorities strongly objected to the fracture of ships armour and hence **steel faced wrought iron plates** which admit of a very hard face in conjunction with a soft back met with more favour than steel in England These steel faced or compound plates have been **made on two plans** Messrs Cammell manufacture them on **Wilson's patent** by which a wrought iron foundation plate has a front or face plate of about half its thickness formed by running cast steel on it while white hot Sir J Brown & Co manufacture plates on **Ellis's patent** by which a thin steel face is cemented to a wrought iron foundation plate by running in steel between them For Wilson's plates it is claimed that there are fewer junction surfaces and more soundness for Ellis's that a specially excellent face can be secured Compound plates are brought to their final thickness by rolling solid steel plates are hammered These compound plates have competed many times with Schneider's solid steel, with various results At Spezia where the trial was conducted with 19 inch plates Schneider's has been eventually preferred At Ochta, near St Petersburg Amager near Copenhagen, and at Pola in Austria the compound plates have been victorious The plates in these cases were 12 inches thick or less In England, it is generally considered that it is not possible by any system of treatment to give to one solid piece of steel the soft tenacious back and at the same time the hard face that is desirable Consequently it is thought that plates compounded of hard steel and soft iron or of a hard and a soft steel ought eventually to form the best shield During **88 competitive trials** have been carried on with **solid steel and steel faced plates** on board H M S *Nettle* at Portsmouth Unfortunately Schneider could not be induced to offer plates for trial on such conditions as the Admiralty would accept, so that the trial is wholly of English made steel and steel faced plates The experiments are not yet completed, and with the exception of some excellent results obtained with Wilson's plates, which were published in the American *Army and Navy Journal* and other papers, no report has been brought out The following are the only **makers of armour plates** on any considerable scale For **solid steel**, Messrs Schneider at Creusôt in France and the Terni works in Italy For **steel-faced armour on Wilson's patent**, Messrs Cammell Sheffield, Marrel at Rive de Gier, Loire, La Compagnie Anonyme des Forges at Paris, La Compagnie des Hauts Fourneaux St Chamond, the Dillingen Works in Germany, and Tjora Works, Kolpino, St Petersburg For **steel-faced armour on Ellis's patent**, Sir J. Brown & Co, Sheffield **Experimental steel plates tempered in lead** have been

made on a small scale by the Societe de Chatillon et Commentry recently, and competitive plates have been made by several English firms As armour has become harder, chilled iron Palliser projectiles have been superseded by those of **forged steel**, of which very excellent ones were made in 78 by the late Sir Joseph Whitworth, but owing to a want of encouragement for some time past, the manufacture of steel projectiles has been pushed forward on the Continent and neglected at home until recently Krupp's steel projectiles, and those of St Chamond Holtzer and Finnini, are the best known The two latter firms have supplied steel shells for the British service Now Firth, Hadfield, and other firms in this country, are succeeding in making excellent steel projectiles The performances of **armour in actual war** were first displayed fully when the American Confederate ship *Merrimac* destroyed wooden vessels in rapid succession until encountered by the *Monitor* Ironclad ships were hulled times innumerable, without injury, during that war, and the British fleet in the **attack of Alexandria**, in 82, benefited undoubtedly by its armour, which was in no case perforated Nevertheless, as the power of guns has increased, the value of armour has become the subject of serious question To resist guns of the present day, plates require to be so thick that complete armour, such as that on the *Thunderer* or *Dreadnought*, has given place to armour of much greater thickness, amounting to 20 inches of steel faced iron or 24 inches of iron, confined to the so called **vital parts of a ship** These consist of the engines magazines principal guns, and sufficient hull to insure the floating of the vessel Protection is also partly given by horizontal armour that is, by steel decks These features are embodied in the *Inflexible* and the *Admiral* classes of so called citadel ships, as well as belted cruisers and protected ships in a greater or less degree It is only necessary here to notice the **general principle on which a ship is plated**—namely, that the deck plates should resist the same shot glancing on it at an angle of ten degrees that the side armour resists striking direct It follows, then, that unless a ship heels over to an angle of ten degrees, or unless she is subject to a plunging fire at a falling angle of ten degrees, her deck is stronger than her side armour Beyond this angle the deck is weaker, but it is only likely to be struck by high angle fire or under very special circumstances With regard to the protection now afforded by armour, it is doubtless true that guns are now afloat which are capable of piercing the side of any armour clad ship The 111 ton guns of the *Benbow* perforate about 35 inches of iron or 28 of steel, if close to the muzzle The 67 ton guns of the *Camperdown* or *Rodney* perforate 30 inches of iron or 24 of steel, and many guns of less power would perforate most of the armour afloat under favourable conditions It is to be remembered, however, that in action a ship is generally struck obliquely, when armour will keep out shot which would perforate easily if striking directly, and more especially that the entrance of "dead metal" into the interior of a ship is a small evil compared with that of "live shell", so that armour capable of keeping shell alone out, performs its most important function An unarmoured ship is liable to be burnt and torn by common shell bursting in the interior, and the men swept down wholesale by shrapnel shell bullets, as was shown in the *Shannon* trials at Shoeburyness in '75 If the steel projectiles, which now are of such high quality as to pass through steel and steel-faced armour unbroken, should prove capable of carrying fire into the interior of a ship, a serious blow will be dealt to armour, but even then it is probable that plates may be employed of increased hardness, which will break up all projectiles, though in the act of doing so they should be smashed, and perhaps even, in a great measure, stripped off the ship The behaviour of chilled iron distinctly indicates the possibility of this alternative to that of exposing the ship without protection against the terrible attack of shells, especially from the quick firing guns recently designed, which pour in many rounds per gun in each minute

Armstead, Henry Hugh, R A, sculptor, b 1828 Elected an A R A (1875), R A (1879) As a draughtsman, modeller, and chaser of silver, gold, and jewellery, he has executed a large number of works His productions in marble, bronze, stone, and wood include the south and east sides of the **Albert Memorial**, Hyde Park, representing great musicians, painters, and poets, four large bronze figures of the Albert Memorial, representing chemistry, astronomy, medicine, and rhetoric, the external decorations for the Colonial Offices, and the effigy of the late Bishop of Winchester in Winchester Cathedral Mr Armstead also designed the carved oak panels, beneath Dyce's frescoes, in Her Majesty's robing room at Westminster Palace, illustrating the life of King Arthur and the history of Sir Galahad

Armstrong, George Francis, M A, D Lit, b in Dublin 1845 Educated at Dublin and Jersey, and matriculated at Dublin Univ 62 In 65 he won the Vice Chancellor's prize for a poem on "Circassia, and was appointed President of the Philosophical Society He gained the gold medal of the Historical Society for composition in 66, and 71 accepted the post of **Professor of History and English Literature** in **Queen's College, Cork** In 72 the degree of M A was conferred upon him by Trinity College for his literary services, and that of D Lit from the Queen's Univ Dr A is the author of the "Tragedy of Israel, "A Garland from Greece,' "Ugone,' "Stories of Wicklow,' etc

Army The total cost of the army for the financial year 88 9 is £16,700,333 The various heads of expenditure are —

Effective services —	£
Pay of general staff, regimental pay (officers and men) and allowances	4,977,000
Divine service . .	58,300
Administration of military law	32,400
Medical establishments, etc .	304,900
Militia pay and allowances .	555,000
Yeomanry pay and allowances	76,000
Volunteers pay and allowances	720,700
Army Reserve pay and allowances	442,200
Commissariat and transport and ordnance store establishments	652,000
Provisions, forage, fuel, transport, etc	2,509,000
Clothing establishments, services and supplies .	845,600
Supply, manufacture, etc, of warlike stores . . .	1,410,000
Works, buildings and fortifications	643,300
Military education . . .	119,800
Miscellaneous services . . .	68,600
War Office establishment . . .	257,900
Total cost effective services	13,672,700

Non-effective services :—

Rewards for distinguished services	17,200
Half pay	74,400
Retired pay, gratuities, and payments allowed by Army Purchase Commission	1,196,200
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	126,700
Pensions for wounds	14,700
Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals (in pensioners)	31,300
Out-pensions	1,343,900
Superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances	178,300
Retired allowances to adjutants, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers	44 900
Total non effective services	3 027,600
Total effective and non effective services	16,700 300

The **effective strength** of the army and arms according to **latest returns** was Household Cavalry, 1,029, Cavalry of the Line, 15 526, Royal Horse Artillery, 3,455, Royal Artillery—Field Batteries, 12,747, Garrison Batteries, 15,551, Royal Engineers, 4,927, Foot Guards 5,249, Infantry of the Line, 120,847, Colonial Corps, 2,227, Commissariat and Transport Corps, 2,499, Ordnance Store Corps, 548, Medical Staff Corps, 2,2[illegible] **General total** 186 839 The Establishment was 186,180—659 men being thus supernumerary, a state of things which has now existed for years **Distribution** —The army thus accredited To England and Wales, 73,641, to Jersey, 925, Guernsey and Alderney, 857, Scotland, 3,812, Ireland, 28 055 total for **Home Service**, 107,270 Egypt, 4,738 in colonies, 25,848, East Indies—Bengal, 44 668, Bombay 10,925, Madras, 12,202, Burmah, 4 414 **total Indian European establishment**, 72 345 The home establishment,—**Reserve and Auxiliary Forces** The strength of the First-class Army Reserve on January 1st, 88, was 50,950, Second class Army Reserve, 4,118, Militia, 121 411, Yeomanry, 11,267, Volunteers, 228,038 **Nationalities** —The nationalities of non commissioned officers and men of the home army, according to latest returns to the War Office, were English 76,479, Scotch 9,856 Irish 15,363, Colonists 1,256 Foreigners [illegible] **statistics** —There are 70,048 who [illegible]rs of the Church of England, 9 096 Presbyterians, 5,101 Wesleyans, 785 other Protestants, 17,989 Roman Catholics, and 74 whose religious views are not accounted for **Educational acquirements** —The number of men who can neither read nor write is returned as 2,255, read but cannot write, 1,248, write but cannot read, 1,139, who can only read and write, 11,373, holding fourth class certificates, 31,739, third class certificates, 19,837, second class certificates, 19,866, first class certificates, 711, holding no certificates, 14,842 **Recruiting** — In the period covered by latest official statistics 58,645 persons were served with notices by recruiters, 18,001 were rejected prior to attestation, 7,463 failed to come up for attestation, 33,059 were attested, 2,003 were rejected, 279 deserted Altogether 30,751 were passed into the service London was the best recruiting ground, giving 3,529 men, Dublin 693, and Liverpool 391 In the Regimental Districts Bristol gave largest number, 975, Glencorsi (Edinburgh), 786, and Warwick 781 The smaller results were obtained at Carlisle and Inverness, 83 each, and Bodmin, 65 **The ages of recruits** who passed the army were under 17 years, 1,088, between 17 and 18, 74, between 18 and 19, 12,574, between 19 and 20, 6,307, between 20 and 21, 3,334, between 21 and 22, 2,608, between 22 and 23, 2,050, between 23 and 24, 1,535, between 24 and 25, 1,394, and 25 and upwards, 258 The **heights** were under 5 ft 4 in, 1,817, between 5 ft 4 in and 5 ft 5 in, 6,810, between 5 ft 5 in and 5 ft 6 in, 6,913, between 5 ft 6 in and 5 ft 7 in, 5,282, 5 ft 7 in. and upwards, 10,401 The **chest measurements** were under 33 in, 1,571, 33 in and under 34 in, 8,490, 34 in and under 35 in, 11,678, 35 in and upwards, 9,484 The weights were under 120 lbs, 5 678, 120 lbs and under 125 lbs, 5,453, 125 lbs and under 130 lbs, 5,518, 130 lbs and upwards, 14,574 **Conditions of Service** —A recruit may enlist for any particular corps or department in which there are vacancies, or for general service The limits of age are 18 to 25 years, except for Medical Staff Corps, when they are 18 to 28 Men of good character discharged from Army Marines, Navy, or Irish Constabulary, are taken up to 28 The height for Cavalry ranges from 5 ft 6 in to 5 ft 11 in, for Artillery from 5 ft 4 in to 5 ft 6 in, for Engineers from 5 ft 4 in to 5 ft 6 in, for Foot Guards 5 ft 8 in and upwards, for Infantry from 5 ft 4 in upwards The minimum chest measurement is 33 in, and the minimum weight 115 lb **The terms of enlistment** are for long service (*i e* 12 years Army service), or short service (*i e* 7 years' Army service), and 5 years Reserve service, which will be extended to 8 years Army service and 4 years Reserve service if the period of Army service expires while a man is serving abroad In the Foot Guards, short service consists of 3 years Army service and 9 years Reserve service **The rates of pay** range from 6*s* a day for a Brigade Sergeant-Major Royal Horse Artillery, and 5*s* 10*d* for Regimental Corporal Major Household Cavalry, to 1*s* 2*d* for sappers and privates **Deferred Pay** An addition of £3 a year is made to the daily pay of a soldier during the first 12 years' Army service, but the issue of this is deferred until Army service is completed, whether on final discharge or transfer to the First class Army Reserve Soldiers who enlist for 3 years Army service only are not entitled to deferred pay, nor are those discharged for misconduct or by purchase Non commissioned officers re engaging are granted deferred pay up to 21 years service Soldiers who serve on to 21 years are entitled to life pensions varying from 1*s* 1*d* to 2*s* 9*d* a day, or if warrant officers from 3*s* to 5*s* a day Men serving in the First-class Army Reserve receive pay at the rate of 6*d* a day—viz, 4*d* a day pay, and 2*d* deferred pay They are liable to be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills A soldier desiring to leave the army during the first three months of his service can do so on payment of £10 After three months the amount is increased to £18 **General Officers** By Royal Warrant issued in 1881 and revised on Jan 1st, 1887, the Establishment of Field marshals is restricted to six, of whom two at present are Royal Princes —the Duke of Cambridge, appointed Nov. 9th, 1862, and the Prince of Wales, appointed May 29th, 1882 The "Service" *bâtons* are held by Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Patrick Grant, Lord Wm Paulet The number of Generals on the Establishment is limited to 13: viz, for Cavalry and Infantry 7, Royal Artillery 2,

Royal Engineers 1, and Indian Staff Corps 3 There are 43 Lieut-Generals and 107 Major-Generals. Of the Lieut Generals 35 represent the Imperial and 8 the Indian army, and of the Major Generals 85 come from the Imperial and 22 from the Staff Corps list There is no limit of age for a Field Marshal, but Generals and Lieut Generals are retired at 67, or after being 5 years unemployed, and Major Generals at 62 or after 5 years non-employment There is no limit to the number of Colonels on the active list The rank has hitherto been obtained after 4 years' service in command of a regiment or battalion, or for field service, or service on the staff In future it will be much more difficult to attain, as since January 1st, 1888, new rules have come into force The command of a regiment for a given period will not qualify for Colonel's rank an officer must now to all intents and purposes be selected for the rank A Colonel and Lieut Colonel has to retire at the age of 55, although as a special privilege some of the seniors are allowed to stay on to 58 **Mobilisation** A scheme has been drawn up for the mobilisation of the forces Under this arrangement two Army Corps will always be held in readiness for embarkation should the despatch of an expedition be rendered necessary The regiments in the first Army Corps are maintained at an establishment of—Cavalry 625 of all ranks and 380 troop horses, Foot Guards 840 of all ranks, Infantry 812 of all ranks Their reserves are liable to be called up at any moment, and their militia battalions would be embodied on the despatch of the Line battalions from England Every arrangement has been made so that the regiments might be put on board with the utmost despatch, and with this view they are kept as much as possible consolidated—*i e*, not on detachment duty The second Army Corps is also told off, but the regiments forming it would be given a longer time to prepare They are principally employed in Ireland, and at stations which necessitate a splitting up of troops and companies to supply out stations **The Royal Bodyguard** consists of two Classes of Corps—the Hon Corps of Gentlemen at arms, and the Yeomen of the Guard The former, which forms the personal bodyguard of the Sovereign on all state occasions, was established in 1509 and consists of a Captain, always a peer, who goes out with the Government, Lieutenant, Standard Bearer, Clerk of the Cheque, and Adjutant, sub officer, and forty Gentleman at arms The appointments are in the gift of the Captain, and candidates must hold field officers rank and be decorated for war service The emoluments for ordinary "Gentlemen are about £70 per annum The Yeomen of the Guard were instituted by Henry VII in 1485 They consist of a Captain, a peer who goes out with the Government, 7 officers, Lieutenant, Ensign, 4 Exons and a Clerk of the Cheque, and Adjutant, and 140 Yeomen The officers must all have had war service, and are appointed by the Captain for the time being, the Yeomen are all pensioned non commissioned officers who are selected by the Commander-in Chief **Aides-de-Camp, Queen's.** There are 4 personal Aides-de-camp, all members of the Royal Family, who hold honorary appointments; and 34 Aides-de-camp of the latter 11—6 paid and 5 unpaid—are officers of the Imperial Army, 4—2 paid—are Indian officers, 2 unpaid represent the Royal Marines, and the remainder the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers The paid Aides de camp draw 10s a day each from military funds Officers only are eligible on full pay who have the rank of Lieut Colonel, and the appointments are made by the Queen on the recommendation of the Commander in-Chief The **Military Knights of Windsor** were instituted 1349, and consist of 13 Knights on Royal foundation, and 5 on lower Officers are selected by the Commander in Chief who are in straitened circumstances, or who have special claims on the ground of war service, and are provided with rooms in the Castle (For **historical sketch** of Army see ed '87) **Consult** Colonel Maurice in 9th ed "Encyclopædia Britannica", General Sir E Hamley's "Operations of War", Lord Wolseley's "Soldier's Pocket Book", Prince Kraft's "Letters"; Baron von der Goltz's "The Nation in Arms", Colonel Harrison's "Handbook", Lord Justice Clerk Macdonald's "Common Sense on Parade", publications and translations of the Manchester Tactical Society, chiefly those of Captain Spenser Wilkinson, of the *Manchester Guardian* the new German Drill Book, Part II, and the new English Drill Book

Arnold, Sir Edwin, K C S I, poet and journalist, b 1832 Educated at King's School, Rochester, King's Coll, London, and Univ Coll, Oxford, where he graduated, 54 He was subsequently appointed second master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and afterwards proceeded to India as **Principal** of the **Government Sanscrit College at Poona** On his return to England, in 61, he joined the *Daily Telegraph*, with which he has been connected ever since Sir E A has devoted much attention to the study of Indian literature His best known works are 'The Indian Song of Songs,' a metrical paraphrase from the Sanscrit, and "**The Light of Asia,**" an epic poem upon the life and teaching of the great Indian prophet, Buddha Of Sir Edwin's latest productions and a prose work, "**Death and Afterwards**" He was made a Companion of the Star of India on the occasion of Her Majesty's proclamation as Empress of India, 77, and received the honour of **K C S I** Jan 88 On the death of Mr Matthew Arnold last year he wrote an **elegy** which appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under the title, "**To Matthew Arnold from Edwin Arnold**" Sir E A's latest work is "**With Sa'di in the Garden**"

Arnold, Matthew, son of the Rev. T Arnold D D, head master of Rugby, was b 1822 Educated at Balliol Coll, Oxford, where he graduated Elected a Fellow of Oriel Coll Private sec to Lord Lansdowne (1847); appointed Lay Inspector of Schools under the Council of Education (1851), which post he resigned (Nov 1886), published a number of poems, and was made Professor of Poetry at Oxford Was sent as Assistant Commissioner to inquire into the system of education in France, Germany, and Holland (1859), on which he published a memoir (1861), visited the Continent again (1865), on the part of the Royal Commission on Middle Class Education, and published a work on the subject (1867), wrote a work on Celtic Literature (1868), as well as "**Literature and Dogma,**" and several volumes on religious and other topics. Mr. Arnold visited the United States in 1883-4, and met with

a reception which indicated his great influence as a poet and social and religious teacher He was the leader of that school of thinkers who distinguish between mythology and truth Again visited the Continent on behalf of the Education Department in 1885, and prepared a **Report on the Elementary Schools of France, Germany, and Belgium**, and other European countries, in 1886 Had the degree of LL D conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh (1869), and that of D C L by Oxford (1870) Made a Commander of the Crown of Italy by the King for his care of the young Duke of Genoa, who resided in his family while pursuing his studies in England Mr Arnold contributed much to the leading magazines and reviews, and recently wrote articles vigorously attacking the Home Rule policy of Mr Gladstone Mr Matthew Arnold **died suddenly** on the **15th of April** last at Liverpool whither he had repaired to meet his daughter on her return from America For **Bibliography** of Mr A s **writings** see *The Torch*, June 88

Arrest of Peers and Members. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS

Arrondissement (From the French) An extent of French territory under the administration of a sub-prefect (*sous préfet*), also a portion of a town having its own civil officers An *arrondissement*, as it is understood in France, may be compared to an English district, when it applies to the portion of a town, it is similar to an English parish or ward

Art, '88 The past year will be remembered [illegible] of special interest to artists and dilettanti Not only have exhibitions been abnormally numerous and varied in character, but a growing interest in the broader scope of art has manifested itself with sustained vigour Leading artists have expounded their views to large and fashionable audiences, whilst working men have flocked to listen with rapt attention to enthusiastic lecturers on art and its far reaching influence Yet in spite of a more general and keener appreciation, recent pictures have not sold well, and the lack of generous patrons has been severely felt in many studios It is noteworthy, nevertheless, that a few works have fetched very high prices, and that on numerous and important collections coming to the hammer, wealthy buyers were readily forthcoming The most **popular exhibitions** were again those held in the galleries of the **Royal Academy** The English school was conspicuous at the winter loan exhibition, and the addition of a water colour room was welcome Examples of Renaissance sculpture proved of great interest The **120th annual summer exhibition** was generally deemed of greater average excellence than those of the past few years Most Academicians of note were there represented The President s "Captive Andromache, and Sir John Millais' landscape "Murthly Moss, Perthshire, were amongst the chief attractions, but Mr Alma Tadema's "Roses of Heliogabalus was the "sensation" of the year Mr Briton Rivière s "Requiescat" attracted much attention, and Messrs Orchardson, Herkomer, Watts, Waterhouse, Richmond, Moore, Marks, Brett, and other other well-known painters sent remarkable contributions. The **sculptures** numbered, amongst others, examples from the chisels of **Messrs** Woolner, Brock, Thorneycroft, Lawes, and Gilbert. The change in the **management of the Grosvenor Gallery** could not but make itself apparent at the exhibitions held under the auspices of Sir Coutts Lindsay The season's results, however, must be accounted satisfactory Mr Pettie's "Song without Words," Mr G D Leslie s "Rosebuds," Mr Briton Rivière s "Adonis's Farewell,' were amongst the principal pictures, whilst Sir John Millais' portrait of Sir A Sullivan was a masterly likeness of the musician The winter exhibition at this gallery was, like that at Burlington House, of a miscellaneous character, and prominence was again given to the English school Several Hogarths, familiar as prints, but seldom seen as the original paintings, were interesting exhibits, and Constable's "Hadleigh Castle, by some considered as his masterpiece, was here with a good selection from the same artist s brush The first exhibition of **Pastel drawings** ever held in this country was also opened in the autumn at the **Grosvenor Gallery**, and proved a welcome novelty Works by Messrs Llewellyn, Blanche, Hare, Tofano, and others, as well as those by Mesdames Bilinska and Armstrong, were of remarkable merit A rival to the Grosvenor was anticipated on the secession of Messrs Comyns Carr and Halle from the direction of that gallery These gentlemen have lost no time in embarking in a new venture, and the outcome of their energy is the **New Gallery**, which is admirably situated in Regent Street In May an eager public crowded the elegant rooms so rapidly constructed according to the plans of Mr Robson, and was lavish of well deserved approval Several of the most prominent artists whose works formerly gave a special *cachet* to the Grosvenor, were there fully represented,—Mr E Burne Jones sending three large pictures, "The Rock of Doom, "The Doom Fulfilled, and "The Tower of Brass Mr Alma Tadema "He loves—he loves me not, a sketch for his "Roses of Heliogabalus, and several other works M Legros "Dead Christ and "Femmes en Priere showed this versatile artist at his best, whilst Mr Halle, with his "Paolo and Francesca, added much to his reputation, and Mr Watts maintained his with "The Angel of Death Sir John Millais exhibited "The Forlorn ' and "The Last Rose of Summer" The percentage of portraits was great, the principal contributors in this branch being Mr Herkomer, the Hon John Collier, Mr W B Richmond, Sir James Linton, and the late F Holl In the autumn the New Gallery was occupied by an exhibition of the **Arts and Crafts Society** under the ægis of Mr Walter Crane. The talent and industry of Mr Morris was there amply exemplified The purpose of this exhibition is characteristic of the times, and likely to acquire extensive development Another room is to be forthwith added to the New Gallery The year has not passed without a note of discord in the Art clans, and it is at the **Society of British Artists** that the cry of secession was raised Mr McNiel Whistler and above a score of members have left the Society Nevertheless the exhibitions were held as usual in Suffolk Street, without conspicuous detriment to the quality of the works shown Mr Wyke Bayliss is the new president The exhibition of the **Society of Painters in Water Colours** was a successful one, the new Associate exhibitors adding their share to the excellence of the collection Sir John Gilbert sent some characteristic drawings, but

has resigned the Presidency of the Society Nearly a thousand drawings were exhibited by the **Institute of Painters in Water Colours**, the meritorious contributions being somewhat in the minority The **Institute of Painters in Oil Colours** also exhibited some 600 pictures in the **Piccadilly Gallery** Mr Shannon s "Rose Pink," Mr Keely Halswell's "Autumn Landscape," and the President s "Maud and May,' were excellent in their respective styles The attention given to **Japanese Art** was a striking feature of the year The completion and opening of the new room of the **'White Bu ing'** as an addition to the **British Museum** has enabled the trustees to exhibit a selection from the collection purchased of Mr W Anderson by the nation This has been done under the direction of the Keeper of Prints and Drawings Typical drawings, ranging in period from the productions of Moh Ki and those of the Emperor Hawi Tsung in the 11th and 12th centuries respectively, to the work of modern artists, have been arranged on the walls and table cases of the appropriately fitted gallery The twenty-four illustrations of the legend of "Rakio and the Shuiten Doji by an unknown artist of the Yamato Tosa school, the "Seven Calamities, painted by Minamoto No O ko in 1773, and some exquisite representations of birds and animals, have specially commended themselves to the general taste **Supplementary** to this, instructive specimens of book illustrations were displayed in the **King s Library** Japanese art was also the subject of a loan exhibition held in the **Fine Art Society's** rooms in New Bond Street, where a magnificent collection of Satsuma ware, Lac, metal work, embroidery, and carving, was chiefly due to Messrs Masayuke, Kataoka and M B Huish The **Burlington Club** had on view a comprehensive set of Japanese prints The taste for things Japanese was further gratified by the pictures, drawings, and etchings which Mr M Menpes exhibited at **Messrs Dowdeswell's**, of New Bond Street These were from sketches made in Japan by the artist The quaintly and daintily decorated room where the pictures were framed and hung Japanese fashion, was in excellent harmony with the work displayed The exhibition of the **Fine Art Society** were numerous, Mr F C Gotch, Mr A East, and Mr Ingram contributing to the fifty eighth of the series In one of the rooms Mr Herkomer showed about fifty landscapes and humorous studies under the title of "Round my Home Great energy was manifested by the Society in the matter of exhibitions and the publication of prints An improvement in the merit of the works exhibited was noticeable at the **French Gallery**, Professor A Halenberg, T Rousseau, Corot, Seigler, Diaz de la Pena being credited with specially attractive works At **Mr Tooth's Gallery** some famous examples of Meissonier were on view, as well as a number of canvases by M de Blaas, Mr. W L Wyllie, Mr F Murray, M Deutch, M Bourgereon, and others The **19th Century Art Society** held three exhibitions during the year, and Messrs Freeman and Marriott are to be congratulated on the continued success of the Association. Messrs De Breauski, Norton, Shaw, Patry, and De Lacy's contributions were among the best The Fine Arts were an important item in the **Italian Exhibition** (*q v.*) at Earl's Court, and it is claimed that the thousand paintings and three hundred and fifty sculptures brought there together by the influential committee, were thoroughly representative of modern Italy Twelve pictures were lent by the National Gallery at Rome, and the King sent two large works, "Vittoria Colonna, and Micaelangelo," by Jacovacci, and the "Charge of Bersaglieri," of Cammarano The water colours were poor in quality and quantity The sculptors Ferrari, Jeraci, and Monteverde contributed the most important plastic works The Irish Exhibition on loan from the Corporation of Dublin was perhaps more interesting in its historical than its artistic aspect, Several contributions from members of the Hibernian Academy contrasted favourably with the majority of exhibits The works of art at the **Anglo-Danish Exhibition** (*q v*) at Kensington Gore, and those at the **Exposition des Laureats de France** in Westminster were disappointing The various **Art collections** in the **British Museum** have received continued attention from the authorities in charge, and amateurs may now look upon a more advantageous display of the **ceramic** and **glass wares** and on other hitherto unsuspected treasures Additions were made to the pictures in the **National Gallery** amongst others were examples of Girolamo Macetto, Frank Hals, Van der Helst, and "The Card Players, by N Maes Considerable rearrangement of the paintings, particularly of the Italian and Flemish schools, was resorted to The number of visitors to the **South Kensington Museum** has fallen off during the year, notwithstanding the constant improvement in the collections and buildings Mr G Salting made some important additions to his collection of **Italian Earthenware**, now on loan in the Museum The **accessions** to the **gallery** of the Corporation of London at the **Guildhall** consisted of two paintings by Mr Richard Bevis, "A Solemn Joust on London Bridge,' and "Fitzwalter receiving the City Banner from the Lord Mayor ' The Earl of Pembroke and the Speaker were appointed Trustees of the **National Portrait Gallery** in the places of the Bishop of Chester and Mr Beresford Hope The additions of the past twelve months have been the portraits of Lord Nelson, C R Darwin, Sir I Malet, Michael Drayton, General S Lawrence, Warren Hastings, Barry Cornwall, John Keats, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir J Hope Grant, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, the 5th Duke of Leeds, Professor H J F Smith, Adelaide A. Procter, and several others equally interesting Nearly a million and a half of visitors have been admitted to the gallery since its establishment in 59 A suitable building for its reception and proper preservation is still a *desideratum* In August an exhibition was opened by the Duchess of Albany at the **People's Palace** (*q v.*) in Whitechapel A number of pictures by Mr Watts, Mr Crane s "Bridge of Life,' the portrait of Madame Lemon by Mr Alma Tadema, Mr Strudwick's "Circe and Scylla," Mr T. Faed's "Runaway Horse,' with works by Messrs Halle, Fissot, W B Richmond, and others made a most attractive collection. Mr Massey Mainwaring lent to the **Bethnal Green Museum** a fine collection of ceramic ware, plate, and artistic furniture of various epochs There were several small but instructive popular exhibitions in various local centres of London. Art also received remarkable atten-

tion beyond the Metropolis The **Royal Scottish Academy** exhibition in Edinburgh, and that of the **Royal Hibernian Academy** in Dublin, fully sustained the reputation of those institutions The **Bristol Academy** also had a successful show of pictures In the **Museum and Art Gallery of Birmingham** an important loan exhibition was opened under the management of Mr Wallis Lord Dartmouth, Sir T B Lennard, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Hertford, and other well known amateurs sent pictures from their collections At the **Walker Art Gallery** in **Liverpool**, and at the **Manchester Art Gallery** exhibitions were likewise held The **International Exhibition, Glasgow** (*q v*), was the *locale* of a goodly assemblage of paintings and other art objects, and in the Bishop's Castle and other temporary buildings at Gilmour Hill, the amateur found much to delight him Numerous prints of **engravings and etchings** were published during the year, and Messrs Boussod, Valadon, & Co, of Bond Street, were specially active in that direction The number of pictures and art collections that came under the hammer of Messrs Christie, Manson, & Woods was abnormally great, and the high prices that were often realised were remarkable in the face of the prevalent paucity of commissions in art circles

Arterial Drainage of Ireland See SESSION '88, sect 8

Artillery (A concise history of artillery from early times is given in ed '87) On Her Majesty's accession, fifty years ago, all the guns in use by the army and navy were so simple in construction, and of so few patterns, that they might all be fully and accurately described in a single page of this book For many succeeding years, and till the introduction of **rifled cannon**, all matters connected with ordnance remained almost in a state of torpor Since then the wave of improvement and progress, set in motion by that change, has rolled on rapidly, sweeping away in its course nearly everything that was unfit to stand the tests of experiment and comparison Improved means of forging and working large masses of iron and steel, and consequently of making guns of dimensions which seemed, and indeed were, unattainable ten years ago, have been utilised to the utmost When the **80-ton gun**, popularly styled the **Woolwich Infant**, made its appearance, it was an object of general admiration, and the opinion was freely expressed that there would be no use in attempting to make a larger gun But so rapid has been the advance in the direction of increased size that the Woolwich Infant has been obliged to "take a back seat While the size, range, and accuracy of guns have been increased, progress has been made, *pari passu*, in other directions The **appliances** for **mounting, loading**, and **moving big guns** have been so much improved, that all necessary work with them is now done with less expenditure of manual labour than was formerly required to work guns of comparatively small size and weight An inevitable result of adopting ingenious mechanical contrivances, instead of simple muscular exertion, and of utilising steam and hydraulic pressure in the service of artillery, is **increased complexity** in **appliances**, and the necessity of far **more training** and **skill** of **naval** and **military gunners**. Improvement in the construction of guns was for several years retarded, or rather almost stopped, by blind and obstinate adherence on the part of some officials to the principle of **muzzle-loading**, long after it had been condemned by the most scientific and practical artillerists of other countries Since that unreasonable restriction has been removed, changes—most of them improvements—have been introduced with such startling rapidity, and types and patterns of guns, carriages, and projectiles have multiplied to such an extent, that it is impossible to describe them all in the limits of an article of reasonable length All that can be done, therefore, is to mention those guns which, from novelty or importance, claim most attention, briefly noticing or passing over those which are, or soon will be, quite obsolete The necessity for this limitation will be evident from the statement that there are more than a hundred patterns of cannon in the service, exclusive of mortars, machine guns, and old smooth bores The **largest gun** yet **made** in **England** is that called the **111-ton gun**. Without going into many figures, or quoting any of those calculations which have no attractions for general readers, it may be stated roughly that this enormous gun is almost exactly 15 yards long, weighs 111 tons, fires a shot of 1,800 lb (about equal in weight to the whole broadside of a 120-gun ship), has a service charge of 1,000 pounds of powder, and will penetrate an armour plate nearly a yard in thickness at 1,000 yards The destructive effects in war of a shot or shell from such a gun must be for the present a matter of speculation, and we must wait for the next great war to realise them But it may be safely predicted that the shell bursting in an earthwork would act like a mine, and would demolish, like a house of cards, a building that would withstand almost uninjured the explosion of any shell hitherto tried in war Its shot would pass through and through an iron ship on the sides of which a shot from the Woolwich Infant would make but a slight impression, and from which the old spherical shot would rebound like peas, or crumble like snowballs Next after the 111 ton gun—for the present the *facile princeps* of British ordnance, both for sea service and land defences—comes the **100-ton gun**, a muzzle loader, and intended for land service only, with a shot a little heavier than that of the former gun, but with much less penetrative power Then we have the **80-ton gun**, and, in a descending scale of size and efficacy, some fifty other varieties of heavy guns, muzzle loaders and breech loaders **Siege guns** and **guns of position**, carrying shot not exceeding 40 lb, contribute comparatively few to the long list of patterns In guns of this class there have not been many changes within the last few years Of **field guns** we have still fourteen patterns of muzzle-loaders, from 16 pounders to 7 pounders, and seven patterns of breech loaders, from 20-pounders to 6 pounders Although the superiority of **breech-loaders** for **horse artillery** and **field batteries** has long been admitted, the complete **re-arming** of these batteries has been delayed, from considerations of economy. The new 12 pounder, intended at first for **horse artillery** only, is, we are assured, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its excessive recoil, by far the best light field gun in existence. It weighs only 7 cwt, and, with a charge of 4 lb., has a muzzle velocity of 1,710 per second, and a range, with 25° of elevation, of 7,930 yards. In all these particulars it claims to be superior to

any foreign gun of similar size and weight The re-arming of our **horse artillery batteries** with this gun is proceeding so slowly as to prove the utter inadequacy of the Woolwich

ne new 20-pounder, from which so much was xpected, and which has been favourably re ported on, but little is heard just now, and some influential artillery officers are in favour of arming all our **field batteries**, as well as the **horse artillery**, with the new 12 pounder **Horse artillery batteries** are expected to equal cavalry in rapidity of movement, while from **field batteries** great range and a crushing fire are required rather than extreme speed The same pattern of gun cannot, therefore, be the best for both If the new 20-pounder realise the expectations it has raised, it should be made in large numbers and supplied to the field batteries The range and accuracy of rifled field guns have advanced with such rapid strides that the use of **howitzers** is now very limited, and it is not rash to predict that ordnance of that class will soon be consigned to the limbo of obsolete weapons in Woolwich arsenal **High-angle fire** from siege guns has also been developed to such an extent, that mortars are vanishing from the lists of artillery, either for attack or defence The present pattern of **screw gun** for **mountain batteries** will not, in all probability, be long retained without alteration, for if the plan of having a gun made in two pieces, to facilitate carriage in mountainous or rough country, be found very convenient, the principle will surely be carried so far as to have guns made in three or more pieces, so that the size of the gun when screwed together may be increased, while the difficulty of transport will be still further reduced If, on the other hand, the slight loss of time in putting the gun together, and the greater liability to injury resulting from its construction be found to outweigh the advantages of its portability, a very light gun in one piece will be substituted In one direction progress has been very slow The **ranges** at which guns of all kinds can be fired with effect have lately been increased to such lengths, that man s unaided vision can no longer evoke the full powers of the guns And here it may be mentioned that a shot from one of Long ridge s wire guns, lately tried at Shoeburyness, at a high elevation, attained the extraordinary distance of twelve miles! The advantage of **telescope sights** for long distances has been fully proved for several years, but, till the conviction of the expediency of fitting *all guns* with such sights becomes general among artillery officers, much of the accuracy of fire of our guns will be lost by the adherence to the rough modes of aiming that were only good enough for the erratic old smooth bores The objection that telescope sights may be shot away, and are easily damaged, is not a valid one, for when the telescope can no longer be used, the ordinary sights will be available If wonderful practice can be made with ordinary rifles fitted with telescope sights—and this has been done in war as well as on ranges—what degree of accuracy may not be attained with cannon so fitted when most of the errors caused by defective vision, and all the deviations caused by unsteadiness or nervousness, are eliminated? Scott's telescope sights have been tried for some years, and have been highly approved, but they have a grave defect. They are not constructed to stand the concussion of firing, and must therefore be removed after laying the guns and before firing. Fixed telescope sights are needed to utilise fully the accuracy of all rifled cannon. Whether **machine guns** should be intrusted to **artillery**, or to **cavalry**, or to **infantry**, or to each arm of the service according to circumstances, is a question the decision of which seems remote Perhaps our next great war will solve it, or the next but one In the meantime the improvements which are being made in the construction and working of machine guns, and of "**quick-firing shell guns**,

machine guns we have already in the service six patterns of the **Nordenfeldt**, five patterns of the **Gardner**, and three patterns of the **Gatling**, and of "**quick-firing guns** we have the **Nordenfeldt** 6 pounder, and the **Hotchkiss** 6 pounder and 3 pounder But the **36-pounder** and **70-pounder** guns lately made at **Elswick** are far more formidable weapons than those just named These guns can fire from 10 to 15 well aimed shots per minute, and can pierce an armour plate 5 inches thick at 1,000 yards As regards the **Maxim gun**, which will fire away as long as it has any ammunition, though all that worked it be killed, it is to be regretted that the Government did not secure its exclusive possession, even at enormous cost As for the **dynamite tube gun**, of which we have heard lately, it seems only prudent to follow the American s advice, "Never prophesy till you know The nature and quality of ammunition are intimately, indeed inseparably, connected with the construction and patterns of guns The use of some of the "**higher explosives** has been successfully tested, at least for filling shells, and the secrets of making melinite and cocoa powder have been acquired from France and Germany respectively Diversity in the modes of granulating gunpowder has been found so advantageous that the size of the grains (if they may be so called) increases in approximate proportion with that of the guns, so that those for use with the largest guns are perforated hexagonal prisms, some inches in length and diameter Can these accurately moulded and polished powder masses be any longer called grains? With so many and so startling inventions for attack and for defence as have lately been made public, and with others the destructive powers of which are darkly hinted, the future of warfare—even the near future defies calculation, and must be a subject for vague but intensely interesting conjecture to those by whom, and on whom, these new agents of destruction may be tried

Artin, Yacoub Pasha Egyptian statesman b 1846 Armenian by nationality, Christian by creed Under secretary of State for Public

Pasha Artin is an Egyptian of quite exceptional attainments A profound scholar of Arab literature He is European in his tastes, speaking six languages with equal facility. To sound common sense he adds a genuine love for his work in the Education department, to which his promotion will be a great loss.

Artists, Musicians, and Actors Deceased (Jan 1st to Nov. 30th, '88). See OBITUARY.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition See NEW GALLERY

Asbestos See ed 88, and more fully ed '87)

Ascension Island Discovered by Gallego, a Portuguese, on Ascension Day, 1501 Lies in the South Atlantic, 960 miles from African coast, and is a British possession Area 35 sq m, pop 140 The port is called George town, and is furnished as a naval station with batteries and storehouses The island is naturally barren and rugged, rises to a height of 2,870 feet, and consists of extinct craters and scoria streams, but cultivation is improving it Sea turtles are taken in great numbers Wild goats abound, and some sheep and cattle are reared Climate dry and healthy, and the place has been used as a sanatorium for people from West Africa The Governor is a naval officer appointed by the Admiralty It has belonged to Great Britain since 1815

Ascot Gold Cup See TURF

Ashbourne, Lord, P C, 1st Baron (creat 1885), b 1837, formerly Mr Edward Gibson, who is, with the above title, the **Lord Chancellor of Ireland**, is a native of Dublin Graduated with high honours at Trinity Coll, Dublin, and (1875 85) was elected to represent the University of Dublin in parliament Called to the Irish bar (1860), and for years practised in Ireland, and gained a high reputation in his profession On entering parliamentary life as one of the members for his University, he took a prominent part in all the important debates which have taken place during the last ten years, rendering valuable service to the Conservative party, to which he attached himself Mr Disraeli early took note of the fine capacities displayed by Mr Gibson, and appointed him **Attorney General** for **Ireland** (77 80) In the debates on the Irish Land Act of 81 he took a prominent part Lord Ashbourne brought into the House of Peers the **Holdings Act** (Ireland), which has become law

Ashkenazim See JEWS

"**Asiatic Quarterly Review** A review the first number of which appeared Jan 1st, 1886, devoted to the consideration and discussion of Asiatic questions which are becoming increasingly of interest to the British public Questions are treated from an Oriental as well as European standpoint Among other distinguished contributors have been the Countess of Dufferin and the Marquis Tseng A chronicle of Asiatic events and literature forms a feature of the *Review* Editor **Mr D Boulger**, M R A S

Askabad A new Russian town and administrative centre of the province of Transcaspia, 280 miles by railway east of Michaelovsk, on the Caspian, on the direct road to Sarakhs, Herat, and India **Annexed** by Skobeleff in 81, and the plan of a Russian town laid out, which has since been built upon and occupied by a mixed Russian and Asiatic population of four or five thousand Contains several fine streets full of shops, a large public garden, and the handsome house of the Governor General Komaroff Does a large **trade** with Meshed, distant 100 miles Russia is endeavouring to get permission from Persia to construct a **railway** to this point, and has levelled the road to the frontier This move practically renders her mistress of Khorassan

Asquith, Herbert Henry, M P, b 1852 Educated at City of London School, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B A. '74, 1st class Classics, and Craven University Scholar Called to the bar at Lincoln s Inn '76 Elected as Liberal member for E Division Fifeshire 86, which he continues to represent Mr A s speeches have received high commendation on several occasions, notably at the annual meeting of the Liberation Society in '88 Mr A is engaged on behalf of Mr Parnell, together with Sir C Russell (*q v*) at the **Parnell Commission** (*q v*)

Assab An Italian possession on the Red Sea coast of Africa, now practically abandoned in favour of **Massowah**

Assessed Taxes See ed 88, and **consult** Dowell, "History of Taxation and Taxes in England, vol iii, bk 3 and Laws of Excise—Bell and Dwelly (*Maxwell*)

Assiniboia Named after the Assiniboine river A district of the **North West Territories**, and a future province of the Dominion of **Canada** Lies directly west of Manitoba along the United States boundary Area 95,000 sq m Capital **Regina**, which is the present seat of government for the Territories generally

Association Internationale du Congo See CONGO FREE STATE

Assyriology '88—The last two years have not been unproductive either in archæological discoveries or in researches in the field of Assyriology Although the Government have not provided sufficient funds for the continuation of the explorations in Babylonia they were able to make a supplementary grant for the purpose of despatching **Mr E A W Budge** on a **scientific mission** This expedition was supplementary to his successful work in Upper Egypt, and to the same field he now returned This visit to Egypt was for the purpose of examining an important series of **cuneiform records** which had been discovered in the tombs in the neighbourhood of **Tel el Amarna** In the tomb of a scribe of the period of the eighteenth dynasty were found a number of clay tablets inscribed with cuneiform characters These documents were examined, and were at first thought to be works of a later period being supposed, after a hasty inspection merely, to be records of the invasion of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar in the time of Amasis The **tablets**, about three hundred in number were **purchased** partly for the **Royal Museum** at **Berlin**, whilst a **larger portion** were acquired by the authorities of the **British Museum** The tablets at **Berlin** were first examined by Professor Schrader, and were found to be a **series of despatches** relative to the intercourse between Northern Syria, Babylonia, and Egypt The documents in the **British Museum** belong to the **same series**, and are shortly to be published These tablets contain despatches from **Tûshratta**, King of Mitanni, to Amenophis III, King of Egypt, and relate to a matrimonial alliance with the royal family of Egypt, Amenophis being spoken of as the brother in law of Tushratta There are **also** despatches from **Burraburiyash**, King of Karduniyash, or Babylonia—a fact which indicates a close intercourse between the two great empires. The light which these tablets throw upon one of the most important periods in Oriental history is very great Assyria, which but a few years before had been only a Babylonian province, was now, as shown by the tablet of synchronous history, rising into power, its priest-kings

having thrown off the rule of the southern mother land It is seen from these documents that the Egyptian ruler found it to his advantage to form alliances of as close a nature as possible with the rulers of Syria and Babylonia Among the former, no doubt, were the Hittites and the Vannic tribes In like manner Babylonia was anxious to be on friendly terms with the rising Egyptian power, and Burraburiyash, therefore, sent rich presents to the King of Egypt The date of these documents is to be placed about 1500 B C Almost at the same time that this important find was made in Egypt, the native workmen in Babylonia brought to light a large number of inscribed tablets In one of the chambers of the Temple at Aboo Hubba, where Mr Rassam had made most important discoveries, were found over two hundred thousand inscriptions relating to the revenues and lands of the city of Sippara or the Sun God Of this collection, a large number were examined and selected by Mr Budge, and sent to this country while native dealers also despatched considerable collections These inscriptions cover a very considerable area of time the earliest dating as far back as B C 2300, and extending until a century before the Christian era Many of the earlier documents are of the class known as envelope inscriptions, in which one copy of the text is placed within the other These inscriptions relate to the reigns of Khammurabi and his son Samsu iluna and are in the majority of cases written in the Sumerian language Other more important inscriptions were found at the same time, especially a large cone of terra cotta bearing an inscription of Khammurabi recording his restoration of the Temple of the Sun God in about B C 2200, and a stone socket with an inscription of Burraburiyash (B C 1500), recording the making of canals in Babylonia These valuable records are now in the University Museum at Boston Among the latter deeds are inscriptions dated in the reigns of most of the Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian, and Greek rulers of the empire, and some of the latter bear Greek and Aramean dockets The work of Dr Strassmaier, S J upon the 'Inscriptions of Nabonidus (see ed 88), has now advanced considerably, and contains examples from these later finds and Mr W St Chad Boscawen has also published translations of inscriptions relating to Belshazzar, the son of Nabonidus The most complete analysis of these commercial, fiscal and legal documents, so valuable to the student of Babylonian sociology, is to be found in the great work now issued by the MM Revillout entitled "Les Obligations en Droit Egyptien comparé aux autres Droits de l'Antiquites" In this work the code of commercial life, the rules of finance and taxation in all forms are clearly set forth and illustrated by numerous quotations The important discoveries which led to Mr Budge being despatched to the East also stimulated the American students of Assyriology to endeavour to participate in some active manner in the work of exploration in Babylonia and a fund was raised for the purpose in Boston The object of this expedition, for which the magnificent sum of £8,000 has been contributed, is to continue the excavations commenced by Mr Rassam at Aboo Hubba, the ancient Sippara, and the task has been entrusted to Dr Peters of Boston, assisted by Dr Long, of the Robert College in Constantinople The expedition has already started for the East, with the intention of commencing operations as soon as the necessary firman or permit is granted, and has reached the Ægean Sea. Mr Budge has also arrived at Constantinople on his way to Mesopotamia It is expected that he will obtain a firman to continue the excavations in the Tigro Euphrates valley Among the principal publications of '88 in England, on subjects connected with Assyriology, may be mentioned "The Grammar of the Cuneiform Inscriptions" (Trübner's series of Abridged Grammars), by Mr George Bertin, and a new and revised edition of Professor Sayce's Hibbert Lectures Mr Pinches has continued and completed his valuable translation and commentary on the Babylonian Canon, and has also issued a Catalogue of the inscribed Tablets from Babylonia in the Collection of Sir Henry Peek, Bart In the *Babylonian and Oriental Record*, now a recognised monthly medium of publication on matters relating to Babylonian and Oriental Archæology, contributions from Professors Sayce, Schrader, Oppert, De Lacouperie, and from Messrs Arminaud, Pinches, Revillout, Boscawen and others, have appeared It should be stated, also in this connection, that one of the special results of recent researches into this branch of archaic learning, is the deepening conviction of the great interest which is to be found in the history of Babylonia by British students, on account of its intimate connection with our own civilisation On the Continent most important work has been accomplished The Louvre authorities have arranged in a special saloon the antiquities obtained by M Dieulafoy at Susa These consist of enamelled tile façades from the palaces of Artaxerxes and Darius the most important being a frieze of soldiers of the body guard in rich colouring Under the direction of M Léon Heuzey, the publication of the great work illustrative of the discoveries of M de Sarzec at Tel loh on the Shat el Hie or, the Great Canal, which in ancient times connected the Tigris and the Euphrates, penetrating to the very heart of the intervening district—in South Babylonia, has been continued One of the most curious discoveries in this collection is that of some bricks with bilingual Greek and Aramean inscriptions of Adad Nadin Akki, a Nabathean prince who ruled in South Chaldea about B C 126 The archaic inscriptions have been analysed by MM Amiaud and Mechineau, who have published a comparative table of the cuneiform characters based upon this work In Germany the most important works of issue have been the "Assyrische Wörterbuch" of Professor Delitzsch, and the "Nimrod Epos" of Dr Paul Haupt The latter has also issued in America a work entitled "Prolegomena to a Comparative Assyrian Grammar," a kind of production which has been much desired by students Consult Dr Birch's Preface to vol i of "Records of the Past', Mr H Fox Talbot's Introduction to the Translation of the Inscription of Khammurabi, in same vol, Rev A H Sayce, *passim*, in same work—Babylonian Literature, and Lectures upon the Assyrian Language, Mr George Smith's "Chaldean Account of Genesis, "Chaldean Account of the Deluge, and "History of Babylonia, Dr L Richmond Hodges "Cuneiform Decipherment, in the third edition of Cory's "Ancient Fragments", Birch and Pinches "Bronze Ornaments of the Palace Gates of Balawat", Mr E A Wallis Budge's "Babylonian Life and History"; Mr W St Chad Boscawen's "From under the Dust of Ages,

Professor Sayce's "Hibbert Lectures on the Religion of Babylonia,' second edition; George Bertin's "Languages of the Cuneiform Inscriptions", Ragozin's "History of Assyria,' and "History of Chaldea', "Babylonian and Oriental Record, "Transactions and Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology, "Zeitschrift für Assyriologie, "Revue Archeologique, "Journal of the American Oriental Society, Lyon's "Assyrian Manual, Fouilles, in illustration of De Sarzec's "Decouvertes en Chaldee, Dieulafoy's "Voyages en Perse, and others Dr I Oberziner, of Vienna, is preparing, it is understood, a new and important work on Assyriology **Lectures** have been delivered during the year at the **British Museum** on this subject (For concise **history** of Assyriology see ed 87)

Astronomy, '88 In pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the **Paris Congress, '87,** experiments have been made, both at Greenwich and other observatories, with a view to obtain the best photographic plates and also to ascertain what accuracy may be attained in the measurement of the plates The flat plate seems equally good as the curved plate, and it is found that great accuracy in measurements may be obtained if due regard be had to systematic errors arising from the distortion of the film and the optical field, and, contrary to expectation it has been shown that this accuracy increases with exposure The **English Government** has agreed to provide **two photographic telescopes**—one at Greenwich the other at the Cape The astronomical phenomenon of the year was the **Total Lunar Eclipse Jan 28th** Extensive preparations were made throughout Europe, and as usual when such is the case, the weather was unfavourable Apart from the physical phenomena attendant on an eclipse, the one object is to secure as many occultations of stars as possible This observation consists in noting the exact time a star disappears at one limb of the moon and also that of its reappearance at the other limb, the object being the determination of the shape of the moon's disc, its diameter parallax, and position in the heavens Despite the weather, Dr Dollen of Pulkowa, who has undertaken the discussion of the observations reports the receipt of **396 disappearances and 387 reappearances** The reddish tint of the **moon,** noticed during eclipse, was not so pronounced as that of 84 The theory of this may be stated The **red colour** is due partly to solar light refracted through our atmosphere, and partly to some chemical or physical changes of the moon's surface during totality Prof Fiopanti points out that many, if not all, opaque bodies, after prolonged exposure to a strong light, retain for some time a sort of phosphorescence The moon is exposed to sunlight for fifteen days The **pale and grey** illumination is due to refraction, it follows immediately the beginning of the eclipse, while the reddish colour does not appear till several minutes later Herr Ludwig Struve of Pulkowa has completed a laborious comparison of the Pulkowa Star Catalogues and that of Bradley, with the object of deducing the **constant of precession** and the **motion of the Solar system** in space Bessel's value of the lunisolar precession is 50 3635, Struve's 50 3514' He shows that the solar system is moving towards a point in the heavens situated R A. 273°, Dec + 27°, and that the rate of motion is 4 36", as seen from a 6th magnitude star The mean of previous determinations place the vertex R A 273°, Dec + 30° The Royal Astronomical Society has appointed a **committee on Solar Eclipses** to bring into communication with each other gentlemen desirous of observing eclipses, and also to be a centre of information A careful and interesting determination of the **sun's period of rotation** has been made by Mr Crew His method (not new) consists in observing, by means of the spectroscope, the motion of the sun's limbs in the line of sight He deduces a rotation period of 25 88 days but points out that there are great discrepancies in the results obtained by the use of different lines in the spectrum Thus the line F_2 gives a period of 24 29 days, while line 5166 3 gives 28 33 Dr Wilsing, by measuring faculæ on solar photographs, has also deduced a period of 25 23 days for the sun's rotation He is also of opinion that the layer continuing the faculæ revolves round the sun as a solid—*i e*, the faculæ in high latitudes do not lag behind, as is the case with sun spots Much has been written this year concerning the phenomena supposed to have been observed on the **surface of Mars** The numerous and peculiar **canals** observed by Terby, Perrotin, and Schiaparelli have given rise to much controversy some call them rivers, others say they are clefts in glaciers In all probability they have no objective existence, being in a great measure due to phenomena of **diffraction** Prof Pritchard continues his researches in **photographic stellar parallax**, he has now published his results for four more stars, making now in all seven Polaris 0 052', α Cassiop 0 072, β Cassiop 0 187, γ Cassiop, 0 50 Ten **small planets** have been discovered this year bringing the total up to 281 **Six comets** have visited us, two expected, and one a naked eye comet (comet Sawerthal discovered at the Cape) **Comets visible to the naked eye** are few there were two in each of the years of 81 and 82 and one in each of 83, 85, '86, 88 The fifth comet of this year was discovered by Barnard at the **Lick Observatory** which is now in full work Mr Holden, its director has published a handbook for the guidance of intending visitors It contains a full history of the Observatory, and also some excellent chapters on astronomical work generally —**Longitude Greenwich—Paris** In '54 the difference of longitude Greenwich—Paris was determined by Airy and Le Verrier, and the result obtained (9m 20 64s) implied a correction of a second to the previously accepted value European geodesy has since then been actively carried on, and wishes have been for years expressed that a re determination of the longitude Greenwich—Paris should be made, in order to connect the Continental with the British geodetic surveys It was decided to do this in the autumn of 88, and four observers started work at the end of September The idea was to have one French and one English observer at Greenwich, one French and one English at Paris, and that, by interchanging during the operations, many errors due to personality would be eliminated The result, owing to the unfavourable weather, cannot be known till the Spring of 89 **Prof Piazzi Smith** has resigned the office of Astronomer Royal of Scotland, after a tenure of forty-three years **Mr. R. A. Proctor,** the well known lecturer on Astronomy and editor of *Knowledge* (*q v*), died of yellow fever in New York on Sept. 12th, while pre-

paring for England He was born in 1837 The crown disc for the **28 in refractor** for the Royal Observatory has at length been successfully cast, and is now in the hands of Sir Howard Grubb, who is to make the telescope —**Events for 89** In 89 there are three **solar** and two **lunar eclipses** The solar eclipses are not visible in England, but the two lunar are both partially visible 1 Jan 16th First contact with shadow, 15 h 59 m , last contact, 20 h 20 m The moon sets at 20 h 10 m 2 July 12th First contact, 7 h 43 m last contact, 10 h 5 m The moon rises at 8 h 14 m (evening) **Mercury** evening star Jan , Feb May, June, and Sept **Venus** evening star in

[illegible] Jupiter [illegible]

Saturn well seen up to June and again in Dec **Consult** the *Observatory* the *Astronomische Nachrichten* "Astronomy for Amateurs (edited by J A W Oliver), Sir G B Airy's "Popular Astronomy , J N Lockyer's "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy the works of R A Proctor , and other popular treatises

Asylums Board (Metropolis) See POOR LAW

"Atalanta" A new magazine (6*d* monthly) profusely illustrated commenced Oct 87 Many of the best known and most popular writers of the day contribute to its pages One feature of *A* is the **Atalanta Scholarship** and **Reading Union** which aims at the encouragement of a systematic habit of recreative reading in English literature **Programme 88 89** English Men and Women of Letters of the Nineteenth Century, continued Editors **L T Meade** and **John C Staples** (*Hatchards* Piccadilly W)

Athabasca (Indian swampy) Named from its great lake A district of the **North West Territories** and future province of the Dominion of **Canada** Lies north of Alberta and east of the British Columbia Takes in the celebrated **Peace River** district Area 1 2 000 sq m

"Athenæum" The leading English literary journal (weekly 3*d*) founded 1828 Amongst its editors are included the names of Rev H Stebbing, Mr Dilke and Mr Hepworth Dixon (who retired in 1869) Shortly after its origin, it was acquired from its founder Mr Silk Buckingham by Mr John Sterling and subsequently passed into the hands of Mr Dilke, to whose ability its success was mainly due The review of **Continental books** is now published in the summer instead of at the close of the year An interesting **history** of Mr John Francis connection with the *A* is given in a new work by Mr J C Francis, ' John Francis and the *Athenæum*, 88

Athletics, '88 —The governing body of this branch of sport is the **Amateur Athletic Association** A **Professional Pedestrian Association** has also recently been formed New athletic and cricket grounds at Maida Vale, Paddington, were opened in April by H R H the Duke of Cambridge The **Oxford and Cambridge Sports**, at the **Queen's Club**, West Kensington, in March, resulted in favour of the Light Blues, who won five of the customary nine events composing the programme Cross (New College, Oxford), as in '86 and 87, won the mile race , and Montgomery (Merton College, Oxford) has four years in succession secured the **high jump** From the commencement of these competitions, **Oxford** claims 113 points, against 111 by **Cambridge** The **Southern Counties' Cross Country Championship** on Feb 18th, was won by the **Finchley Harriers** who scored 99 points , and the **Northern Counties Championship** on the same date fell to the Salford Harriers, with a score of 39 points , while in the contest for the **National Cross Country Championship**, at **Manchester** the Birchfield Harriers were successful defeating Salford by 4 points The **Amateur Championship Meeting** was held on June 30th, at **Crewe** J S Mitchell threw the hammer (16 lb) from 1 9 ft circle 124 ft 8 in (a record) , F Westing (Manhattan A C) won the **100 yards**

four miles flat race—time 20 m 22½ s , and K Gray (New York A C) **put the weight** 16 lb) from a 7 ft square 43 ft 7 in (a best on record at these meetings) At the **International Athletic Meeting** at Dublin in July F Westing (Manhattan A C New York) won the **100 yards** in 10 s J P Connell (Manhattan A C) **the mile** in 4 m 26½ s W C Dohm (New York A C) the **220 yards** and **440 yards** C M Smith (New York) the **half mile** in 2 m 5 s , and Connell beat E C Carter (New York) in the **five miles match**—time 25 m 24 s J Davin (Carrick on Suir) was awarded the **all round championship**—a new feature in British athletics The **A A A ten miles championship** decided at **Crewe** in April, resulted in the victory of F W Parry (Salford Harriers) time 53 m 43⅘ s At **Surbiton** in April **A G Le Maitre** (Oxford University) ran **500 yards** in **59½ s** (a record the previous best being 1 s by H R Ball) At the **Finchley Harriers Sports** Aug 18th the large field of 114 turned out for the **one mile handicap**, won by G H Boon (Finchley H) H C J Lindall (Cambridge University) beat the English record in the **600 yards race** at the **Civil Service Sports** winning by 4 yards in 1 m 12⅘ s the previous best being 1 m 12⅘ s by Cross (Oxford) L I Myers (America) however holds the world's record with 1 m 11⅘ s **E H Pelling** (Ranelagh H) won with ease the **100 250** and **440 yards races** and the last named athlete at the **London Athletic Club Meeting** on Sept 22nd ran 250 yards in the wonderful time of 24⅘ s beating the record of 25½ s made by C G Wood in 87 **E W Parry** (Salford H) won the **four miles race** in 20 m 3⅘ s A B George at the **Spartan Harriers sports** in September secured the **3 mile scratch race** in the fast time of 14 m 54⅘ s At Reading in August C W V Clarke (Amateur Champion) won from scratch the **Two Miles Walk** in the good time of 14 m 24⅘ s The **South London Harriers meeting** took place on Sept 29th at **Kennington Oval** when J Kibblewhite (Spartan H) won the **1320 yards race** in 3 m 13⅘ s (record for a grass track) and also was successful in the **two miles handicap** (15 yards start) time 9 m 35⅘ s **D S Duncan** ran a mile at **Edinburgh** in September in 4 m 28 s a **Scottish amateur record** **F J K Cross** (New College Oxford) **beat the record** in a **half mile race**, covering the distance in the extraordinary **time** of 1 m 54⅘ s At Preston W G George was defeated by W Cummings in a **three quarter mile professional championship** race by 2 yards in 3 m 13⅘ s , and Cummings was also victorious over a **mile**, beating George by 10 yards, in 4 m 31½ s On Sept 10th, the ex amateur champion, A Wharton, Darlington (77½ yards start) won the 201 yards **Doncaster Handicap** at **Sheffield** by 2 yards F Ray (Ulverston) is the **champion pole-jumper**, with a record of 11 ft 8½ in J S Mitchell **threw**

the hammer (16lb) from a 7 ft circle, 121 ft 7 in , and J M Barry, at New York, was credited with a throw of 122 ft 6½ in At Glasgow, in November, P Cannon (Stirling) ran three miles in 14 m 34⅘ sec , and four miles in 19 m 19 m 36 sec respectively, by

Atlantic Air-Ship See BALLOONING

Atoms and Molecules A molecule is the smallest portion of matter which can exist by itself, or which can be produced by (or take part in) any chemical reaction Nothing definite is known about the sizes or the masses of molecules, although attempts have been made to measure them An **atom** is the smallest portion of matter which can exist in a molecule The **atomic weight** of an element is the number of times by which an atom of that element is heavier than an atom of hydrogen See ed 87

Attorney See SOLICITOR

Attorney-General, The, is the chief counsel of the Crown, acting on its behalf in its revenue and criminal proceedings and other matters The income is £7 000 a year exclusive of fees The Attorney General has likewise political functions and has always since 1673 been a member of parliament receiving his office from the Sovereign on the recommendation of the Government in power All Government measures on legal questions are in his charge The Prince of Wales also appoints an attorney general who is however generally called the Attorney General for the Duchy of Lancaster, or for the Duchy of Cornwall, according to his appointment The present Attorney General is **Sir Richard Webster** There is also an **Attorney General for Ireland** (Mr Peter O Brien), who is always a member of the Irish Privy Council

Auckland (New Zealand) Graving Dock One of the largest in the Southern Seas, opened in 87 (see detailed description ed 87)

Auctioneers Commissions Law on 88 The right of auctioneers to fix certain **scale of remuneration** for sales conducted by them by order of the Court of Chancery was raised in the case of *In re* **Walford** heard before Mr Justice Kay in July 88 It was contended that auctioneers charges should be measured by the scale acted upon in cases of sales by free owners but the learned judge held that all they are strictly entitled to, beyond expenses for outgoings, is a 'proper remuneration according to the court scale In the case of **Peacock Freeman,** carried to the Court of Appeal the point was whether an agreement by which the defendants undertook to pay a certain commission to the plaintiffs if they effected the sale of certain property, could be enforced when though a sale had been made, the purchaser subsequently refused to carry out his contract The court declined to hold that the defendants were bound to pay the commission if the sale proved abortive, and upheld the judgment giving the amount payable to the plaintiffs under the agreement in the event of there being no sale

Aumale (Duc d'), fourth son of King Louis Philippe, b 1822 When only a youth he took part in several campaigns in Algeria 40, 42, 43, and '44 In the latter year he married a daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno He was **Governor-General of Algeria** when the revolution of 48 broke out in Paris, but at once resigned and joined his father in England, where he chiefly resided until the law banishing the Orleans princes was repealed in 71, after his election to the National Assembly He was chosen **one of the Forty** in 71, and was made a **General of Division** in the following year He was president of the Council of War which tried and condemned Marshal Bazaine The Duke is the author of a **History of the Princes of the House of Conde** When the Expulsion Bill passed, two years ago, he left France, having been at the same time struck off the roll of the French army by the War Minister, General Boulanger It was discovered soon after that he had **bequeathed** his beautiful **Chateau of Chantilly** (*q v*), with its art treasures, to the French nation

Aurora Borealis, The, or the Northern Light, a ruddy glow that at times overspreads the northern horizon, is supposed to be due to the passage of electricity through the rarefied atmosphere of the polar regions It was last observed in England in October 1870

Austin Alfred b 1835 Published his first poem entitled The Season, in 62 Acted as war correspondent for the *Standard* (a paper with which he was connected for some length of time) during the winter of 70 71 at Versailles His poem **Madonna s Child** ' is considered by many to be the most charming poem Mr A has written His **other works** include Interludes The Human Tragedy, Savonarola Soliloquies in Song ' and "Prince Lucifer Is the **editor** of the *National Review*, and has contributed many political articles to the *Quarterly Review*

Australasia A loose term variously applied It usually signifies (1) the Australian colonies, together with Tasmania, New Zealand and Fiji, or (2) Australia Tasmania New Zealand, New Guinea New Britain and New Ireland, Solomon Islands New Caledonia and New Hebrides **Consult** Wallace s 'Australasia

Australasian Federation See ed 88, and IMPERIAL FEDERATION

Australia The largest island in the world Is situated south east of Asia, dividing Pacific from Indian Ocean Extends 2,400 miles west to east, and 1,971 miles north to south Area computed at 3 031 169 sq miles, or twenty six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland Present total population 2 819,367 Wholly British possession Divided into the colonies of **Queensland** capital Brisbane, **New South Wales** capital Sydney **Victoria** capital Melbourne, **South Australia** (including Northern Territory), capital Adelaide, and **Western Australia** capital Perth Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing Wool still continues to be the staple export The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths, having no drainage, the rainfall collects in extensive salt lakes and marshes In the habitable districts there is a rich and unique flora and fauna Coal abounds in various districts, gold, iron, copper, are extensively worked Climates vary from tropical to temperate Rainfall capricious in some years excessive, in others prolonged drought Principal rivers, the Murray and its affluents, navigable many hundred miles in wet seasons There are 7,000 miles of railroad, and 52,000 miles of telegraph, several large cities,

and many towns. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly disappearing. For latest **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table) Known to the Portuguese prior to 1540, later visited by Dutch navigators, and then called New Holland. Visited by Cook, and first British settlement (originally penal) formed at **Botany Bay** in 1788 **Consult** Blair's "Cyclopædia of Australia," Forrest's "Explorations in Australia," Giles "Geographic Travels in Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1888," Petherick's "Catalogue of the York Gate Library, the *Torch*, etc

Austria Hungary is an empire under the rule of Francis Joseph I of Hapsburg, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and is composed of a Cisleithan portion, officially known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary, each possessing its separate parliament, but uniting under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army, navy, financial, diplomatic, postal and telegraphic services, administered by delegations composed of 120 deputies chosen half by Austria and half by Hungary—the upper house in each country selecting 20 and the lower 40 members The **estimated revenue** and **expenditure** for the common affairs of the monarchy for 88 is £11,206,700, nearly seven tenths of this total being borne by Austria, the remainder by Hungary **General debt**, about £230,000,000 **Imports** of Austria Hungary, in including Bosnia and Herzegovina (86), £53,920,000, **exports**, £96,865,000 For army and navy see ARMY and NAVY FORCES **Austria** (capital Vienna)—area 115,903 sq miles, estimated population in 86, 23,070,788 is governed by an Emperor and a Reichsrath or federal parliament, consisting of a house of peers partly hereditary and partly nominated by the Crown for life, and a house of deputies chosen by popular election Purely local matters are administered by the seventeen provincial diets (viz, of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, Trieste, Dalmatia, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Bukowina) **Estimated revenue** for 83, £44,876,270, **expenditure**, £44,862,148, Austria's **special debt**, about £64,000,000 — **Hungary** (capital Buda Pesth)—area 125,039 sq m, estimated population in 85, 16,570,146—consists of the kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria) and a parliament composed of an upper and hereditary house and a lower and elective house **Estimated revenue** for 89, £28,390,847, **expenditure**, £27,410,989, Hungary's **special debt**, about £112,000,000 —**Bosnia Herzegovina** (area 23,262 sq m, pop 1,504,091), though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire Since the reconciliation of the Magyars with the House of Hapsburg, in 67, great progress has been made in reconciling the various races in different stages of civilisation which inhabit this heterogeneous empire (so much so that it is by no means unlikely that Austria-Hungary may be the political heir to a considerable part of the European dominion of the Ottoman Empire, and the possible head of a South Slavonic confederation).—**Political History '88.** The war scare, which in '87 disturbed the empire, was succeeded generally by a more pacific feeling, although occasionally disturbed by Russia's military movements and her proposed joint action of the Powers to interfere (February) in Bulgarian politics and depose **Prince Ferdinand.** The relations of Germany (*q v*) to Russia and France caused uneasiness to the dual empire from time to time, but the **speech** of **M. Tisza**, in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies (Jan 28th), on the foreign situation, and the publication of the text of the **secret treaty** (Feb. 3rd) of '79, in the *Reichsanzeiger*, of the Austro-German Defensive Alliance, providing for common military action between the two empires in the event of an attack by Russia, and **Prince Bismarck's speech**, in the Reichstag, a few days later, on the relations subsisting between Germany and Austria, in connection with the Military Bills (see GERMANY), did much to reassure the public mind To strengthen the defences of the empire in view of possible external complications, the new **Spirit Tax Bill** was, at a Select Committee of the Reichstag (April), officially stated to be designed to meet the requirements of the external political situation, it being estimated that the new tax would yield for Austria alone some 26,000,000 fl. (fl = 1s 8*d*) A bill also authorising the Government to **call out** certain classes of **the Reserve in time of peace** was (April) passed by the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments The **concentration** of **Russian troops** on the western frontier was followed (May) by a counter arming in Galicia An important **speech** made (May) by **M Tisza** (*q v*), Hungarian Prime Minister, dissuading Hungarians from taking any part in the **Paris Exhibition** (*q v*) of 89, on the ground that pecuniary risk and possible insult to the Hungarian flag might ensue, was followed by a protest by **M Goblet**, of which, however, no official notice was taken An important debate on M Tisza's speech took place in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament A **speech** also made by **Count Kalnoky**, in the Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegations (June 18th) on Foreign Affairs, the change of sovereigns at Berlin, and the close alliance of Austria with Italy, attracted much attention The **death** of the **German Emperor William** (March 9th), at whose funeral the Crown Prince Rudolf represented the Court, and the **succession** to the throne and untimely **death** of the **Emperor Frederick** (June 15th), caused no break in the cordial **relations** subsisting **between Germany and Austria**, the foreign policy of Prince Bismarck being especially favoured by the present German Emperor **William II.**, who in October last visited the Emperor Joseph **at Vienna**, when he was received with every mark of honour and distinction The **meeting** between **Prince Bismarck** and **Count Kalnoky** at Friedrichsruh (Sept 16th) assisted to strengthen the *entente cordiale* In the autumn (Oct 31st) the Austrian Parliaments voted the Cisleithan share of 47,000,000 fl. to be spent on the whole Monarchy on extra military preparations A **new Army Bill** was (November) presented to the Reichsrath, its chief provision being the maintenance of the war strength of the army at its present figure of 800,000 men, but providing that in case of need this number shall be actually available for service, the number of the yearly contingent of recruits being increased by some thousands for this purpose The Landwehr is also to be used as the direct support of the army in the field, garrison duty and local defence service being intrusted to the Landsturm The bill further proposes to

fix the number of the annual contingent of recruits for the next ten years, but the control of Parliament over the number of this contingent is not disturbed by the new bill The recruits for the army and the Landwehr are in future to number annually 125,000 men For the navy a kind of second reserve is to be created, by which the term of service will be raised to twelve years, as is the case with the Landwehr —In connection with Austria s relation to foreign powers may be noticed the **royal visits** of H R H the **Prince of Wales** (Sept), appointed honorary colonel of the 12th Hussars, who was received with much distinction by the Emperor, the King and Queen of Greece (*incognito*), the King and Queen of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, King Milan of Servia, the Queen of Roumania, and Queen Nathalie, the Crown Prince Alexander (May), the Princess of Wales (who also visited Gmünden), the Empress of Russia, and the Czarewitch **H M Queen Victoria** was met by the Emperor Joseph at Innsbrück on her way to Germany In July **Count Karolyi** retired from the embassy at St James s and **Count Dym** has been appointed to succeed him —In **internal politics** among the measures introduced or passed during the year were the **Workmen's Accident Insurance Act** (the third Act recently passed in the interest of workmen) and the **Trades Marks Act** In September the Diet of Galicia took measures to raise a loan of 57,000,000 fl to indemnify the Galician landowners, who by the Spirit Act (which came into operation on Sept 1st) had been deprived of the right of "propination —*i e* distilling and selling spirits on their estates The **Austrian Budget** for 89 (Oct 24th), for the first time in the history of Austrian finance showed a surplus of 169,459 fl, the income being estimated at 538,515,245 fl, and the expenditure 538 345 786 fl, this favourable result being due to the increased yield on alcohol, sugar and tobacco A **Conversion Bill** to provide for the creation of about 40,000,000 sterling of new 4 per cent Rentes, was in November passed by a great majority in the Hungarian Parliament —Among political acts and incidents of the year may be noticed the prohibition by an Order in Council, suspending trial by jury of **Anarchist offenders** in almost all parts of the empire—including Vienna, Brünn, and Prague—for the further term of one year (August), the popular ovation accorded at Agram to **Bishop Strossmayer** the Panslavist, and the **trials** of **Dr Karl Zirny**, editor of the *Parlamentar*, accused of high treason at Vienna (Feb), and **Herr von Schönerer**, the anti semitic politician (May) —**General Intense cold** prevailed in January '88 in Austria Poland, many deaths occurred in Galicia, it caused suspension of traffic and the closing of schools Later on (March) severe snowstorms of extraordinary violence swept over Galicia, interfering greatly with the railway traffic, while a shock of **earthquake** was felt in Herzegovina, and shocks took place in Odenburg and Northern Hungary (April) The phenomenon of "**red snow**" was observed in the Gail Valley, Tyrol Terrible **fires** occurred in the spring at Hethars, Khik-kinda, Mezo Bereny, Steinitz, Skole, and Czernowitz, caused by a violent hurricane which swept over that district (March 30th) The town of Jezierzany was also destroyed in July by fire Later in the year a disastrous **forest fire** was reported from Jenbach, near Innsbruck; also in Galicia a fire destroyed the town of Calbuszowa (May 20th), and in August a great fire broke out in the forest of Trentino, and the mountain forests of Castelberto, Dosso, and Ronchi were completely destroyed **Terrible floods** inundated various parts of the empire. In April the river Theiss burst its banks near Felzyoe, between Czongrad and Czony, covering over 10,000 acres, the damage being estimated at a million francs In addition, the rivers Raab, Koeroes, Bega, and Temes overflowed their banks, doing immense mischief Later in the year (Sept) in the **Tyrol** the Inn overflowed, and did great damage to winter and autumn crops A devastating **hailstorm** (July) swept over Southern Hungary, many persons being killed by hailstones, and several wounded The harvest crops and numerous buildings, in many cases, were totally destroyed In August hail again caused wholesale destruction of crops in various parts of the empire, and much interruption in the railway communication ensued **Phylloxera** appeared (July) in the Rust vineyards of Lower Hungary A **Congress** on P was held at Fünfkirchen (Aug) In Southern Tyrol the vineyards were also much damaged by millions of grasshoppers **Alpine accidents** in the summer were frequent, Count Taaffe, the Minister for Home Affairs, directing the local authorities to adopt means for their prevention —Among the **social events** of the year were the **Maria Theresa Exhibition** (April), an *ensemble* of the life and society in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the **International Jubilee Art Exhibition** opened in Vienna (May), the **National Industrial Exhibition of Austria**, opened by the Emperor (May—Oct 31st)—over 100 exhibits representing every branch of Austrian manufacture —and other celebrations, including the unveiling of the **Maria Theresa statue** by the Emperor and the **National Rifle Meeting** (Sept) in honour of the Emperor s fortieth year of accession The famous Austrian **Spa** of **Gastein** was lighted in 88 for the first time by electricity and Sir A Sullivan s **Mikado** was performed in German at the Theater an der Wien (March), and also before the Princess of Wales and a royal audience at the Gmünden Theatre (Sept) The magnificent Burg Theatre at Vienna, was opened in October The **installation**, with royal pomp, of the Archduchess Marguerite Sophie as abbess of the Community of the Noble Ladies of the Hradchin (June) the **marriages** of Prince Conrad Hohenlohe with the Countess F Schönborn (June), Sir Francis Montefiore with Mlle Marianne von Gutmann daughter of the wealthiest ironmaster of Austria (Sept), the **diamond wedding** celebration of the Duchess Louise of Bavaria, mother of the Empress (Aug), the death of Prince Joseph of Saxe Coburg Gotha (Aug), followed by that of the Bishop of Linz (Sept), and Duke Maximilian of Bavaria (Nov), and the exhumation and reinterment of the remains of **Beethoven** and **Schubert** with great pomp, engaged public attention —Of **commercial events** may be noticed the **report** of the **Lemberg Czernowitz Railway**, indicating the disastrous result of the **customs war** between Austria-Hungary and **Roumania**, the transport of corn on the Austrian line having fallen from 174,227 tons in '85 to 75,875 tons in '87, the traffic on the Roumanian lines being less than 45 per cent as compared with '85 It was also stated (April 25th) that the **Porte** had granted a **concession** to the Austrian Länderbank, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, and the banking house of Allatini Bros, at Salonica, with a capital of 5,000,000 fl, the

object of the bank being to promote the commercial relations between Western and Eastern Europe A **maize ring** was formed in May by a number of Austrian and Hungarian landowners and noblemen, with a capital of 7,000 000 fl to 8,000,000 fl A **Congress** of **ironmasters** mine owners, engineers, etc, was held under the presidency of Prince Hugo of Salm Reifferscheid (Sept) The **failure** of the Vienna banking firm of Albert Reiss, with liabilities 1 500 000 fl was announced in September By a **new Treaty of Commerce** between Austria Hungary and Switzerland (signed Nov 23rd), the latter obtains the same tariffs as Italy in respect of silks and machinery, A H obtaining reductions in cereals, flour, cattle, and timber (For Austria Hungary s action in respect of the **Sugar Bounties** see SUGAR BOUNTIES) **Consult** Prof A Vambery s 'Story of Hungary (Story of the Nations Series) Baron H de Worms Austro Hungarian Empire , **Statesman s Year Book** and **Almanach de Gotha** etc

Austrian Political Parties and the **Reichsrath** The "**Reichsrath** or Council of the Empire, is the central legislative body of Austria or "Cisleithania It consists of an **Upper House (Herrenhaus)** and a **Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus)** The Reichsrath like the legislative body of Hungary or Transleithania has its own ministers and government and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence from which however, **Foreign Affairs** and **War** are excluded These latter questions are dealt with by a supreme body known as the **Delegations** composed of 60 members representing the legislative body of Austria the upper house returning 20 and the lower house 40 delegates and of an equal number similarly chosen representing the legislative body of Hungary The present **Upper House** of the Austrian Reichsrath contains 205 members It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 18 of certain "**Erbliche Mitglieder** or hereditary members, upon whose families the privilege has been conferred, and who in the present parliament are 65 in number, of the archbishops who rank as Princes of the Church and number 17, and of 105 life members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art or to the Church or State The **Lower House** contains 353 members who are the popular representatives of the seventeen provinces which comprise the Austrian Empire Bohemia has the largest number of members in the Reichsrath, its contribution being 92 Galicia comes next with 63, and then follow in order, Lower Austria (including Vienna) 37, Moravia 36, Styria, 23, the Tyrol, 18, Upper Austria, 17, Silesia and Carniola, 10 each Bukowina, Dalmatia, and Carinthia, 9 each Salzburg 5 Trieste, Gorizia, and Istria, 4 each and finally the Vorarlberg with 3 Each of these provincial divisions, however, has its own **separate Diet**, consisting of one chamber only, for dealing with purely local matters The conflict of **parties** may be said to attain its highest pitch in the lower house of the Reichsrath, which naturally includes members of widely varying race and creed The most numerous **element** in the Cisleithan Chamber is the **German**, which numbers about 200, but is still unable to command a majority, owing to the dissensions within it Comprised, indeed, in this one powerful national element, are four distinct parties—viz, the so called **German Austrian Party**, the **German Party**, the **German Clerical Party**, and the **Centre Party** The remaining national groups are the **Czechs**, led by Dr Rieger who muster 65, the **Poles**, led by Dr Grocholski, with 58, the **Slavonians** and **Italians** with 10 each, the **Croatians** with 9, and the **Ruthenians** with 6 **Legislation** is therefore only possible by means of combinations, and this is the invariable mode of obtaining a majority the combination changing at times, although it usually has as its basis the Czechs and Poles and minor nationalities Such has been the condition of things since 1879 when the united German party, which professes moderate Liberal principles, was broken up through the opposition to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina The leader of the present **German Austrian** party of 86, is **Dr Herbst** an ex Minister of Justice and a prominent orator Allied to this group is the **German** party led by **Dr Heilsberg** Up to February 87 this party was 45 strong but in that month 18 of its members seceded, and formed a separate **Anti Semitic** party This secession has led to the German Austrian and German parties coming somewhat closer together The two last named groups are occasionally supported by a fraction of the **Centre party** led by **Count Coronini** and known as the **Coronini** party (16), but even if all three parties steadily combined they would still fall considerably short of an absolute majority The **German Clerical** party which is headed by **Count Hohenwart** with 38 followers, and **Prince Liechtenstein** with a following of 20, is Clerical first and German afterwards It is therefore invariably to be found in opposition to the German Liberals and unites with the 65 Czechs the 58 Poles and the remaining minor factions which are always found in opposition to the purely German element Another small group that generally votes with the majority is the **Trentino** party of 7 members led by **Dr Bertolini** all of whom sit for the Tyrol There are also some 20 '**Wilde**, or Savages, who belong to no party

Authors, Society of See INCORPORATED S A

Authors and Publishers See ed 87 for suggestions of arrangement between these, and **consult** 'Authorship and Publication (*Wyman & Sons*) 7th ed See also TYPES

Autumn Session See SESSION '88, addendum

Ayoub Khan son of the late Ameer Shere Ali, and cousin of the present ruler of Afghanistan See ed 88 and AFGHANISTAN, 88

Azores Islands A group of islands in the North Atlantic belong as an integral part of the kingdom of Portugal Area 1 005 sq m, pop 269 401 Capital **Ponta Delgado**, on San Miguel Island, but the Governor usually resides at Angra in the island of Terceira Fayal has an excellent and much frequented harbour, lying directly in the track of vessels crossing the Atlantic Climate mild and healthy, soil fertile and islands beautiful Wine and fruit exported People Portuguese and Spanish mostly very poor Governed as a province of Portugal Discovered 1439 Called also Western Islands or Terceiras See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

B

Bachelors' Ball, The Held by 84 bachelors at Kensington House 80 See ed '86.

Bacilli. See ed '87 See also MEDICAL PROGRESS, '88

Backwardation See STOCK EXCHANGE

Bacon, Sir James, the last of the Vice Chancellors, retired from the judicial bench in [illegible], at the age of eighty eight Called to the bar in 1827, he acquired a large bankruptcy practice, Q C. (1846) Appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London district (1868), Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, and Vice Chancellor (1870), and a Judge of the High Court (1875) Sir James Bacon had a powerful grasp of intricate and complicated facts up to the moment of his retirement

Baddeley Cake, The. A singular bequest of £100 in the consols, left by the founder, in 1794, for the purchase of a cake to be cut every Twelfth-night and divided among the artistes employed at Drury Lane Theatre The Commemoration has, during Mr Harris's tenancy, assumed the proportions of a *reunion* of literary, artistic, and dramatic notabilities

Baden. See DIPLOMATIC

Bagatelle. See BILLIARDS

Bahama Islands. Older name Lucayos Islands. Stretch between Florida and the Greater Antilles Comprise 700 islands or rocky islets, 25 of which are inhabited Area 44,66 sq m, pop 43 521 —The chief island politically is **New Providence** (85 sq m), on which is the capital, **Nassau**, pop 12,000, a large and handsome city, and a winter health resort for Americans and West Indians Other islands are Andros, Eleuthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc The southernmost, **Turk s** and **Caicos Islands**, have been annexed to **Jamaica** Formation of calcareous rock, generally low Small islets, called Cays, are of coral Navigation difficult and wrecks frequent Climate healthy and pleasant, but hurricanes and long droughts occur Water found by sinking Very fertile. Much forest of valuable timbers Cattle largely reared Exports sponges, turtles, pineapples, and other fruit, a little sugar, and cocoanut Cotton growing has fallen off Great former salt industry now crippled by American protective tariffs Resources very inadequately developed —Government is representative There is a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly For latest **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) San Salvador (either Cat Island or Watling Island, probably the latter) where Columbus first landed in America is one of the Bahamas The Spaniards deported the aborigines as slaves First colonised by English in 1629 Alternately held by Spanish, English, and Buccaneers till 1783, since when a British colony **Consult** Lady Brassey s "The Trades, the Tropics, etc", Blake s "Fry the Bahamas," in *Fortnightly Review*, 1886, Powles' and Smith's "Bahamas"

Bain, Alexander, LL D, b at Aberdeen, 1818 Educated at the University of that city, where he graduated '40 He early distinguished himself as a student of both mental and natural philosophy, and in '45 accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy in the Anderstonian Univ. of Glasgow, which he occupied only for a few months He was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission in '47, and to the General Board of Health in '50 He had previously commenced his career as a philosophical writer by contributing to the *Westminster Review*, to "Chambers School Series and "Information for the People" The publication of "**The Senses and the Intellect,**" in '55, and "**The Emotions and the Will,**" established his reputation as one of the profoundest investigators of psychological problems His other **important works** include "Mental and Moral Science, "Logic, Deductive and Inductive", "Mind and Body—Theories of their Relation, "Education as a Science, a biography of James Mill, and personal recollections of John Stuart Mill Professor Bain has also edited the minor works of George Grote, of whom he is the literary executor, and a new edition of whose celebrated History of Greece he is now preparing He was appointed **Regius Professor of Logic** in the **Univ. of Aberdeen**, 60, and **Lord Rector** of that Univ in 81 (the year after his retirement from his professorial duties), and re elected 84 Appointed Examiner in Logic 57, and Moral Philosophy in the Univ of London, and in 58 Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations To both these offices he was frequently re elected

Baird Lectures The late **Mr James Baird**, of Gartsherrie (1802 76), the founder of the lectures called after his name, was a Scottish ironmaster and coal owner of immense wealth, and of a proportionate beneficence He was, before all, a princely **benefactor** to the **Established Church of Scotland**, for whose benefit, in 73, he conveyed to a specially appointed "**Baird Trust**" a gift of £500,000, "to assist in providing the means of meeting or at least as far as possible promoting the mitigation of spiritual destitution among the population of Scotland In the course of the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in May 72, Mr Baird declared his "intention to found a lectureship, to be called 'The Baird Lecture,' for the illustration and the defence of the vital truths of Christianity, as well as for the promotion of Christian knowledge and Christian work generally, and for the exposure and refutation of all error and unbelief The deed of trust executed in pursuance of the intention so announced directed the trustees "to hold an annual sum of £220 out of the revenue of the funds under their charge for the purposes of said Lectureship" The **conditions** and terms of the **incumbency** of the **lectureship** are, in the words of the same deed, that (1) "the lecturer shall be a minister of the foresaid Church of Scotland who shall have served the cure of a parish for not less than five years, or a minister of any of the Scottish Presbyterian Churches who shall have served as pastor of a congregation for a similar period in his own Church, and in making the appoint- [illegible] by th [illegible] choose a man of piety, ability, and learning, and who is approved and reputed sound in all the essentials of Christian truth, as set forth 'in a dedatory statement already issued by the founder' of what is meant by sound religious principles (3) The lecturer shall be appointed annually in the month of April by my said trustees, and the appointment shall be made

at a meeting of the trustees to be called for the purpose, and held in Glasgow. (3) The lecturer shall deliver a course of not less than six lectures on any subject of theology, Christian evidences, Christian work, Christian missions, Church government, and Church organisations, or on such subject relative thereto as the trustees shall from year to year fix in concert with the lecturer (4) The lectures shall be delivered publicly at any time during the months of January and February in each year, in Glasgow, and also, if required, in such other one of the Scottish University towns as may from time to time be appointed by the trustees' The **first Baird lecturer**, as stipulated under the foundation, was the **Rev Robert Jamieson**, D D, minister of St Paul's Parish Church, Glasgow, who had been Moderator of the General Assembly in which Mr Baird had announced his intention to institute the lectureship Dr Jamieson, who chose for his subject **The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures**, delivered his lectures in 73, and amongst the **more remarkable** of the **subsequent lectures** have been the **two series** delivered by the **Rev Robert Flint**, D D, LL D, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, who, in 76 and 77 treated severally of **Theism** and **Anti Theistic Theories** In 81 **Dr George Matheson**, minister of Innellan, delivered a noticeable series of lectures on the "**Natural Elements of Revealed Theology**", and in 83 the **Rev William Purdie Dickson**, D D, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, contributed a course of lectures on "**St Paul's Use of the terms Flesh and Spirit**"

Baker, Sir Samuel White, one of the most intrepid and successful of modern explorers, was first brought into notice by the establishment of a mountain colony in Ceylon, at Newera Ellia, in 47, of which an interesting account is given in his "**Eight Years Wanderings in Ceylon**" In 61 he organised at his own cost and conducted an expedition for the discovery of the **sources of the Nile** In this expedition he was accompanied by his wife, who is a daughter of M Finnian von Sass Having reached the junction of the Atbara with the Nile on June 13th, he explored the basin of the Blue Nile, and in June 62 made his way to Khartoum, where he organised a party to explore the course of the White Nile He set out on this journey in Dec 62, and in the following February arrived at Gondokoro, where he met Captains Speke and Grant, who had started from Zanzibar on a similar quest, and reported having reached Victoria Nyanza, which they believed to be the source of the great river Baker having assisted them to go on to Khartoum, resolved to follow up their discoveries, and without either interpreter or guide, and in face of many difficulties and dangers, set out from Gondokoro on March 26th, '63, and a year afterwards sighted the waters of a great lake which he called the **Albert Nyanza** For this discovery the Royal Geographical Society awarded him the Victoria gold medal, and Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood In 69 he undertook a successful expedition into Central Africa on behalf of the Khedive, and in '79 was sent by the British Govt. to investigate the resources of Cyprus He has since undertaken journeys through Syria, India, Japan, and America His **works** consist of narratives of his travels, and some of them have run through several editions He is a Gold Medallist of the Geographical Society of Paris, and has received the Order of the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie

Balfour, Rt Hon. Arthur James, M P, F R S, **Chief Secretary of State for Ireland**, was born 1848, and educated at Eton and Trin Coll. Camb He entered Parliament in '74 as M P for Hertford, which constituency he represented until 85, when he was elected for East Manchester, for which he still sits By his work entitled "**A Defence of Philosophic Doubt**," Mr B gave promise of abilities which could hardly have failed to win recognition by the Conservative party, even had he not been connected by family ties with Lord Salisbury Mr B s mother is a sister of the noble Marquis He acted as private secretary to his uncle at the Foreign Office during the critical period 78 80, when the Berlin Treaty was negotiated He was **President** of the **Local Government Board** in Lord Salisbury s first Administration, and on the return of his lordship to power in 86, after serving for a short time as **Secretary for Scotland**, was appointed Secretary for Ireland Mr B introduced the Coercion Bill of 1886, and since its adoption has energetically devoted himself to the enforcement of its provisions Mr B s reputation as a parliamentary debater rose considerably during the animated debates which preceded and followed the enactment of that measure He is **Lord Rector** of the **Univ of St Andrews**, and an **hon LL D** of **Edinburgh** and of **Cambridge** In April '88 Mr B was entertained at a **banquet** given by the **National Union of Conservative Associations** at St James s Hall In October there ensued a correspondence in the *Times* in consequence of a speech by Mr W O Brien (*q v*) Mr B, together with Sir F Leighton (*q v*) received last year the **freedom** of the **Grocers' Company** He also read a paper on "**Positivism**" at the Church Congress (*q v*)

Balkh The Ameer of Afghanistan controls a large territory north of the Hindoo Koosh, called Afghan Turkestan, the capital of which is Balkh If the Russians march upon India from Turkestan *via* Cabul, they must first take Balkh, or **Mazar-i-Sherif**, as the Afghans call the town they have erected near the site of that ancient city Hence Balkh is a sort of key to Cabul, although more as a basis of close intrigue than in a military sense, as the passes of the Hindoo Koosh, closed by snow six months of the year, afford a protection lacking in the case of Herat The Ameer maintains a strong garrison at Balkh, and from it despatches the troops that garrison the rest of the territory between the Hindoo Koosh and river Oxus.

Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL D, F R S., b at Dublin July 1st, 1840 Educated at Chester by Dr Brindley Appointed Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin and **Royal Astronomer of Ireland** (1874) He is the author of several works, besides many papers on mathematics, astronomy, and physical science in various publications He has frequently lectured on astronomy in the leading institutions in the United Kingdom, and delivered "Christmas Lectures on Astronomy" at the Royal Institution (1881 82) The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in '86.

Ballooning. The art of aerial navigation, or rather of researches into its principles, is said to date from the fourteenth century. The first ascent recorded was by the brothers **Montgolfier** by means of a fire balloon, at Aunonay, in 1783;

and MM Robert and Charles were the first to use a hydrogen balloon for a similar purpose at Paris in the following month The following are the chief events since our last issue (to which we would refer the reader for a detailed history up to this point) —In Jan '88 a meeting of aeronauts was held at Paris, under the presidency of M de Fouvielle, when M Villa Parries gave an account of his introduction of captive balloons into China, as recorded in our last volume No one, he said, could be persuaded to ascend till the Viceroy of Petchili set the example, when 300, including mandarins of the highest rank, tried the experiment On April 1st an aeronautical exhibition was opened at Vienna, when there was, amongst other things, a collection of twelve balloons, all inflated, and varying from the cigar shape to the ring In May it was reported from Paris that M Jovis was preparing a special 'Atlantic air ship, with which he hoped to cross from New York to some point in Northern Europe in the autumn The balloon was to be about 200 feet high, and have a cubic measurement of some 25,000 metres The weight was to be about 4,500 lb, or with crew, passengers, etc, about double that The car, being square, was to have a wooden deck, rising above which was a quarter deck reached by a ladder The aeronaut, accompanied by five friends expected to reach Ireland or Northern Europe in 3½ days the whole apparatus was expected to cost £8,000 Some sensation was caused by the announcement that on the Whitsuntide Bank Holiday (May 21st) a lady professional known as Leona Dare would ascend from the the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, hanging to a trapeze, attached to a balloon, by her teeth only The real nature of this 'feat,' however, was explained in the House of Commons by the Home Secretary, who stated (June 7th) that she was further suspended from the car On July 28th the aeronaut referred to in our last volume, who safely descended (July 6th, 87) from a balloon when 5,000 ft high by means of a parachute, at Quincy, Illinois, commenced a series of highly successful experiments in England, at the Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill Professor Baldwin's method is to attach the parachute in collapsed form to the side of his balloon, and he ascends seated in a loop of rope fastened to a cross bar underneath the balloon itself On reaching any height from which he considers it safe to descend, he pulls a rope which either opens the escape valve of the balloon or slits the silk, and immediately casts himself off, holding on to a ring from which the ropes of his parachute radiate, His weight detaches him from the balloon and he drops like a stone for at least 100 ft, when the action of the rapid descent causes the upper portion of the parachute to expand and the daring aeronaut floats to earth slowly and with no little grace The special feature of the parachute is that it has a circular orifice at the top and thus the descent is steadied The opening of the valve of the balloon causes it to collapse and come down Baldwin made a number of successful ascents and descents, his systematic method attracting no little attention from scientists and military men, home and foreign The only apparent failures, if they may be so described, were the occasional escapes of the balloon, the valve cord apparently not acting, and the aerial machine floating to some distance before coming to earth. On August 20th Mr Simmons, the aeronaut, ascended from the Irish Exhibition, London, intending to take a party of three besides an assistant to Vienna They descended at Kimbolton in Hunts the same evening, whence two of the passengers returned by train The remainder ascended again next morning at six o clock, but entering a thick mist were obliged to approach the earth three times to find their way In the end, finding that they were being driven out to the North Sea, the balloon returned to earth finally at 8 30, the descent being made at Ramsey, This well known aeronaut (Mr Simmons) met with his death under melancholy circumstances on August 27th With two companions, Messrs Field and Myers, he ascended from the Irish Exhibition in the afternoon, the intention being to proceed to the Continent In the evening the aeronaut decided to descend at Ulting, in Essex, the grappling irons caught in one of three elm trees, when the balloon came down with a bump, sprang up again, struck a tree, and the silk bursting, the car was dashed to the ground with great violence Mr Simmons had his skull fractured and died a few hours afterwards, Mr Field had a broken thigh, and Mr Myers escaped with a severe shaking Another accident happened on August 29th at Willenhall, near Wolverhampton A balloonist named Tempren, of Birmingham, accompanied by a local surgeon named Tonks, attempted an ascent, but the balloon struck a house and burst, and both the occupants of the car were injured It was reported in the Paris *Figaro* of September 10th that Commandant Rénard had discovered a method of steering balloons, and that a complete apparatus was in course of construction at Meudon The balloon was to be furnished with a new motor 500 kilogrammes in weight, of 50 horse power, to produce a speed of sixty miles an hour, and be navigable in any direction except in an actual gale Mail news received in England reported a shocking accident as having occurred on September 26th at the central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa A Professor Williams was announced to ascend with a balloon 1,000 ft, and then drop to earth by means of a parachute When the crowd, who were holding the balloon down, were told to let go, all did so but one young man named Wensley, who was whisked into the air, holding on to the rope, before he realised his position He fell from the height of about 1,000 feet, turned a somersault, and came upon the earth flat, being terribly mangled, and of course killed Williams came down in safety, quite unconscious of the tragedy On October 14th, 21st and 28th, interesting balloon races, for a charitable object, took place from Paris, there being six, eight, and ten competitors respectively A man named Charles Higgins made a successful parachute descent in the same manner as Baldwin at Lea Bridge Road, near London, on October 27th On November 19th, Higgins made a successful parachute descent at Leicester, the height attained being 4,000 ft —**MILITARY BALLOONING.** A painful sensation was caused by a published announcement, on Feb 11th, '88, that Major J L B. Templer, of the King's Royal Rifles, and second in command of the Aeronautical School at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, had been placed under arrest for divulging scientific secrets in connection with his department, the matter apparently arising from a tender which came from Birmingham for the supply of steel

tubes to contain reserve supplies of gas A further statement appeared to the effect that the appliances used in the Italian Expedition to East Africa were based on the secret English designs, which led to disclaimers from Messrs Howard Lane & Co, of London and Birmingham (Feb 14th), and Mr Delward of the Nordenfelt Company On April 5th a general court-martial assembled at Chatham for the trial of Major Templer, on eight charges, and a mass of evidence was given, special reference being made to a charge of having visited Birmingham and assisted in the construction of a balloon there The major was honourably acquitted at the end of the inquiry on April 9th In the House of Commons on April 19th, the Secretary for War, in reply to questions said that the secret which Major Templer was charged with revealing related to the skins of balloons, but the result of the court martial had absolutely cleared the accused who would resume his duties at Chatham and be reimbursed any expense he had been put to —In connection with the above mentioned balloon exhibition at Vienna in April, it transpired that the Austrian army was the only one in Europe without an aeronautical department From the same city it was reported on April 26th that a special commission of Russian army and navy officers had been making some interesting experiments with balloon signalling at Kinburn, mouth of the river Dnieper The balloons were made of transparent linen and filled with gas The body of the balloon was connected by a wire with an electric battery placed on the ground, and this at a height of 2,000 metres made the light inside the balloon visible for several miles On May 16th the Richter Majert gas producer, for military use in the field, was tried at Fürstenwalde near Berlin In appearance the engine looks like a road or threshing machine, may be fed with any kind of fuel, and will produce enough hydrogen gas for a captive balloon in two hours Drawn by six horses it is said it may be taken wherever a field gun can go but if necessary it may be left at the base of supply and there fill the gas tubes for further transport, the object being at least to obviate the carrying of gas cylinders for long distances as in the case of the British army The Prussian War Minister has adopted the invention At Toulon on July 17th an experiment was made when a captive balloon was sent up and its occupant, a naval officer, kept himself in telephonic communication, for observation purposes with the frigate *Indomptable* It was reported from Paris under date August 22nd, that on the previous evening a balloon with three occupants ascended from Berchem, near Antwerp on the previous evening for military purposes The balloon was swept away to the North Sea, into which it fell, but the three occupants were picked up by H M S *Warrior* and landed at Dunkirk

Bampton Lectures These lectures are named after their founder, the Rev John Bampton, who was educated at Trin Coll, Oxford where he took the degree of B A. in 1709, and proceeded M A in 1712 Having taken holy orders, he was collated, April 29th, 1718, to the prebend of Minor Pars Altaris in Salisbury Cathedral, in which he was installed on the 7th of the following month He continued to hold this preferment until his death, in 1751 By his will he bequeathed his lands and estates to the authorities of the University of Oxford in perpetual trust for the endowment of "Eight Divinity Lecture Sermons," to be established for ever in the said University, and to be preached annually at Great St Mary's, their delivery being followed by publication, within two months of the conclusion of the course, at the expense of the estate The eight lectures thus endowed are preached, in accordance with the founder's directions, on as many Sunday mornings in full term, 'between the commencement of the last month in Lent Term and the end of the third week in Advent Term, upon either of the following subjects To confirm and establish the Christian faith, and to confute all heretics and schismatics—upon the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures—upon the authority of the writings of the primitive Fathers, as to the faith and practice of the primitive Church—upon the Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—upon the Divinity of the Holy Ghost—upon the articles of the Christian faith, as comprehended in the Apostles and Nicene Creeds The Lecturer, who must be at least a Master of Arts of Oxford or Cambridge, is chosen yearly by the heads of Colleges on the fourth Tuesday in Easter term No one can be chosen a second time For some reason or other the Bampton endowment did not become operative until nearly thirty years after the death of the founder, the first lecturer being the Rev James Bandinel, D D, of Jesus College, and Public Orator of the University who inaugurated a long and generally distinguished succession of annual courses in 1780 From that time, with three exceptions, there has been an unbroken series of lectures—the exceptions being in the years 1834 and 1835, when no appointment was made on account of other inevitable demands upon the funds, and in 1841, when the late Bishop Wilberforce was unable, owing to the death of his wife, to occupy the lectureship to which he had been appointed, and for which he had carefully prepared The value of the Bampton Lectureship, at its institution, was estimated to be about £120 a year, and the *Oxford University Calendar* for 88 says that 'the estate provided for the endowment now produces £200 to each lecturer There has been, therefore, no very considerable increase in the relative value of the emolument of the office, which has been almost exclusively reserved for the members of Canon Bampton's own University of Oxford It is understanding the case to say that there are not half a dozen names of Cambridge Masters of Art who are equally eligible in the terms of the founder's will in the roll of Bampton lecturers The incumbency of the Lectureship has long been regarded as the cause, the promise, or the indication of eminence, as the distinction of men who either—as in a few cases—had attained, or, as in a greater number of instances were in process of attaining, the highest dignities in the Church of England The first Bampton lecturer after Dr Bandinel who claims an imperative mention was the Rev George Stanley Faber, A M, Fellow of Lincoln Coll, who, in 1801, delivered a course of lectures entitled, Horæ Mosaicæ, or, a View of the Mosaical Records, with respect to their Coincidence with Profane Authority, their Internal Credibility, and their Connection with Christianity In 12 the lecturer was the Rev Richard Mant, afterwards successively Bishop of Killaloe, and of Down, Connor, and Dromore

Dr. William van Mildert, afterwards successively Bishop of Llandaff and Durham lectured in '14, and was followed the next year by **Reginald Heber**, afterwards the first Bishop of Calcutta In 22 the **Rev Richard Whately**, who finally became Archbishop of Dublin, was the lecturer, and in 27 the **Rev Henry Hart Milman**, then Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and afterwards Dean of St Paul s, delivered a course of lectures on **The Character and Conduct of the Apostles considered as an Evidence of Christianity** The **Rev Renn Dickson Hampden**, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, was the lecturer in '32, when he delivered a course on **The Scholastic Philosophy considered in its Relation to Christian Theology** In 47 **Dr Walter Augustus Shirley** Bishop of Sodor and Man, delivered only two lectures before his death, April 21st, and these, with two more ready for delivery, and some other discourses, were published as **The Supremacy of Holy Scripture** The Bampton Lectures for 58 were delivered by **Henry Longville Mansel**, B D, Reader in Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy at Magdalen Coll, and afterwards Dean of St Paul s whose subject, **The Limits of Religious Thought Examined** and his method of treating it gave rise to considerable discussion The list of later

Wordsworth, 81, now Bishop of Salisbury, **Dr Temple**, Bishop of Exeter, and now Bishop of London, who, in 84 discussed **The Relations between Religion and Science** **Archdeacon Farrar**, who, in 85, reviewed the **History of Interpretation** **Dr William Boyd Carpenter**, Lord Bishop of Ripon, 87, and the **Rev Robert Edward Bartlett**, M A whose Lectures for '88 have recently been published

Bangor, Rt Rev James Colquhoun Campbell, D D Bishop of, b 1813, at Stonefield, Argyleshire Educated at Trin Coll Camb where he graduated in honours in 36 Appointed vicar of Roath, Glamorganshire, 39, rector of Merthyr Tydvil 44, and Archdeacon of Llandaff '57, which post he continued to fill till 59, when he was nominated to the see of Bangor

Bangweolo Lake See CONGO FREE STATE

Banjarmassin. A state and Dutch settlement in **Borneo** (*q v*)

Bank of England (for its history see ed 87) Projected by **William Paterson**, whose proposal for the same was laid before the Government in the year 1691 Three years later the Bank was established, starting its operations with a loan to the Government of £1,200,000 at 8 per cent, secured on taxes The **Bank Charter**, granted for eleven years, appointed a governor and twenty four directors to be elected annually from members of the company possessed of at least £500 stock **Consult** "The First Nine Years of the Bank of England,' by Prof Thorold Rogers (*Clarendon Press*), 87

Bank Holidays The Act, which declared that certain days in the year should be kept as public holidays, was brought in by Sir John Lubbock, and passed May 25th, 1871 The holidays are, in **England and Ireland** Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, and Boxing Day (unless Sunday) **Scotland**. New Year s Day, Christmas Day (but should either fall on Sunday, then the following Monday), Good Friday, First Monday in May, and First Monday in August.

Banking Law in '88 Several important decisions affecting banking companies have been given during the past year In the case of **Williams** *v* **The Colonial Bank**, three executors, finding in the estate, which they administered 121 certificates, each of ten shares, in the New York Central Railway, sent them to stockbrokers to be forwarded to New York and there registered The indorsements contained transfer forms which the executors signed in blank The stockbrokers, however, pledged the certificates with two banks, and subsequently became bankrupt The executors thereupon sought to recover the shares, but the banks, which knew nothing of the fraud, refused to surrender them Mr Justice Kekewich held that, as the bankers had acted honestly, they had a valid charge on the shares The Court of Appeal, however, decided (May 88) that the shares were not negotiable, and that the absence of a certificate of transfer in accordance with the requirements stated in the endorsement ought to have put the bankers on inquiry He directed judgment to be entered for the plaintiffs —The case of the **London and County Banking Company** *v* **The London and River Plate Bank** arose out of the Warden and Watters frauds of 83 The question was which of the two banks was to suffer by these frauds, so far as they concerned a certain number of negotiable securities which had been stolen by Warden from the strong room of the River Plate Bank (of which bank he was manager), handed by him to his confederate Watters an outside broker, pledged by Watters with Messrs Capps & Record to secure advances, pledged again by the latter with the London and County Bank, re obtained from the London and County Bank by a cheque (subsequently dishonoured) drawn by Capps or Record *bona fide* against a fictitious cheque of Watters, and so passed back by Watters and Warden to the possession of the River Plate Bank in order to pass the audit, but with the intention of again stealing them, and passing them back again by the same channel as soon as they had been placed before the auditors The point of law arising out of this extraordinary state of facts was whether the defendants the River Plate Bank, could be considered holders for value of these securities so returned into their possession, as against the plaintiffs the London and County Bank, who had recently given value for them, and who contended that they had been dispossessed of them by fraud The Court of Appeal, affirming the decision of Mr Justice Manisty, answered the question in favour of the defendants Another case which seems to involve some hardship is that of **Vagliano** *v* **The Bank of England** (Nov 88) Messrs Vagliano s clerk, who is now undergoing ten years penal servitude, forged Russian acceptances to the amount of £71,500 They were indorsed in the ordinary way by the firm and cashed by the bank, who could not tell whether the bills were forged or not Mr Justice Charles decided, however, that the bank must be held responsible — The question whether a banking company can authorise payments for the benefit of the family of an important officer who has died while in their service, was raised in the case of **Henderson** *v* **The Bank of Australasia** The plaintiff sought to restrain the directors from making any such payment, on the ground that it was beyond the scope and object of the

company, but Mr Justice North held that the directors might make such payments where they were conducive to the interests of the company In this case the beneficial effect likely to be produced was the attraction of the best men to the service of the company If a majority of the shareholders were opposed to this action it was clear that they had their remedy without coming to the Court of Chancery

Bankruptcy Act, '83 Upon the commission of an act of bankruptcy by a debtor, any of his creditors (with certain exceptions specified by the Act) may present to the court a bankruptcy **petition** verified by affidavit Upon this petition the court may make a receiving order, whereby an official receiver (appointed by the Board of Trade) is constituted receiver of the debtor's property This order is followed by a public sitting of the court, at which the debtor is examined as to his affairs A general meeting of creditors is to be held as soon as may be after the making of the receiving order, and is to decide whether or no the debtor is to be adjudged bankrupt A **composition** must be approved at a subsequent meeting by a majority in number representing three fourths in value of the creditors, and must be confirmed by the court If a composition is not accepted, the debtor must be adjudged bankrupt, and the creditors may either appoint a **trustee** in bankruptcy, or leave his appointment to the **committee of inspection** (a committee of not less than three, nor more than five, chosen by the creditors from among themselves, meeting at least once a month and looking after their interests) The debtor must attend the first meeting of his creditors and give such information as they require, besides giving, at all times, any information useful in the realisation of his property and its distribution among his creditors At any time after adjudication the bankrupt may apply for his **discharge** which the Court may grant at its discretion, but not if he has committed any misdemeanour under the Act, or under Part II of the Debtors Act 1869 An adjudication of bankruptcy **disqualifies** for sitting in either House of Parliament, and for acting as justice of the peace, town councillor, guardian of the poor, etc The disqualification ceases if the adjudication be annulled, or if he be discharged with a certificate that his bankruptcy was occasioned by no misconduct on his part The **property divisible** among the creditors does not include the bankrupt's tools (if any) or the necessary bedding and apparel of himself, his wife, and children, not exceeding £20 altogether The first dividend is to be declared and distributed within four months after the first meeting of creditors, and subsequent dividends at intervals of not less than six months In the distribution, all local rates due at the date of the receiving order which have become payable within the twelve months preceding, all taxes assessed up to the 5th April next before the date of the receiving order, and not exceeding one year's assessment, and all wages of any servant, clerk, labourer, or workman due in respect of services rendered within four months before the date of the receiving order, and not exceeding £50, must be paid in full in priority to all other debts Any person to whom rent is due from the bankrupt may either before or after the commencement of the bankruptcy distrain upon the bankrupt's goods for one year's rent The Act does not, except in so far as expressly provided, extend to either Scotland or Ireland The courts having jurisdiction on bankruptcy are the High Court and the county courts **Bankruptcy Discharge and Closure Act, 87**, provides a means for the discharge of a bankrupt under the repealed Bankruptcy Acts, and for closing proceedings under the Act of 69

Bankruptcy of Peers and Members of Parliament See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS, etc

Banks and Banking The **origin** of banking in **England** in anything like the modern sense of the term dates from the foundation of the Bank of England, in the reign of William III Charles II had ruined the credit of the Exchequer by seizing the gold lodged with the Government for safe keeping, and as a consequence William III found it impossible to borrow money for carrying on his wars It was then that the scheme for the formation of the **Bank of England** was brought forward and carried The Bank made advances to the Government and in return became sole keeper of the Government balances and the only **joint stock** bank permitted to issue notes in or near London The formation of other joint stock banks in England dates from 1826, when the disastrous panic of the preceding year, attributed to the bad management of the country private banks, enabled the ministry to compel the Bank of England to give up some of the privileges of its charter It was ultimately agreed that joint stock banks should be formed beyond a radius of sixty five miles from the Metropolis **Country joint stock banks**, however, did not spring up very rapidly at first, and it was not until the prosperous years 33 36 that any considerable increase in their number took place Upwards of forty banks were established in 36 The creation of joint stock banks **in London** arose from a discovery made in 22 that the Bank Charter Act did not prohibit joint stock banks being formed in London to carry on business on the lines adopted by London private banks The Bank's charter gave the Bank of England the exclusive privilege of issuing notes payable on demand, but it did not give it the exclusive privilege of receiving deposits In the old days, when the charter was framed, the term banking referred chiefly to the issue of notes, deposit banking being hardly known The result of this discovery was the introduction of a **clause** into the **Bank Act** of **33** permitting joint stock banks to be formed in London, providing they did not issue notes **The London and Westminster** and **London Joint Stock** banks were formed in 36, the **Union** and **London and County** in 39, followed at intervals by others For several years after this period many **legal questions** respecting the acceptance of bills, the power of suing for debts, etc, arose from time to time, and constantly embarrassed the operations of the joint stock banks All these disabilities, however, were finally swept away by the Joint Stock Banking Act of 44 It was not, however, till 58 that an Act was passed permitting the creation of joint stock banks with **limited liability** The **failures** of the **City of Glasgow** and **West of England** banks, in '78, brought about another important alteration of the law respecting the liability of banks The ruin caused by those two catastrophes drew the attention of the public to the hardships of the system of unlimited liability, and in '79 an Act was passed to

establish "**reserve liability**" The essential element of "reserve liability" is that a portion of the bank's uncalled capital shall be set aside to be called up only in case of failure, and for the purpose of liquidation Banking practices in England and Scotland differ in many respects, but the cardinal distinction between the two systems lies in the power granted to Scotch banks of issuing notes not convertible except at the head office It is entirely owing to this privilege that the Scotch banks are able to open so many branches There is no necessity to keep gold reserves at the branches, a parcel of bank notes is all that is wanted The Act of '45 regulating Scotch bank issues prohibits any new bank that may be opened in Scotland from issuing notes, and it is easy to see that this proviso renders banking in Scotland a monopoly The Irish banks are also permitted to issue notes like the Scotch banks but in their case all notes are payable "at the place or places where they have been issued or are issued Thus the banks in Ireland, unlike the Scotch banks, must keep some gold at every branch In England no banks located in London are permitted to issue notes, and even when an English country bank wishes to enter London it is compelled to give up its bank note issue, should it have any No new bank starting business in England is allowed to issue notes At present the total note circulation of the country private and joint stock banks is under 2½ millions sterling, whilst the note circulation of the Bank of England is about 25 millions The Scotch and Irish banks have a note circulation each of 5¾ millions The total number of joint-stock banks established in the United Kingdom is 185, many of which have numerous and very important branches Their total paid-up capital is about £70,000,000 The deposits held by all the banks in the United Kingdom, both private and joint stock, are estimated at about 600 millions, the increase during the last ten years being about 90 millions sterling Judging by the dividends paid banking in the United Kingdom is one of the most prosperous of mercantile pursuits

Bank's Reserve, The See MONEY MARKET

Banting Dieting with a view to reducing corpulence See ed 87

Baptists The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers — persons of ripe age to exercise belief Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries Baptistic views have been held amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wycliffites Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called Anabaptists In 1537 Henry VIII issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves They began their separate existence as Particular Baptists in 1633, at a meeting house in Wapping As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a Confession of Faith (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. Confessions of Faith they published again in 1644 and 1646 In 1689 a General Assembly of Baptists in London published a confession in thirty-two articles, and a Baptist Catechism, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. Though Baptists do not formally subscribe to any creed, yet there is singular harmony of belief throughout the body Almost from the time of the Reformation Baptists have been divided in two sections the "Particular" (or Calvinistic), and the "General" (or Arminian) Baptists Both sections numbered in 1887 (latest returns), in the United Kingdom, 2,764 churches, 3,701 chapels, with 1,198,027 sittings, 1,860 pastors, 4,118 local preachers, 304,385 church members, 458,200 Sunday scholars, 46,786 teachers These figures include only those churches which have sent returns to the Baptist Union A rough estimate of the number of members and scholars in non reporting churches would give about 10,000 members and 20,000 scholars additional The colleges for training the rising ministry are Bristol, founded 1770; Regent's Park, 1810, Rawdon, Bradford, 1804; Haverfordwest, 1839, Pontypool, 1836 (formerly Abergavenny, 1807), Llangollen, 1862, Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866, the Metropolitan, Pastor's College, 1856, Scotland, the Theological Hall, 1869 The Baptist Foreign Mission was originated in 1792 (see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES) Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons The interests of different counties are cared for by 49 local associations, and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, formed in 1831—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country Of late years British and Irish missions have become affiliated with the Union, and the Annuity, Augmentation, and Education Funds have been established These societies represent the distribution of upwards of £12,000 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive Many of the General Baptists early merged into Socinianism, so that in 1770 the "New Connexion (Evangelical) became the true exponent of General Baptist views in the country They have one college for the training of the ministry, at Nottingham, established in 1797, and also separate foreign and home missions, but they are affiliated with the Union for general and united action in Christian work, and are included in the foregoing statistics There are 192 churches, 110 pastors in charge, 26,500 members, in addition to 10 churches, 9 agents, and 1 332 members in the Foreign Mission field Outside the Baptist denomination there are the Scotch Baptists, with a plural eldership In England there are some 300 Hyper-Calvinistic Churches It is computed that in the world at large there are 37,478 Baptist churches, 22,150 pastors and missionaries, and 3,326,542 church members During the latter part of '87 and in '88, the Baptist body was considerably agitated by the Down-Grade Question, arising from the withdrawal of Rev C H Spurgeon (*q v*) from the Baptist Union, in consequence, as he alleged, of the growing tendency on the part of that body towards heterodox views The position remains practically unchanged President of the Baptist Union for the year 1888-9, Rev John Clifford (*q v*), M A, LL.B., B Sc, D.D Secretary, Rev S H Booth, D.D. Offices of the Baptist Union, 19, Furnival Street, London, E.C. Consult *The Baptist Handbook*.

Baralong Marriage. See MARRIAGE

Barbadoes. A British West Indian island, geographically but not politically one of the Windward group Area 166 sq m, pop 171,860 —Divided into eleven parishes Capital [illegible], pop 20,947, a fine city, head [illegible] H M forces in the West Indies [illegible]htstown is of second importance There are twenty six miles of railway —Barbadoes is of coral formation, and rises in a succession of limestone and coral terraces to a height of 1,104 feet, while it is almost encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to it dangerous to mariners The climate is healthy, but violent hurricanes occur and cause great damage The scenery is bold and picturesque in parts There are subterranean streams and caverns Chief products are sugar and rum, aloes, indigo, cotton, but tobacco, arrowroot ginger, and other tropical products will yield well Coal and petroleum are found, and the fisheries are profitable — Government is vested in a Governor and Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly elected on a low franchise Education is remarkably well provided for and there is **Codrington College** now affiliated to Durham University (*q v*) The Church of England is established, but endowed concurrently with other bodies Private endowment is also considerable One of the West India regiments (negro) is stationed here, and there is a fort on the island The people (most of whom are negroes) are industrious, and the colony very prosperous For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) First colonised in 1625 Barbadoes has ever since remained undisturbed in British hands The effects of slave emancipation were less felt than in the rest of the West Indies It is at present our most valuable West Indian colony **Consult** Layard's "Through the West Indies

Barbecue "To barbecue is a term used in the West Indies for roasting a whole hog upon a gridiron, the word is found used in this sense by Pope, also by Lamb in "Essays of Elia "A barbecue has been adopted in America as a term to express any great gathering of people, where a large animal, such as an ox or a hog, is dressed whole and partaken of by those assembled

Barbuda. A British West Indian island, a dependency of **Antigua**, and under the federal government of the **Leeward Islands** Belongs to the Codrington family, and enjoys proprietary government locally Area 75 sq m pop 813 Is low and level, and chiefly used for stock breeding Little cultivation No town and no harbour

Barcelona International Exhibition, The Opened on May 20th, '88, by the **Queen Regent of Spain** in the presence of a numerous and distinguished company, among whom were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Genoa, Prince George of Wales, the diplomatic body, and the officers of various European naval squadrons then lying off the port The exhibition continued open for several months, and was attended with fair success **Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium** were large exhibitors, and the **English section** was well filled with machinery The exhibition was expected to give an impetus to Spanish manufactures and to the import and export trade Perhaps the most noteworthy feature was the brilliant [illegible] pageant that marked the opening day The presence of the infant **King of Spain** evoked much enthusiasm The royal child, dressed entirely in white, was seated on a throne on a raised dais under a rich canopy of white silk with crimson velvet hangings fringed with gold, and on the same dais were seated five members of foreign royal families On the steps at the foot of the throne His Majesty's sisters were seated The hall was crowded with the diplomatic and consular services, Spanish officials and foreign naval officers Everything that was possible to make the exhibition a national undertaking, and to give it foreign official recognition was done and the opening scene was one of true Spanish magnificence The exhibition marked in a noteworthy manner the recent revival in the Peninsula of the industrial and commercial spirit

Bar Committee The result of the June '88 election of members to serve on the Bar Committee was as follows Sir Horace Davey, Q C, Mr R B Finlay, Q C M P, Mr G Pitt Lewis, Q C, M P Mr E Cutler, Q C, Mr W C Renshaw Q C, Mr L W Byrne, Q C, Mr Hall Q C and Messrs H I Boyd, F Evans, G Farwall, H Jefferys M Ingle Joyce, W W Knox, R H Pinhey, D Sturges, and E P Wolstenholme The result was declared by the **Chairman** Sir Henry James Q C M P

Baring, Sir Evelyn C B, K C S I, G C M G, son of late Henry Baring 1st cousin of present Lord Northbrook b 4c Captain R A 68, major 75, private secretary to Lord Northbrook (Governor General of India) 72 76, English Commissioner of the Public Debt 76 79 Married 76 Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington **Controller General of Egyptian Finance** 79 80, **Financial Member of Council India** 80 83 Since Oct 83 **H M's Consul General and Minister in Egypt** Sir Evelyn possesses a more complete knowledge of Egypt than any living English official While Controller General he jointly with his colleague Mons de Blignieres practically ruled the country, and since his return to Egypt has again had to do so under perhaps more difficult circumstances To a thorough knowledge of finance he joins remarkable administrative ability, extreme industry, strong common sense and a rough and ready straightforwardness which baffles Oriental diplomacy more than the most studied untruth

Barlow Lectures These Lectures, which are consecrated to an exposition of the "**Divina Commedia**, owe their name and their institution to the late **Henry Clark Barlow, M D** (1806 76), one of the most thorough and accomplished of British students of Dante in the present century Dr Barlow, who, with all the ardour and devotion of a pilgrim, visited as shrines the scenes and places about which the personal and literary history of Dante is conversant, took a prominent part in the celebration of the sixth centenary of Dante's birth (14 16 May, 65), at Florence, and further assisted at the festival which took place at Ravenna on 24 26 June following, in consequence of the recent discovery there of the bones of Dante He spared, indeed, no pains of travel or expense in the **collation of Dante MSS** in every capital and city of Europe in which a characteristic text of the great Florentine poet was available The force of his enthusiasm was evidenced in his lifetime by the production of much pertinent and illustrative Dante literature, and was more particularly manifested

after his death, which took place at Salzburg, November 8th, '76, by his **bequest** of £1,000 consols to **University College, London** (*q v*), for the **endowment** of an **annual course of Lectures on Dante** The **conditions attached** to the Barlow Lectures include the gratuitous admission of the public of both sexes, and contemplate a retention of office by the Lecturer for a term of three years, with eligibility for re election at the end of that period From this stipulation, **Mr Charles Tomlinson, F R S**, the **first Barlow Lecturer** on Dante ('78 80), inferred a plain intention on the part of the founder that the three cantica of Dante s work might form in turn the subjects of the three years course Accordingly Mr Tomlinson, after three several lectures on introductory subjects, the first of which was delivered April 25th, '78, devoted the remaining nine lectures of the year to a **Study of the Inferno**, reserving the **Purgatorio** and the **Paradiso** for exposition respectively in '79 and '80 **Professor Antonio Farinelli**, whose lectures were uniformly delivered in Italian, followed the same method in the two periods of his Lectureship (81 83 and 84 86) The **Rev Edward Moore, D D**, Principal of St Edmund Hall, Oxford, the present Barlow Lecturer, has devoted himself during so much of his term of office as has already elapsed (87 and 88), chiefly to the **Textual Criticism of the Divina Commedia**

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'48 an Admiralty Scholarship in the School of Naval Architecture at Portsmouth, and secured an appointment in the designing room of the Admiralty in 55 During the thirty years that he was connected with this department, he rendered important services in the design and construction of our fighting ships The substitution of steel for iron in shipbuilding was mainly due to his exertions Sir N B, who was made a K C B on his retirement as **Director of Naval Construction** in 85, is the author of the article on the Navy in the "Encyclopædia Britannica He has also identified himself with various philanthropic movements, and is a Vice President of the South East Sunday School Union and the Nat Temperance League

Barnum, Phineas Taylor, the American showman, b in Connecticut, 1810 He realised a considerable fortune by his purchase of the **American Museum** at **New York** in 41, but in '55 he returned to Connecticut, and engaged in a series of disastrous land and manufacturing speculations, which resulted in his bankruptcy He returned to the management of his museum, however, and again amassed wealth In 68 he retired from business, but after a few years resumed operations as showman on a very extensive scale When the late Jenny Lind was at the height of her popularity she accepted an engagement from Mr B to sing at 150 concerts in the United States It was while fulfilling this engagement that she married Mr Goldschmidt, and arranged to cancel the contract with Mr B, after 93 concerts Mr B was a member of the Connecticut Legislature in '65, and an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the following year He has written his autobiography, as well as works entitled the "**Humbugs of the World**" and "**Struggles and Triumphs**" Mr Barnum did a great stroke of business by the purchase of "**Jumbo**" in '81 His show was burnt out in '87, that being the third time Mr B. has suffered the misfortune of a conflagration.

Baroda. See DIPLOMATIC.

Barometer See METEOROLOGY

Baronets created between January 1st and Nov 27th, '88 **Collet**, Mark Wilks, of St. Clere, in the parish of Ightam, Kent, **Tupper**, Sir Charles, G C M G, **King**, Sir James, Lord Provost of Glasgow

Barratry. A legal term, signifying foul practice on the part of a shipmaster

Barrett, Wilson, the distinguished actor, was b 1846, and made his *debut* at Halifax (64), subsequently visiting Leeds, Blackpool, and Leicester Became manager of a theatre in Lancashire Not being very successful he again sought engagements, and played at Aberdeen Afterwards Mr Barrett married Miss Heath, an artiste, and together, with much success, they performed in the provinces Mr Barrett's first appearance in London was at the Surrey Theatre in "**East Lynne**" Mr Barrett achieved much reputation in "The Lights o London" (81), "The Romany Rye" (82), "**The Silver King**" (82), "Claudian" (83), "Chatterton (84), "Hoodman Blind" (85), "Sister Mary (86), and especially in his representation of **Hamlet** ('84) In the autumn of 86 he commenced a successful season in the United States On his return at the end of 87, Mr Barrett took the leading part in the "Golden Ladder," a play produced conjointly by Mr G R Sims and himself Mr. B has been engaged in '88 on a new play called "**Good Old Times**," written in collaboration with Mr Hall Caine He also has recently written a play named "**Now-a-days**"

Barrister-at law See ed '88

Barristers and Clients Asked to express his views in reference to the occasions when a **barrister** may **advise and otherwise act for a client without** the **intervention** of a **solicitor**, the **Attorney General** (Sir R Webster) has **written** as follows —"In **contentious business**, which frequently affects the rights of other persons, it is most important that the facts should be as far as possible accurately ascertained before advice is given For this purpose, as a barrister cannot himself make proper inquiry as to the actual facts, it is essential that he should be able to rely on the responsibility of a solicitor as to the statement of facts put before him As regards **non contentious business** the case is, in my opinion, somewhat different It is scarcely possible to state the rule in a way which will be absolutely accurate under all circumstances, but speaking generally, there is, in my opinion, no objection to a barrister seeing and advising a lay client, without the intervention of a solicitor, upon points relating to the lay client s own personal conduct or guidance, or the management or disposition of his own affairs or transactions I only desire to add that great care should be exercised by members of the Bar who do advise lay clients to abstain from advising upon matters which are, in effect, of a contentious character As regards the **fee** in cases in which counsel are willing to advise a lay client under the circumstances to which I have referred, I know of no rule beyond this—that no **junior** should accept a **fee** of less than £1 3s 6*d*, and no **leader** of less than £2 4s. 6*d*."

Barristers' Fee Bill. See ed. '88.

Barry, The Rt. Rev. Alfred, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia, b 1826. Educated at **King's Coll., Lond.**, and

Trinity Coll, Camb B A '48, Fourth Wrangler, and Seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos Ordained 50, and '51 appointed Sub Warden of Trinity Coll. Glenalmond. In '54 he accepted the post of head master of the Leeds Grammar School, which he held till '62, when he was appointed principal of Cheltenham College He was for some years a member of the School Board for London In '68 Dr Barry was elected Principal of King s Coll, Lond, in 80 Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, in '81 Canon of Westminster, and in '83 **Bishop of Sydney** Among his best known works are the "**Introduction to the Old Testament,**" "Notes on the Gospels, and "Cheltenham College Lectures Dr Barry is also the author of a life of his father, Sir C Barry, R A, the architect of the Houses of Parliament Has recently visited England in connection with the Pan Anglican Conference at which he brought forward a motion in favour of recognising the work and status of Nonconformity See LAMBETH CONFERENCE

Barthélemy Saint Hilaire, Jules, French statesman and philosopher, b in Paris August 19th, 1805 At an early age he was a regular contributor to the *Globe* In July '30 he signed the memorable protests of the journalists Appointed (34) teacher of French literature in the Polytechnic School Professor of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France (38), and gained admission to the Academy of Moral and Political Science (39) In 40 he was for a short time associated with Mr Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction After the Revolution of 48 M Barthelemy Saint Hilaire was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the Department of Seine et Oise After the *coup d'état* (Dec 2nd, 51), he refused, as a Professor, to take the required oath, and resigned his chair in the College of France, and returned to his literary labours He was a **member** of the **committee** to examine the scheme of M de Lesseps for constructing the **Suez Canal** In 69 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the Department of Seine et Oise After the Revolution of 70, and during the siege of Paris, he remained in that city After the armistice he joined the Left in the National Assembly, and was one of the members intrusted to assist the Government in the negotiation of peace with Prussia He was elected to the Senate Dec 75 In 77 he was decorated with the Legion of Honour He held the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs ('80) under M Ferry

Basic Slag See ed '88

Basseterre Capital of **Guadeloupe** (*q v*) Also capital of **St Christopher** (*q v*) pop. 7,500

Bastian, Henry Charlton, M A, M D Lond, F R S (68), b at Truro, 1837 Educated at University College, Lond Elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in '71, Lecturer on Pathology in St Mary s Hospital in 66, Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College in 67, and Physician to University College Hospital 71 He has contributed largely to the transactions of the learned societies with which he is connected, and published several works illustrative of the doctrine of evolution and the origin of life One of his best known works is "**The Brain as an Organ of Mind,**" which has been translated into German and French Dr. B is also an eminent authority on the diseases of the nervous system.

Bastille, The Was the ancient state prison of Paris, the storming of which by the populace on the morning of the memorable 14th July, 1789, opened the active campaign of the French Revolution The **Paris** *fêtes* of the **14th July** are annually celebrated in commemoration of this great event, and it is proposed to hold its **centenary** with great rejoicings in **July** of the present year In anticipation of this celebration a Bastille exhibition at the Champs de Mars, Paris, was opened in May last The attractive feature of this exhibition was a restoration of the famous prison in painted wood The Bastille, with its grim towers frowning down upon the Faubourg St Antoine, was the monument of all that was hateful in the traditions of the kings of France Its dungeons had for ages been the living tombs of patriots and heroes who had dared to champion the cause of the oppressed people against the intolerable bigotry, tyranny, and injustice of their rulers The dark deeds enacted in this horrible fortress had made it a name of terror throughout Europe, and the memory of the noble sons of France who had been plunged into its awful solitude at the bidding of remorseless tyrants or their confessors, favourites, and mistresses, appealed powerfully to the quick imagination and sympathy of the French people on the eve of their emancipation from the long centuries of oppression to which they had been subjected There were **stories associated** with the Bastille such as that of "the man in the iron mask — which sent a thrill of horror throughout Christendom, and the publication of his own memoirs by Latude, who had been confined to this ghastly prison house for thirty five years at the instance of the abandoned and capricious Madame Pompadour, emphasized the popular indignation which the sight of the Bastille, or even the mention of its name, aroused Successive kings of France had done their best to make this gloomy **fortress** impregnable The walls of each of its eight towers were from thirty to forty feet thick at their bases and six feet thick at their summits Deep moats crossed by drawbridges surrounded the massive solidity of the fortress, which had been successfully defended even against the assaults of the great Condé Daylight found its way into the fortress only through narrow loopholes, behind which cannon were posted in readiness to sweep a lane through any crowd of assailants. A clock, supported by two figures of chained captives, to remind prisoners of the hopelessness of their condition, and of the tardy movement of the hands of time, was the only ornament which adorned the Titanic masonry of this sombre pile One of its three courts was an arsenal, containing stores of ammunition and cannon loaded with case shot, and on the tops of the towers were heaped many tons of cannon balls, bar iron, and paving stones, in readiness to be hurled over the parapets upon the heads of any attacking party which might take possession of the drawbridges Fortunately for the leaders of the **assault** of the famous **14th**, only a small garrison, consisting of a few men of the Swiss Guard and some Invalides, was then stationed in the fortress, and most of the ammunition had been removed to the Swiss barracks The cry of "To the Bastille!" "Down with the Bastille!" had been raised in the streets of Paris on the night of the 13th, and by midnight an **immense crowd** of excited men and women had assembled within the shadow of

its gaunt towers On the morning of the 14th a wild shout, "Down with it!" accompanied by the firing of musketry upon the sentinels of the towers by some armed men among the crowd brought **De Launay**, the governor of the prison, to the parapet In anticipation of an attack he disposed of the garrison to the best advantage, charged the guns on the towers with ball, and prepared for the emergency Meantime, however the crowd had made a diversion to the Hospital des Invalides to seize the thirty thousand stand of arms, then demand for which Benzenval, on the day previous, had treated with cool contempt He had no conception of the forces that were at work, not only amongst the infuriated populace, but amongst the **soldiery**, whom he imagined might be depended upon to keep the people in check He now found however, that they not only refused to fire upon the people, but actually fraternised with them, and the Swiss and German mercenaries were not numerous enough to cope with the revolutionary mob thus reinforced by the bulk of the regular army At nine o clock in the morning the crowd rushed into the Hospital and carried off 28,000 muskets and 20 pieces of cannon, and again made for the Bastille The **Committee** at the **Hotel de Ville** had already sent a deputation to De Launay, imploring him to draw back his guns, promising that if he did so he should not be attacked The Committee however, were powerless to perform any such promise and no sooner had their deputation quitted the fortress than **Thuriot**, the personification of the determined spirit of the Revolution entered and commanded De Launay to surrender in the name of the people He also demanded of the garrison not to fire—a demand to which the Invalides as they looked down from the battlements on the surging multitudes beneath readily acceded, though the Swiss made no reply From that moment De Launay began to lose his head Seizing Thuriot by the arm he cried, "You abuse the character of a deputy you have betrayed me , and as he held him there amongst the sentinels Thuriot seemed to be in his power That undaunted man, however declared, "One word more, and I swear that one of us shall go headlong into the fosse De Launay let go his grasp, and Thuriot, after receiving the assurances he required, quitted the Bastille, promising to report to the people and to the Hotel de Ville the result of his interview, and to send a civic guard to protect the garrison After, however, Thuriot had departed for the Hotel de Ville the **crowd** became **ungovernable** and rushed to the first drawbridge, the chains of which were cut by two men of the guard house, and the bridge fell A rush was then made for the second drawbridge, where the assailants were met with a deadly fire of musketry, which had the effect of aggravating the fury of the uncontrollable multitude On the appearance of the deputation, headed by the city solicitor, the sentinels on the towers hung out the white flag, and the people also ceased firing and followed the deputation into the courtyard, —where, however, they were met by another murderous discharge of musketry from a portion of the garrison from the lower part of the fortress who were ignorant of the hoisting of the white flag above The crowd, believing that they had been trapped into the courtyard in order that they might be mown down by the fire of the garrison, grew frenzied with rage, and swore that their dead bodies should make a bridge for those behind them to advance to the attack Notwithstanding that they were supported at this moment by a column of the French Guards, they were impressed with the conviction that they were to be attacked in the rear by **Bezenval** and the troops—an impression which was increased by the reading of a **letter** from that officer to De Launay, urging him to hold out till reinforcements arrived On hearing this letter read, the deputation was sent to the Hotel de Ville by the populace to demand the head of Flesselles, whom the people regarded as the author of their supposed betrayal. No sooner had this message been despatched, however, than the arrival of some Guards loaded with faggots and combustibles to assist in the burning of the gates of the inner court, which had already been commenced, created a more favourable impression A terrible scene ensued on the attempted escape of a young lady, whom the crowd believed to be the daughter of De Launay She was rescued from a horrible death by the heroism of a young man in the crowd As De Launay looked down upon this wild scene he was suddenly seized with despair, and rushed down from the battlements to the magazine of the fortress with the intention of firing its vast stores of gunpowder, and blowing the whole castle and its contents and its garrison into the air He was arrested however, in the attempt by two officers of the garrison, who crossed their bayonets and made him their prisoner All this time a **mad scene** was also being **enacted at** the **Hotel de Ville** over the demand for the head of Flesselles At length, however, a wild cry was heard outside that building—"The Bastille is taken!" and another rush of the populace was made into the hall of the Hotel, amongst those who entered being the **liberated prisoners** of the horrible dungeon, one of the emancipated captives carrying its keys, which he delivered up to the National Assembly After De Launay's paroxysm the garrison of the Bastille surrendered, and the mob, flushed with triumph, rushed in De Launay was dragged to the Place de Grève, surrounded by an infuriated mob, and there trampled to death, his head being afterwards cut off and carried in triumph on a pike Flesselles met with an equally tragic fate The mob now became masters of the city The **National Guard** under the command of **Lafayette** was formed, and the **tricoloured Cockade** was adopted On August 4th the **National Assembly** adopted a measure abolishing all feudal rights, tithes, and unequal taxation, and aiming at the realisation of the ideal state of society, formulated on "**The Rights of Man**," a manifesto which was published a few days afterwards, and became the creed of the Revolution On Oct 5th an **armed mob** marched from Paris to Versailles, surrounded the **Royal Palace** and the **Hall of Assembly** and demanded that the Royal Family and the Assembly should remove to Paris Both the **king** and the Assembly were now completely controlled by the **people** By the **new constitution** of 1790, the Provinces were divested of their ancient privileges, **France** was **divided** into 84 **departments**, crown lands and church property were confiscated to the nation, the choice of bishops and clergy, as well as of the popular representatives, was given to the people; promotion in the army was open to all ranks, hereditary titles were abolished,

and trial by jury instituted. The nobles, alarmed by the progress of the Revolution, and the excesses of the people, migrated in large numbers, and attempted to form a Royalist party to crush popular movement from without In 1791, Louis, with his queen Marie Antoinette and their family, attempted to escape to Metz in order to join the Royalist party and commence a civil war. The royal fugitives were discovered, however, at Varennes, and brought back to Paris. By the death of Mirabeau, the chief controlling force of the Revolution was removed, and the ultra-revolutionists or Jacobins, under the leadership of Robespierre and Danton, became masters of the situation In 1792 the Girondists, the party which sought to establish a republic on the historical model, and from whom a ministry had been chosen, forced Louis to declare war against Austria, who had interfered in the internal affairs of France The threat against the leading revolutionists, issued by the Duke of Brunswick on his invasion of France with 50,000 men, enabled Danton and his leading colleagues to stir up an insurrection of the people, who on Aug 10th sacked the Tuileries and massacred the king's Swiss Guards Subsequently the National Convention was formed and the chief power invested in Danton, Robespierre, and Marat On Sept 2nd a massacre commenced in the prisons of Paris, which had been filled with persons suspected of being enemies of the Revolution The National Convention, Sept 20th, declared France a Republic, put the king on his trial, and condemned him to death He was guillotined on Jan 21st, 1793 and a year later Marie Antoinette shared his fate The execution of the king arrayed all the powers of Europe in arms against the Republic The Convention prepared to defend the country with marvellous energy War was declared against England, Holland, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Portugal, the Roman States, Sardinia, the two Sicilies, and Piedmont, and an army of 300 000 men was raised A committee of public safety, composed at first of 25 revolutionary leaders, but ultimately controlled by Robespierre, was appointed It was the object of this committee to destroy all who opposed the revolutionists Its appointment was followed by the Reign of Terror, during which it is estimated that 700,000 persons perished, 19 000, including 2,000 nobles and 1,000 priests, were guillotined in Paris alone Under the directions of Carnot, the Minister of War, the defence of the country against foreign invasion was carried on throughout this period with marvellous energy and success The death of Robespierre by the guillotine in July 1794, marked the termination of the Reign of Terror, the famous Jacobin Club was closed, the Revolutionary Tribunal suppressed, and the National Guard reorganised By the Constitution of 1798 the Legislative Power was vested in the Councils of the Five Hundred and the Ancients and the Executive in a council of five persons called directors, appointed periodically by these two assemblies Under the Directory, however, Paris became again disaffected, and the National Guard, siding with the disaffected, mustered to the number of 30,000 men to overawe the Councils. The Directory selected Barras to organise the defence, and he selected as second in command, a young artillery officer, Napoleon Bonaparte, who had rendered signal service at the siege of Toulon. He advised that a train of artillery should be brought up to Paris under Lieutenant Murat. The defending force, though only 6,000 strong, was so skilfully disposed under Napoleon's advice, and so animated by his spirit, that the National Guard was forced to yield, and the reign of the army and of Napoleon commenced Thus ended the great French Revolution, one of the most important events of modern history Consult Carlyle's "French Revolution," "The Bastille," by Capt the Hon D Bingham, '88

Basutoland A native province of British South Africa It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange Free State, the Transkeian Territories, and Cape Colony Area, 10,293 sq miles, pop 128,176, of whom only 469 are whites It is described as a land of grass and mountain, with beautiful scenery, a fertile soil, and a delicious climate The Basutos, or Mountain Bechuanas, are a brave and intelligent people, and have probably made the greatest advance in civilisation of any of the South African races Since 1848 the Basutos, under their chief Moshesh, have been under a semi protectorate of the British In 1868 their country was more formally annexed, and in 1871 it was joined to Cape Colony But in 1879 a section of them, under the chief Moroosi, revolted The first reason for this was the arrest for horse stealing, and rescue, of the chief's son, the second, the attempted enforcement of an Act passed for the disarmament of the native tribes The Cape Government also proposed to confiscate the territory of offenders Almost the whole tribe of Basutos rose in arms, and the Cape forces were unable to reduce them They made overtures in 1881, and submitted to the arbitration of the High Commissioner Eventually the obnoxious Act was repealed, and confiscations and fines were not enforced The Basutos desired to remain British subjects, but objected to be ruled by the Cape Government In compliance with their wish, Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1883, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the direct authority of the Crown For Commissioner Consult "Short History of Basutoland," by Capt L Darwin, R E, 86

Batavia Capital of Java (*q v*)

Bath and Wells, Rt Rev Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, D D, 69th Bishop of (founded 905), fourth son of the 1st Marquis of Bristol, b 1808 Educated at Eton and Trin Coll, Cambridge, M A (30), when he was sixth in 1st class in classics Ordained deacon (32), priest (33), was rector of Ickworth (33) and of Hormingsheath (53 69) Archdeacon of Sudbury (62 until elevated to the episcopate 69) In '88 Lord H received a handsome testimonial from the clergy in his diocese, in connection with his 80th birthday

Bath, The Most Honourable Order of the Originally established by King Henry IV, at his coronation, 1399 This order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the Empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes, each with Military and Civil (nominal) subdivisions —

G C B. . Knight Grand Cross Bath.
K.C B. . Knight Commander Bath.
C B . . Companion Bath.

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Members of the first two classes, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir" The G C B s are not to exceed 50 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and such distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 25 for the civil service, of the second class there may not be more than 123 for military and 80 for the civil service, excluding in the former case those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers Of Companions there may be 940, of whom 690 may be for military and 250 for civil service An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action, before he can be nominated, and he must be of the rank of rear admiral or major general, and must have been appointed to the second class, before he can receive the Grand Cross of the order The **badge** is a crimson ribbon, with **motto** "*Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one) The Dean of the Order is the Dean of Westminster Admiral the Hon George Grey is Bath King of Arms, Sir Albert W Woods is Registrar and Secretary, and Charles George Barrington, C B is Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod See KNIGHTHOODS conferred in 88

Batoum The **chief mercantile outlet** of the Russian province of the **Caucasus** acquired from the Turks in 1878, and used as a free port until 86, when Russia repudiated the *porto franco* protocol of the Treaty of Berlin The **Russians** have almost entirely **rebuilt** the **town** which now contains 10 000 inhabitants, is defended by a series of batteries, and it being provided with a **new harbour** at a cost of half a million sterling The **Czar visited** it Oct 7th 88 and laid the foundations of a **new Orthodox Cathedral** Is not only the **outport** of the **petroleum industry** of the Caspian, with which it is connected by a **railway** 560 miles long, but also of the new **Transcaspian Railway** (*q v*) extending from opposite Baku to Samarcand nearly nine hundred miles, and tapping the trade of Central Asia A **regular service** of thirty **tank steamers** now runs from Batoum to the ports of **Europe** and the port is provided with storage accommodation for 20,000,000 gallons of oil, which is equal to twenty five tank cargoes of 3,000 tons apiece **Export**, 87, nearly 300,000 tons of petroleum products besides wine, maize, and manganese ore Is a **second class naval station** ranking next to Sebastopol, and possesses a **direct military** road to Kars

Battenberg Prince of See HENRY MAURICE

Bavaria. See GERMANY, and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC

Bayard, Thomas Francis, U S Senator and Secretary of State, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, Oct 29th, 1828 Mr Bayard was educated for a mercantile career, but adopted the profession of law, and practised at the U S bar for several years He was elected to the U S Senate as a democrat in March 1869 in succession to his father, and was re elected in 1875 and 1881 On the succession of Governor Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, Mr Bayard was appointed **Secretary of State** (March 15th, 1885) He is the fourth of his family in direct succession who has sat as Senator for Delaware, and claims to be a lineal descendant of the Chevalier Bayard, the knight *sans peur et sans reproche* Mr Sec Bayard was **President of the Fisheries Commission**, which sat at Washington, Jan '88, and which adopted the terms of the treaty, which the American Senate subsequently refused to ratify

Bazaine, François Achille, a French general, b February 13th, 1811 Joined the army '31, served in Africa 32, made lieutenant '37, and obtained the Cross of the Legion of Honour He distinguished himself in Algiers in 39 Joined the Mexican expedition in 62 with the rank of General of Division, remaining there until 67, when he effected his retreat by Vera Cruz In 64 he was made a Marshal of France In the Franco Prussian war he commanded the Third Army Corps, when he occupied Metz where, after a seven weeks siege, he capitulated with an army of 175 000 men Summoned before the Military Commission of the National Assembly, August, 71, he was tried by court martial and found guilty of treason, and condemned to death and degradation The sentence was commuted to twenty years' seclusion in the Isle Ste Marguerite, from which he escaped He **died** at Madrid Sept 23rd **88** at the age of 77

Bazalgette Sir Joseph William C B, who has held the office of chief engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works since its establishment in 1856, was b at Enfield 1819, and learnt his profession from the late Sir John MacNeil The **chief works** which he has designed and executed are the Main Drainage System of London, the Victoria, Albert and Chelsea embankments and the bridges over the Thames at Putney Hammersmith and Battersea

Beale, Lionel Smith, M B, F R S, was b in London 1828 and educated at King's College London, of which he is an honorary Fellow He is Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the same institution and physician to the hospital in connection with it He is a member of a number of learned societies both at home and abroad, and is in the front rank of those scientists who have distinguished themselves by their **microscopical research** and their discoveries in the departments of **Physiology** and **Medical Chemistry** Amongst the **most important** of his **works** are Protoplasm or Life Matter, and Mind, Disease Germs Life Theories their Influence upon Religious Thought, "The Mystery of Life Acts and Arguments against the Physical Doctrine of Vitality, 'The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man (published in conjunction with the late Dr Todd and Mr Bowman) and How to Work with the Microscope, which has run through many editions

Beaufort's Scale See METEOROLOGY

Bechuanaland The country of the Bechuana (pron Betshwana) A region of S Africa, extending from Cape Colony to the Zambesi, between the Transvaal and Kalahari It now consists of three sections—**British Bechuanaland** (*q v*), Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the undefined portion beyond The first has been formally annexed, and is ruled by an Administrator acting under the Governor of Cape Colony A body of mounted police maintain order here and in the Protectorate British Bechuanaland extends from the Griqualand and Transvaal borders to the Molopo river and Ramathlabama Spruit The **limits** of the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate are —West of the boundary of the South African Republic as defined by **Convention of Feb. 1884**, to the 20th

meridian of E longitude, thus including part of Kalahari; north of R Molopo as far as the 22nd parallel of S latitude Portions of these lands are thickly wooded and well watered, intersected here and there with open plains in the south, while in the north immense plains are dotted with numerous "vleys of fresh water, and large salt "pans or lakes Gold, coal, and lead have been found in Bechuana land, and as this vast country has not yet been scientifically prospected for minerals, it is reasonable to suppose that it is possibly not inferior in this respect to its neighbours Matabeleland, the Transvaal, and Griqualand, countries rich in the precious metals, diamonds, and coal In 1883 4 bands of Boer filibusters had invaded what is now British Bechuanaland, had deposed certain chiefs and set up others, and were forming two so called "republics, **Stellaland** and **Goshen** At length their lawless proceedings obliged the British Government to interfere Sir Charles Warren, with a force of 4,000 troops, was sent into the country He suppressed the fighting and raiding that had been going on, restored order arranged and delimited the Protectorate, which was declared in March 1885, the annexation of British Bechuanaland being effected in September of the same year It may be added that in 1886 Boer raiders trekked in numbers into the country beyond the Protectorate and **Matabeleland** (*q v*) Bechuanaland possesses a wide extent of fairly fertile land, a splendid climate (suitable for Europeans), a sufficient rainfall, a peaceful native population and means of access by railway, and time, patience and steady rule are all that are needed to create in Bechuanaland a future outlet for the more respectable element of the surplus population of this country During the past year (88) considerable agitation has taken place respecting the annexation of this district **Consult** "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society, Bechuanaland Blue Book (Capetown 1888), Mackenzie's 'Austral Africa , "Correspondence respecting the affairs of Bechuanaland South Africa, and the adjacent territories with maps (Parliamentary Paper), 'Further Correspondence (Parliamentary Paper), Bechuanaland, by a Member of the Cape Legislature, Rev ' Mackinnon's "South African Trails Silver 'Handbook to South Africa , Theale's 'History of the Boers , Petherick's 'Catalogue of the York Gate Library , *The Torch*, etc

Bechuanas, or **Betshwanas**, a people of the Bantu race, allied to the Basutos and Kaffirs, inhabiting the central region of S Africa, N of Cape Colony For history see ed 86

Bedford, Rt Rev. R C Billing Bishop Suffragan of, b 1836 Graduated at Worcester Coll , Oxon, 57 , curate of St Peter's Colchester, '58 60, and of Compton Bishop Somerset, '61, sec Church Missionary Soc , Diocese York, 61-63 , vicar of Holy Trinity, Louth, 63 73, and of Holy Trinity, Islington, 73 78 in which year he accepted the rectory of **Spitalfields**, which he held until his appointment as Bishop Suffragan of Bedford, in succession to Dr Walsham How Dr B s appointment gave great satisfaction in the East End of London (which is a part of the diocese of London), where he has worked earnestly amongst the poor, having devoted his attention chiefly to the elevation of the degraded classes, and the rescue of fallen women In 86 he was appointed **Prebendary** of Holborn in the See of London, and Commissioner under the Pluralities Act, for the Archdeaconry of London He was also Chaplain of the London Lay Helpers Association Dr B is a Liberal Low Churchman, and works harmoniously with men of all schools of thought

Bedford Grammar School, founded 1566; reorganised 1873 Annual income, £4,500. Two **exhibitions** to any place of higher education approved by the governors of £70 and £60 for four years, fall vacant annually **Pupils**, 550 **Head master** J S Phillpotts, M A

Bedford Park See ed 86

Beecher Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth, the daughter of Lyman Beecher, was b 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut Married in '36 the Rev Calvin E Stowe, D D, and soon afterwards wrote several tales and sketches which were published under the title of "The May Flower In 50 she wrote for the *National Era*, an anti slavery paper, a serial entitled "**Uncle Tom's Cabin**," published in book form (52), and met with great success in the United States, 313,000 copies being sold in three years and a half In Great Britain its sale was enormous The work has been translated into twenty different languages, and it has been dramatised in various forms Afterwards published "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children (53), "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin (53), "The Christian Slave, a drama founded on "Uncle Tom's Cabin ' (55) Visited Europe (53), and soon afterwards produced "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands ' (55), "Dred (56), "The Minister's Wooing (59) "The Pearl of Orr's Island (62) 'The Chimney Corner (68), "Pink and White Tyranny' (71), "Poganuc People their Loves and Lives ' (78) She is a sister of the late Rev Henry Ward Beecher During 88 Mrs Beecher Stowe was seriously ill, but has now partially recovered

"Beefeaters" See YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

Begum, an Indian word signifying Princess or Queen

Belgian Political Parties The chief parties are two—viz , the **Clericals** and the **Liberals**—and there are, in addition, the minor groups of **Protestants** and **Socialists** Neither of the last named, however, wield an independent parliamentary influence and both in the ordinary affairs of political life are anti Catholic, and consequently vote with the Liberals The **Catholics** or **Clericals** as they are usually called, have now been in power for rather more than four years, the present ministry, under M Beernaert, having, in October 84, succeeded the Liberal administration of M Frère Orban, who had held office since June 78 At the present time the Catholics are in a considerable majority, commanding 97 votes in the Chamber, against the 41 of the Opposition The last election to the Chamber was in June 88, previous to which the strength of parties was—Catholics 98, Liberals 40 The ministerial party consequently lost a seat at last year s elections, although at those held in June '86 it increased its numbers from 86 to 98, the electoral practice being for one half the **Chamber** to retire every two years The **Senate**, which is composed of exactly one half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives, viz ,69, contains 50 **Catholics** and 19 **Liberals** At present, the chief source of political trouble in Belgium is the demand of the unfranchised for universal suffrage The continued refusal of the Govern-

ment to introduce a measure for this purpose having led to repeated demonstrations both in Brussels and elsewhere The **Beernaert ministry**, however, steadily refuses to support any measure granting the suffrage to that section of the population which does not at present enjoy it, and which is, for the most part, exclusively Socialist and strongly anti Clerical

Belgium A kingdom under Leopold II of Saxe-Coburg By constitution of 1831 Belgium is declared to be a constitutional and hereditary monarchy—executive power in King, legislative power jointly vested in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies Deputies must be Belgians of twenty five years of age, elected for four years (half the Chamber retiring every two years, except in case of dissolution, when all go out) by citizens of twenty one years of age who have passed an elementary examination, belong to the professional classes, or who pay £1 13s 6d. annually in direct taxes One deputy allotted to each 40 000 of population, present number of Chamber is 138 Both senators and deputies are paid by State Number in Senate half that of the Chamber, senators are elected by same electorate for eight years (half retiring every four years except on dissolution), to be forty years of age and pay taxes to annual amount of £84 **Area**, 11,373 sq m, pop 5 209 975 (For army and navy see ARMIES FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN) Estimated ordinary **revenue** for '88, £12,545,662, **expenditure** £12,309,724, **debt** (87 88), £77,000,000, in addition to which there are various annuities to be met amounting to £1,204,000, **special imports**, 86 £53,402,000, **special exports**, £47 279 000 No state religion (For history 84 87 see ed 88) —**General** The chief events of general interest in the year 88 have been the **exhibitions**, the chief of which was the **International**, held at Brussels, and opened by the King in state in June, the **British section** being under the charge of Mr Lee Bapty as Commissioner A great international **horse show** of exceptional magnitude and importance at which England and France were especially well represented, was held in the same month Mr. W Gilbey received a gold medal This was succeeded by an interesting **exhibition of hygiene and life-saving apparatus** which took place at Ostend, as well as the important Bird Show and International Horticultural Congress at Ghent **Great fêtes** took place at **Antwerp**, in celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary of the suppression of the Scheldt tolls, from which the development of Antwerp—now the first commercial port on the Continent—dates The tonnage of vessels which entered the port has risen from 236,000 in 51 to 3,000,000 tons in '87 An important **fête**, also, was held in **honour of the Lord Mayor of London**, Sir Polydore de Keyser, at his native town of Dendermond (August), succeeded a little later by grand **banquets** at Ghent and Brussels A **memorial fête** on an extraordinary scale was held at the Brussels Exhibition (*q v*) in September The **question of slavery** came prominently to the front as a leading subject, due to the crusade in Europe conducted by **Cardinal Lavigerie**, who (August) preached at the church of Ste Gudule before a highly distinguished audience. An influential **deputation** from **Presbyterian churches** of the English speaking countries, thanking the **King** for his efforts to civilise the interior of Africa, was received by him at Ostend The position of **Mr. Stanley** (*q v*) also excited discussion —**Social.** Among social occurrences of interest were the **visit of the King of the Belgians** to the **Continent and England**, and the **marriage of the Princess Ludmille of Arenberg** to the Hereditary Prince of Croÿ-Dülmen (April), celebrated with great pomp—which was, however, marred by the **riotous conduct** of a number of **students** and roughs, who insulted the guests (including several foreign Princes), on their way to the Arenberg Palace This incident formed the subject of an **interpolation** in the **Senate** International goodwill was emphasised both by the visit of the Lord Mayor of London (see *supra*) and by the reception of the **Belgian burgomasters** and aldermen who were entertained at the **Mansion House** in London (May) A **fatal duel** between M Thuillier, a journalist of Liège, who was killed, and his nephew, M Lejeune, a barrister, created a great sensation (September) The **deaths** of M Philippe Bourson (March), the oldest working journalist in Europe, for the last fifty seven years editor of the *Moniteur Belge* M Theodore Just, the eminent historian (Aug), and Jan Van Beers, the Flemish poet and orator (Nov), occurred during the year —**Political** Of chief importance were the **elections** which took place in June, giving a [illegible] respect of the **Sugar Bounty Convention** (see SUGAR BOUNTIES), and the extraordinary credit for military expenditure, chiefly with respect of the **new fortifications** on the **Meuse**, which were to be commenced in June 88, and completed in 90 A Government Bill was also adopted which introduces a **system** similar to the **English ticket-of leave** The question of creating a **Belgian Council of State**, composed of nine Councillors and six assistants, to prepare the money bills to be laid before the Chambers, and the judging of political and administrative legislation were under serious consideration (August) The concluding meeting of the **Belgian Fishery Commission**, which took place in May, adopted a report, one of the proposals of which is to modify the International Convention of 82, and especially article 19 Of **commercial interest**, the **Merchandise Marks Act** has caused some irritation among Belgian manufacturers, preventing, as it does, the marking of their goods as English The **excise duty** on **sugar** was abolished Sept 1st Belgian industries will be represented, though unofficially, at the forthcoming **Paris Exhibition** (*q v*) The **International Congress on Commercial Law**, which met at Brussels (September), discussed, as its chief business, a project of international legislation in **bills of exchange** and **maritime law** It was stated (Oct) that *La Societe Generale*, of Paris, was about to open a branch office in Brussels. **Strikes**, which earlier in the year caused industrial disturbances, took place in the coal trade towards the close of November **Consult** J L. Motley's "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" and his "History of the United Netherlands"; *The Almanach de Gotha*, *Statesman's Year Book*

Belize (Bay leez'). Capital of **British Honduras** (*q v*) and a port Formerly the name of the whole colony. Pop 5,767 in 1881.

Beluchistan A **British protectorate** south of Afghanistan, extending to the Persian Gulf. Has a scattered population of a quarter of a

million tribesmen, far the most part poor and inoffensive Country barren and mountainous and undergoing no development except in the vicinity of Quetta, the administrative centre Here, since the completion of the railway, a large trade has sprung up with Candahar, and numerous settlers have been attracted to the neighbouring valleys by the security offered by British rule The chiefs of Beluchistan are mere nonentities and receive small pensions from the Indian Government

Bengal. See INDIA, and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Bengal Tenancy Bill See ed 88, and more fully, 87

Benguela A province of Portuguese West Africa See ANGOLA

Bennett, Sir James Risdon, M D, F R S, b at Romsey, 1809 M D Edin 33 President of the Royal College of Physicians (76 80) Is consulting physician to Victoria Park Hospital for diseases of the chest and hon phys and Governor of St Thomas's Hosp He was com missioner to the Paris Exhibition '78 and Chair man of the Executive Committee of the Inter national Medical Congress '81, in which year he was knighted His 'Essay on Acute Hydro cephalus obtained the Fothergill gold medal He is also the author of 'Lectures on Cancerous and Intra Thoracic Growths and is one of the most eminent living authorities on chest diseases

Ben Nevis Observatory Meteorologists in all countries are endeavouring to establish stations at as great elevations as is feasible, in order to note changes of temperature, etc, in the upper strata of the atmosphere In the *United States* there are Pike s Peak (14,134 feet), and Mount Washington (6 277 feet), in *France* the Pic du Midi (9 380 feet) and the Puy de Dome (4,823 feet), in *Austria* Hoch Obir (6,706 feet), in *Switzerland* the Sentis (8 094 feet), and there are many others The Scottish Meteorological Society has long had in view the erection of an observatory on the top of Ben Nevis, at a height of 4 406 feet the highest point in these islands This has been carried out, the staff having entered into residence on the summit in Oct 1883

Berbera. A town and port on the north Somali coast Caravans from the African in terior arrive here and trade with Aden is con siderable In 73 it was occupied by Egyptian troops, but in 85 the British Government took possession of Berbera and the north coast of Somaliland from Zeilah to a point east of Berbera, where German territory now begins A small Indian force is stationed here to keep order among the motley population of various nationalities During the trading season from October to March the natives from the sur rounding country flock in with their produce to the number of 10,000 to 15,000 Berbera sup plies large quantities of sheep, goats, and cattle to Aden It is an excellent and capacious harbour, free from all danger, and affords good anchorage See SOMALILAND and ADEN

Berbice. A county of British Guiana (*q v*)

Beresford, Lord Charles William Dela poer, M P, was b 1846 Entered the Royal Navy (1859) In 1863, while a midshipman on board the *Defence*, he twice saved life fro drowning, and received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society, and the gold medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. To these distinctions was added the clasp of the Royal Humane Society (24th Feb. 1871) Accompanied the Prince of Wales to India (1875 76) as naval aide de-camp At the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, com manded the *Condor*, carrying three guns, and distinguished himself during the action by his bravery and naval skill The *Condor* was largely instrumental in silencing the Marabout fort, and earned the honour of a special signal from the Admiral, "Well done, *Condor*" For these services Lord Charles was promoted to the rank of captain Served in the Soudan campaign under Lord Wolseley for the relief of General Gordon, and took part in the ex pedition across the desert Elected Conserva tive Member for E. Div Marylebone (86) and appointed a Lord of Admiralty in same year, resigned Jan 18th, 88 At the Cutlers Feast last September, Lord Charles made an impor tant speech on the state of the Navy, contending that much greater efficiency might be secured in the service without increasing the estimate for its administration annually voted by Parlia ment

Berlin Treaty The leading provisions of the T of B, which was signed on July 13th, 1878, by the representatives of England, Germany, Austria Hungary, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, will be found given in ed 87

Bermuda Islands Called after Bermudez, a Spaniard who discovered them in 1515 Also named Somers Islands, after Admiral Somers, whose ship was wrecked here in 1609 The 'Bermoothes of Shakespeare Situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras Area 19 sq m, pop 15,036 Capital Hamilton The islands and reefs inclose a very spacious harbour (St George s) which is fortified, and a naval station Local industry principally market gardening for American consumers Very fer tile and healthy Fisheries and turtle —The Governor and Privy Council are Executive, and there is an elective Legislative Assembly For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table). First colonised in 1609, has been a British colony since 1684 A garrison of some 1,300 Imperial troops is maintained here The Ber mudas are said to be 365 in number, but only five are of any considerable size They are difficult of access, being enclosed on three sides, N, W, and S, by formidable coral reefs There is regular steam communication between Ber muda and New York

Bernard Beere, Mrs, a popular actress Has played leading parts in several high class companies In 86 she secured great popularity in the provinces by her powerful rendering of Fédora, a character in which some time pre viously Madame Bernhardt had made a great sensation in Paris Mrs Bernard Beere s latest successful impersonation was Ariane, in the play of that name by Mrs Campbell Praed

Bernhardt, Mademoiselle Rosine Sarah, b in 1844, at Paris, the most distinguished French actress of her day She is of Jewish descent She entered the Paris Conservatoire at the age of fourteen, where she studied tragedy and comedy Joining the staff of the Théâtre Français, she made her *debut* in Racine's "Iphigenie,' and in Scribe s "Valerie," but was not very successful, and retired for a time from the stage Her first grand success was as Marie de Neuberg, in Victor Hugo's play of *Ruy Blas* Becoming very popular by her representations in "Junie,' in "Andromaque," and in "La Sphinx,' she was replaced on the

staff of the Théâtre Français Since that time her popularity has been constantly increasing She visited London, in company with other members of the Comedie Française, and performed at the Gaiety Theatre in 79 and 86 Mlle B married, in 82, M Damala She is also noted as an amateur artist and sculptor Mdme B, early in 88, performed in the play "**La Tosca**" at the Lyceum Theatre, and has an engagement at the Paris Exhibition (*q v*), '89 Has recently had the Order of the French Academy conferred on her She is also the authoress of a one act play entitled "**L'Aveu**, produced in 88

Besant, Walter, b at Portsmouth 1838 Educated at King s College, Lond, and Christ's College, Camb, where he graduated in mathematical honours After leaving the University he accepted the appointment of Senior Professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, which he resigned in consequence of ill health He made his *debut* as an author in 68 with "**Studies in Early French Poetry,**" which was followed two years later by the "French Humorists He subsequently contributed to the "Ancient and Foreign Classics, and "New Plutarch series of publications In conjunction with the late Mr James Rice he commenced a successful career as a romance writer, the most popular production of their joint authorship was 'Ready Money Mortiboy,' which they also dramatised and put on the stage at the Court Theatre Of the novels which Mr Besant has published in his own name, the most popular are, "**All Sorts and Conditions of Men,**" "All in a Garden Fair, and "**Children of Gibeon**" There is a charm of style about Mr Besant s writings which marks his strong individuality, and the far reaching influence he has exerted by his graphic delineations of the social life of the present day has been manifested by the inauguration of various movements for relieving the dull monotony of the lives of the poor in our crowded cities The most important of these movements was that for the establishment of the **People s Palace** (*q v*), in the East End of London Mr B s latest productions are "**The World went very well Then,**" published in 87 and his Christmas annual, "**Katharine Regina** ('87), and "**Fifty Years Ago** (88) His **most recent books** are "Herr Paulus (88), "**Eulogy of Richard Jefferies** (88), and "The Inner House' (88) He has for many years been **secretary** to the **Palestine Exploration Fund**, and in 71 produced, jointly with the late Professor Palmer, a history of Jerusalem Mr B has also interested himself in questions affecting the **rights of authors**, and was appointed first **chairman** of the executive committee of the **Incorporated Society of Authors** (*q v*)

Bessarabia A Russian province bordering on the Danube, ceded by Turkey to Russia 1812 It acquired political prominence at the close of the Crimean war by the surrender of a portion of it which Europe compelled Russia to make, in order to check her aggressive aims for dominating the mouth of that river The portion withdrawn from Russian rule was added to Moldavia, which coalesced in time with the adjoining province of Wallachia, and formed the principality of Roumania At the close of the last Turkish war (1877-78), Russia made it a point of honour to recover the territory she had lost, and in spite of the unwillingness of the Roumanians, the latter had to surrender it, receiving in return the wretched territory of the Dobrudscha, south of the Danube Since the **annexation**, which brought Russia down to the Danube again, the people have become contented with their new masters, and a considerable **development** has taken place in the **trade** of B, owing to the establishment of a **subsidised line** of Russian **steamers** on the Danube Area 28,386 sq m, pop 1,369,075

Beth Din. See Jews

Beth Hamidrash See Jews

Betting, Law on, in '88 By the decision of the High Court in the case of **Cox v Andrews**, a bet must be made in a house or place kept for the purposes of betting The **sending out of circulars**, with a view of inducing people to make bets, has, therefore, not been held to constitute an offence against the Betting Act of 74 The point, however, has been again raised recently, and a case stated for argument before Her Majesty s judges

Bible Society, The British and Foreign, was established in 1804 its object being the circulation of the Scriptures Up to 1888 over 116,459 000 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 285 languages and dialects, had been issued under its auspices The expenditure of the Society in 1887 8 was over £224,600 A special effort begun in July 1884, to reach the very poor, both at home and in the Colonies, by the publication of a **New Testament at one penny** (half its cost), has resulted in the sale of upwards of 3 625 000 copies Subscriptions and donations should be made payable to Mr C Finch at the **Bible House**, 146, Queen Victoria Street E C **Secretaries**, Rev J Sharp, M A, Rev W M Paull

Biblical Archæology Although comparatively a new branch of antiquarian research, the study of Biblical archæology—that is, the study of the monuments, inscriptions, manners and customs of the lands and the people mentioned in Holy Scripture—is daily increasing in importance and enlarging its area of investigation The study is emphatically the result of the labours of the explorer and the decipherer, for, as the former recovered the records of a once forgotten past from the grave of centuries, so the latter has forced from their long silent characters the secret they had so jealously preserved 88 The criticism brought to bear on the cuneiform inscription on a **terra cotta tablet** of about the seventh century B C, which was assumed to incorporate a definitely Messianic prediction, has not borne out the expectations once entertained of its prophetic character and pertinence The entire tablet is a document belonging to a class which at present defies all attempts at interpretation The success, indeed, which has hitherto attended such attempts is illustrated by the fact that the quasi Messianic prophecy in question, which has been independently explained by three several writers, appears each time as containing an entirely different statement Professor Sayce and Mr Pinches, who have treated the whole document, differ very widely with respect both to its meaning and grammatical construction, the former considering it to be a prayer, whilst the latter recognises in it the aspirations of an ancient hero who has conceived the idea of a Messiah **MM E and V Revillout**, the discoverers of this discredited prophecy, have been more fortunate in their researches in other directions (see paper on

Biblical Archæology, March 88, under the title of "**Notice sur un nouveau Contrat daté d'Hammourabi et sur les données historiques que nous fournissent les Contrats de ce Temps**") The **Rev James Marshall** has also contributed some valuable information upon an interesting event in **apostolic history**, in the course of which he estimated the significance of still extant monuments and literature as illustrative of the account of St Paul at Athens At the May meeting of the Society of British Archæology, the Rev A Löwy contributed a paper on the **Legendary Description of Hell**, being the second of a series in which he is drawing the thoughtful attention of students of the Old Testament to **Ancient Jewish Legends on Biblical Topics** Mr Löwy, in July last, also issued a defence of the Jews against the theory that **Jehovah** was a **national God** The **Society of Biblical Archæology** (**Sec** W H Rylands, **Office**, 9 Conduit Street, W) records the progress of Biblical criticism **Publications** *Proceedings* (monthly), and *Transactions* (annual) In connection with this Society important papers on the **Coptic Antiquities of Egypt** have been published,—notably a paper by Professor E Amelineau, entitled **Les Actes Coptes des Martyres de St Polycarpe** (May) Of these the Professor supplies a Coptic text —all but literally transcribed and generally, without correction, as it is found amongst the Coptic manuscripts in the Vatican,—and a French translation, his researches in the Coptic literature which has come down to us have proved to him that the Christians of the Nile valley concerned themselves so exclusively about their own private affairs as practically to have neglected the great works of Greek genius, and the monuments belonging to the first two centuries of the Christian Church In fact, the great majority of the productions which compose the literature in question consist of histories or of works purely local and Egyptian, liturgical works of every kind lives of monks, acts of martyrs, fabulous narratives, poetical works homilies, and discourses Of the Scriptures M Amelineau says there are at least three versions—**la memphitique la thebaine, et la baschmourique** He is of opinion that there were many versions in each dialect **Miss Simcox** (June *Proceedings*) details the resemblances between **Egyptian and Basque marriage contracts** The singularities of Egyptian marriage law according to which husbands surrendered everything to their wives, still await explanation, and the problem is to discover the *rationale* of the usages which appear so paradoxical on the surface though they cannot certainly have been wanting in practical convenience and utility, being associated with one of the longest lived civilisations which mankind has known In the typical Egyptian marriage contract, the husband secures to his wife various annual allowances, minutely specified, and constitutes his and her eldest son heir of all his property present and to come, and, setting aside minor varieties of usage, the essential peculiarity consists in making the father virtually only a trustee for his children If the father did not in this way make over his property to the eldest son of the marriage, he might make it over to his wife, either directly or by pledging his whole property as security for a debt, very possibly fictitious, and which at any rate he did not mean to repay, so that the forfeiture was intended to take effect There is one, and it is believed only one community in the world, which resembles Egypt in according exactly the same proprietary rights to women and to men, and in the still surviving customs of this singular and very ancient people it may be possible to find a key to the Egyptian problem We have in the **Basques** the last, westernmost survivors of the first historic wave of population flowing from the east before the dawn of Greek and Roman civilisation The marriage customs of the modern Basques are as old as Strabo, and as there is no reason whatever to suppose them to have been invented in Spain, probably they are a survival of the usages of Babylonia and Egypt The **nineteenth session** of the **S B A** was opened on 6th November, 88, when, after a philological discussion introduced by the president, on the Egyptian quality or origin of the word **Abrek** in Genesis xli 43, Mr E A Wallis Budge contributed a paper on "Cuneiform Despatches from Tushratta, King of Mitanni, Burraburiyash the son of Kuri Galzu, and the King of Alashiya, to Amenophis III, King of Egypt, and on the Cuneiform Tablets from Tel el Amarna **Consult** Dr Samuel Birch s Inaugural Address on the "Progress of Biblical Archæology, in vol 1 of the "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology, Rev A H Sayce s "Fresh Light from the Monuments, Professor Schrader s "Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament, "Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology, Rev Dr W Wright s "Empire of the Hittites, "Journal of the Victoria Institute, Mr Tyler s British Museum Lectures on the "Hittites, etc etc

Biblical Brotherhood, The See ed 86

'Biddenden Bread and Cheese," The See ed 88

Bilbao Harbour Works On Sept 21st, '88, was inaugurated what was described as one of the most important current public works in Spain—viz, the construction at Bilbao of an outside harbour or **secondary port** at the entrance of the **river Nervion** to be known as the **port of Abra** It is intended that the effect shall be to supersede the existing dangerous entrance to the river caused by the open bar The principal breakwater is to start from the coast to the north-west of the fishing village of Santurce, extending 1,000 metres across the bay towards Al Gorta, from which point it takes a southerly direction towards the entrance of the Bilbao river extending about 500 metres in this direction On the opposite coast a second breakwater, starting to the south of Al Gorta extends in a westerly direction 750 mètres towards the first, but some 500 metres nearer the mouth of the river, the space between the two being 640 mètres for the passage of vessels The **works** are from the designs of the Spanish engineer Churruca, but are said to resemble those recommended years before by Sir John Coode and Mr Vignoles The **cost** is estimated at 30,000,000 pesetas, and the time for the completion of the scheme twelve years The Spanish Government grant a subvention of £10,000 a year, and the town had already subscribed on the inaugural day £120,000 The **official inauguration was** by the Ministers of Public Works and Marine, and on the same day the foundation stone **was** laid of the new shipbuilding yard of the united firms of Martinez Rivas and Palmer s Shipbuilding Co of Jarrow-on Tyne, who will build three large cruisers for the Spanish navy

Bill Brokers. See MONEY MARKET

Bill, Parliamentary A Parliamentary bill is either (1) public or (2) private —(1) If a public bill is to be introduced in the House of Commons, the first step is to move, after giving notice, that leave be given to bring in a bill If leave be given, the Speaker asks, "Who will prepare and bring in the said bill?" and the member who had moved for leave mentions names Subsequently the mover, on being called on by the Speaker, walks up from the bar and presents the bill, which is then read a first time and ordered to be printed, then read a second time (and this is the occasion for discussing its principle), after which it is committed and its details debated by a committee of the whole house, or by a committee selected from the house, or by one of the two **Grand Committees** (*q v*) It is then reported with the amendments of committee if any, it is next considered as amended, and is then read a third time It is then carried by a member to the Lords and delivered to the Lord Chancellor There it goes through the same stages, excepting that of Grand Committee, and if amended comes back to the Commons If the houses cannot agree upon the amendments, the bill drops, but if they are accepted, then the bill goes back to the Lords with an announcement to that effect If a public bill be commenced in the House of Lords, the stages are very similar, only that a peer can present a bill without first asking leave The stages of a bill are introduction and first reading, second reading, committee, consideration as amended (if amendments have been made in committee) and third reading, and it is not the practice, except in case of urgency, to advance a bill more than one stage at a sitting —(2) **Private** An important branch of the business annually transacted by Parliament The total number of bills deposited for the session of 88, which relate to railways, canals, tramways, subways, and the supply of gas and water amounted to 168, against 143 of the session of '87, in 86 the figure was 150, the number for 85 was 203, and for 84 it was 227 The total amount of money proposed to be raised in the session of was £29 317 842 against £20,525,080 in the previous year £23 434 718 in '86, £54,527,189 in 85, £67 280 666 in 84 and £94,342,729 in 83 The Parliamentary work involved in this mass of business is performed partly by a paid staff of officials and partly by peers and members, whose services are unremunerated The procedure on a private bill differs from that on a public bill in some important particulars, among which are that the initial proceedings are taken at fixed dates, which do not depend upon the sittings of the Houses, and usually fall in the Parliamentary recess, that a private bill can only be introduced into the House of Commons on petition first presented, which shall have been deposited in the Private Bill Office, and that an inquiry by a small committee, which may hear counsel and witnesses, is substituted for a discussion in committee of the whole House Another point of difference is that, while at a dissolution or a prorogation all public bills which have not received the Royal assent fall to the ground, it is customary to provide when a dissolution takes place in the spring that the private bills in progress shall be taken up by the new Parliament at the stage where they had been left by the old Houses This course was taken by special resolution in 80, and Parliament went further in '86, when some of the bills in progress were not only renewed after the general election, but were kept alive during the short session of August and September, and through the prorogation and the recess until the commencement of the session of '87 Private bills are generally placed by promoters in the hands of gentlemen who make this branch of business their particular study, and who are known as Parliamentary agents During recent years the system of **provisional orders** has been largely availed of by promoters In the **Queen's speech**, delivered at the opening of the session '87, a bill was **promised** for **improving** and **cheapening** the process of **private bill legislation**, but, owing to pressure of other business, it was never introduced A joint committee investigated the question during the session of 88 (see SESSION 88, sect 64) For detailed account of Private Bill procedure see ed '87

Bill of Sale The statute law relating to bills of sale in England is contained in the Acts of 1878 and 1882 A bill of sale upon goods or chattels corresponds to a mortgage of real estate, and the above Acts are chiefly directed to prevent the fraudulent granting of bills of sale Every bill of sale given by way of security for the payment of money is void unless made in accordance with the form in the schedule of the Act of 18 It must be duly **attested** by one or more credible witnesses not being a party or parties thereto It must be **registered** within seven days after making, and the registration must be renewed once every five years When first registered, a copy of the bill, together with an affidavit of the time of such bill being given, of its due attestation, and of the residence and occupation of the person giving the same, and of every attesting witness, must be presented to the registrar and filed by him If the bill of sale be given **subject** to any defeasance, **condition**, or declaration of trust, such defeasance, condition, or declaration must appear, if not in the body of the bill, at least on the same paper, and must be set forth in the copy filed A **transfer** or **assignment** of a registered bill of sale need not be registered Bills of sale comprising, in whole or in part, the same chattels, take priority in order of registration Delays, omissions, or mistakes in the registration of bills of sale may be rectified by the order of any judge of the High Court A bill of sale executed within seven days after the execution of an unregistered bill of sale will be held void, in so far as it affects the same chattels, unless it is proved not to have been executed for the purpose of evading the law Any bill of sale not complying with the conditions of attestation and registration, is **void** as against the giver's trustee in bankruptcy, etc A bill of sale given in consideration of a sum less than £30 is void. A bill of sale is void except as against the grantor with respect to any personal chattels acquired by him after its execution But this provision does not apply to growing crops or fixtures or machinery subsequently acquired in substitution for fixtures or machinery specified in the bill **Chattels assigned under** a bill of sale are not liable to be seized by the grantee unless (1) the grantor make default in paying the money thereby secured, or in fulfilling any condition necessary to the security; (2) the grantor become a bankrupt, or allow the

goods comprised in the bill to be distrained for rent, rates or taxes; (3) the grantor fraudulently remove, or suffer to be removed, from his premises the goods comprised in the bill; (4) the grantor refuse, without reasonable excuse, to produce to the grantee his last receipts for rent, rates, and taxes; (5) execution has been levied on the grantor's goods under any judgment. **Law on, in '88.** Several important decisions have been given by the Courts of Law during '88 with reference to the Bills of Sale Acts In the case of **Thomas** *v.* **Kelly**, the House of Lords laid it down that a bill of sale, purporting to include property acquired by the grantor after the date of the bill, is altogether void The same court also decided, in the case of **Tailby** *v.* **the Official Receiver**, that the assignment of future book debts in a bill of sale is sufficiently definite, and therefore valid Another very important decision, going to the root of the whole policy of the Bills of Sale Acts is that of **Redhead** *v* **Westwood**, where Mr. Justice Kay reluctantly recognised the validity of an agreement whereby the would-be borrower, instead of giving a bill of sale, sold his furniture outright, and then took it back again from the purchaser on a hire-purchase agreement, thus evading the necessity for registration, and all the formalities of the Bills of Sale Acts.

Billiards. This game each year becomes more popular. **Slate tables** were **first played upon** in this country in 1827. The season of 88 was remarkable for the large breaks made by prominent players. **J. Roberts, jun.**, upholds his position as **champion spot-barred player**, while **W. J. Peall** is generally recognised as the **spot-stroke champion** The following are the **best breaks** made by the players named **W. Cook**, 936 all in (which stood a record for several years), and 462 spot barred; **J Roberts, jun.**, 1,100 all in, 604 spot barred; **W J. Peall**, 2,143 all in (best on record), 322 spot barred; and **W. Mitchell**, 1863 all in, 312 spot barred. In the match for the **spot-stroke championship** (15,000 up) in March, '88, Peall beat Mitchell by 8,247 points, the former making breaks of 1,203, 1,192, 1,498, 1,125, and 2,031. In a **match** against F. White, **Peall's chief break** realised 1,314. **J. Roberts, jun** (spot-barred), playing Peall (limited to 100 spot-strokes), for £1,000, made a break of 514, but lost the match by 2,627. On March 8th and 9th, **Peall**, playing **F. White**, compiled a break of 1,547, and the latter made 1,054 (spot allowed).—**J. G. Sala** is **champion of Scotland**, and on March 20th, in a contest against **J. Bennett**, he scored 1,012 in one break. **Sala** also claims the "**screw-back**" **record**, with 186 spots (previous best, 184, by Peall).—An **American Tournament** at the **London Aquarium** in May (400 up) was won by **F Brereton** (received 75), securing six games. **Mr. W. D. Courtney** won the **National Amateur Championship** (Southern Division), played in **London**; and **Mr. H. A. O. Lonsdale** was successful in the **Northern Amateur Championship**, decided at **Manchester**. **R. Shackleford** is **champion bagatelle player**. On Nov 18th, in a match of 10,000 up, spot-barred, W. J. Peall defeated J. North by 2,914 points.

Bimetallism is a term currently employed for denoting a **Double Standard of Value**. The standard of a country is said to be bimetallic when two metals can be used indiscriminately as legal tender for the payment of debts up to any amount, the ratio of value between these two metals being arbitrarily fixed by law. Thus, in **France** the ratio of value between gold and silver is fixed at 1 to 15½, in weight, that is to say, a debtor may offer his creditor either one ounce or one pound, as the case may be, in gold, or 15½ ounces or 15½ pounds in silver. The **essence of bimetallism** is, **firstly**, that the ratio of value between the two metals selected as standards is fixed by law; **secondly**, that the mints of the country are open for the coinage of both metals to any extent required by the public; and **thirdly**, that either metal can be used by a debtor in discharge of liabilities, however great. As a matter of fact, however, the only two metals that have been selected for the purpose of establishing a double standard have been gold and silver In **England** gold and silver circulate together, and are interchangeable at a fixed rate, but silver is legal tender up to only forty shillings, and the coinage of the metal is limited by the mint. Gold, on the other hand, can be coined to any extent, and can be offered in payment for all debts. England, therefore, is a gold monometallic country, silver being used solely as token currency. In **India**, and in **Mexico**, silver alone is entitled to unlimited coinage, gold in those countries is merely merchandise. In **China**, silver is not coined, but it has monetary power, and circulates by weight in ingots. Silver-monometallism, therefore, prevails in the three last-named countries In **France**, in **Germany**, and in the **United States**, gold is at the present moment entitled to unlimited coinage; silver is wholly treated as merchandise. There is, however, in each of these three countries an enormous mass of silver coins, the legal tender of which is not limited to a certain amount This may be styled partial bimetallism Each of these countries had originally adopted either silver monometallism or bimetallism, but circumstances had compelled them to cease the free coinage of silver; hence [illegible]

The **Royal Commission** appointed in the autumn of '86 has recently issued its **Report**, which as most people expected, leaves matters very much where they were before. The Commission is unable to agree as to what course should be followed by the Government with reference to the proposed formation of a Bimetallic International Union Of the twelve **Commissioners, six** consider any alteration of the present standard as "a leap in the dark," and advise that nothing should be done; whilst the **other six** are in favour of Bimetallism, and recommend that negotiations with other Powers should be at once commenced. The six **members** who take the **monometallic** view are: Lord Herschell, the Hon. C. W. Fremantle (Deputy-Master of the Mint), Sir John Lubbock, M P., Sir T. H. Farrer (of the Board of Trade), Mr. J. W. Birch (formerly Governor of the Bank of England), and Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P. The opposing six **members** who **support bimetallism** are —Sir Louis Mallet, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. D. Barbour (representing the Indian Government), Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, M.P. (of Manchester), and Mr. Samuel Montague, M.P. (see CURRENCY, ROYAL COMMISSION ON).

Biology. For detailed description of B. see ed. '86. **Consult** leading text-books on Botany

and Zoology; and for practical work Huxley and Martin's "Biology, Sedgwick's "Elementary Text Book of Zoology, Aveling's "General Biology," G B Howes' "Atlas of Elementary Biology" For larger generalisations Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Biology"

Birds, Migration of See ed '87, and consult annual "Report on Migration' (*Simpkin & Co*)

Birkbeck Institution, The, was founded by Dr. Birkbeck in 1823, as a mechanics literary and scientific institute The foundation stone of the present building, Bream s Buildings, W C, was laid by the Duke of Albany in 1883, and the building subsequently opened formally by the Prince of Wales

Birmingham and Bristol Ship Canal This is a modification of a scheme of some antiquity, the present idea being to open up a waterway between the Midland metropolis and the Bristol Channel for vessels of 200 tons A committee was appointed in 1886 to see what could be done in the matter, and in Jan '87 they decided to approach the Sharpness New Docks Co and Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Co, with a view to obtaining their general approval and support On April 27th the *Times* published an interesting article on the subject under the heading "**From the Midlands to the Sea**," wherein the "long felt want of some such outlet for the heavy goods of the Black Country was set forth (For details as to comparative costs of carriage of ironware, timber, grain, etc, and engineering difficulties and proposals, etc, see ed 88) The project was well pushed during 88 In March it was reported that the **Birmingham Town Council** had appointed a committee to apply to Parliament, either to insert clauses in the **Railway Rates Bill**, then under consideration, or to introduce a separate measure authorising the formation of canal trusts, etc A deputation waited on the President of the **Board of Trade** on May 15th, to urge the desirability of improving canal communication between the Midland counties and London, Hull Liverpool, and other ports The whole of the coal and iron industries of Staffordshire were represented, besides one or two corporations, and the associated Chambers of Commerce In the end, Sir M Hicks Beach said he appreciated the importance of the position, but he was afraid of legislation that might encourage corporations to speculate

Birmingham and Trent Canal A new scheme is now under consideration viz, to connect **Birmingham** with the **river Trent** by means of a short canal 80 ft wide, and to widen and dredge that river to the point at which the Lower Trent navigation commences, the traffic to be carried on by **fleets of barges** drawn by tugs. It is stated that the Marquis of Anglesey has navigation rights for 20 miles over a stretch of the Trent, with free access to the German Ocean, and that his lordship is willing to make over these rights to a new company In effect the scheme would give Birmingham a waterway 7 ft. to 8 ft. deep, and 80 ft wide at least, to the North Sea. It is estimated that, at the rate of 8s. per ton, the new company would be able to convey goods to and from the estuary (170 miles) in twenty-four hours, the saving of carriage rates being very great. In the second week in June '88 the Birmingham manufacturers held a meeting, and passed a resolution calling upon the Government to inquire into the canal system without delay, with a view to its acquirement by the State. It was further suggested that a main through canal route, between the Thames and the Mersey, the Severn and the Trent, would be the most efficient means of promoting the commercial interests of the country in this matter, and such a scheme was recommended

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises a grammar school for boys, a grammar school for girls, a high school for boys and a high school for girls **Founded** 1552, reorganised 1878, income, £25,000 Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls The boys number over 1,000 **Headmaster**, Rev A R Vardeir, M A

Birmingham Liberal Association See NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION

Births The following list gives the principal births which have taken place from **Jan. 1st to Nov 27th, '88**

Acland, *v* of Capt W A Dyke, R N, *s* (May 16)
Acland, *w* of Capt F L D, late Roy Art, *d* (June 14)
Adaway, Lady Anne, *d* (Sept 1)
Addison, *t* of the Mayor of Portsmouth, *s* (June 15)
Adelmannsefelden Countess Rudolf Adelmann von (*nee* von Zeppelin), *d* (Aug 12)
Astley, Lady Florence, *s* (March 3)
Austria, Archduchess Maria Theresa, *w.* of Archduke Charles Stephen of, *d* (Jan 2)
Baillie, *t* of Lt Col C D, *s* (June 25)
Bellet, Baroness Roissard de, *s* and heir (Feb 18)
Bentinck, Countess, *s* (June 21)
Berry, *a* of Sir Graham, *d* (Jan 26)
Bertie Hon Mrs George, *d* (April 29)
Bertie, Lady Caroline, *s* (Aug 12)
Bevan, Hon Mrs D A, *d* (June 9)
Birkett, *w* of Daniel Maule, M A, *d* (Feb 4)
Bosanquet, *a* of F A, Q C, *d* (June 16)
Bridgeman, Hon Mrs Francis, *s* (July 25)
Bridges, Lady Grace, *d* (March 16)
Brodie Lady, *s* (March 6)
Brodrick, Lady Hilda, *s* (Feb 21)
Burke, *w* of H Farnham, F S A, *d* (Feb 17)
Butley-Massey, *a* of Lt Col Hon L, *d* (May 29)
Buxton, *w* of Sydney, *d* (April 17)
Calthrop, *w* of John Clayton, *s* (posthumous) (April 11)
Cameron, *a* of Edward John, President of the Virgin Islands, *s* (Jan 10)
Campbell, *t* of Capt Sir Guy, Bart, 60th Rifles, *d* (March 18)
Caraiti, Princess (*nee* d Ehrenhoff), *s* (April 23)
Carpenter, *a* of Arthur B, M B, of Wykeham House, Bedford Park, Croydon, *d* (June 10)
Castlerosse, Viscountess, *d* (Jan 1)
Chalmers, *w* of Sir David Patrick, Chief Justice British Guiana, *s* (July 1)
Champneys, Mrs Basil, *d* (March 6)
Churchill, Lady, of a *s*, who survived only a few hours (Jan 18)
Clarke, *w* of Lt Col Courtney, *d* (June 21)
Clinton, Lady, *s* (July 1)
Cloncurry, Lady, *d* (March 28)
Coleridge, *w* of Hon Stephen, *s* (Feb 17)
Crespigny, Lady Champion de, *s* (June 14)
Cross, *a* Hon William Henry, *d* (Aug 1)
Curtis, Lady, *d* (April 14)
Dalrymple, Viscountess, *d* (Feb. 23)
Daunt, *w* of Maj -Gen. W., C.B, *d* (March 8)
Deane, *w.* of Prebendary, *d.* (May 4)
Denmark, Princess Valdemar of, *s.* (Aug. 13)
Digby, Lady Emily, *d.* (July 11)
Douglas, *w.* of A. Akers, *d.* (Feb. 25)

Drummond, Lady Katherine, *d* (July 8)
Drysdale, *w* of Dr. Alfred *s* (March 1)
Durst, *w* of Canon, *s* (July 23)
Ebrington, Viscountess, *s* (June 14)
Echlin, *w* of Comm Frederic, R N, *d* (Feb 21)
Eden, Lady, *s* (Oct 6)
Elgin, Countess of, *s* (June 11)
Elliott, of Sir Charles Alfred, K C S I, *s* (July 27)
Elphinstone of Maj Gen Sir Howard, *d* (May 27)
Falkland, Viscountess, *d* (Sept 29)
Farren, *w* of Gen, C B, *s* (Aug 5)
Fildes, *w* of Luke, R A *s* (April 13)
Firth, *w* of J F B, M P, *s* (June 20)
Fraser, *w* of Maj Gen G W, B S Corps, *s* (May 22)
Freyne, Lady de, *s* (Sept 6)
Gainsborough, Countess of, *s* (April 10)
Garnier, *w* of Commander Keppel, R N, *d* (March 22)
Germany, Empress Augusta Victoria, *s* (July 28)
Giffard, *w* of George A, Commander R N, H M S *Wanderer*, *d* (Feb 11)
Gladstone Mrs S E, daughter in law of the ex Premier, *s* (Oct 28)
Glyn, Lady Mary, *d* (Feb 22)
Goldsworthy, *a* of Maj Gen, *d* (March 4)
Gordon, *w* of Major J M, Dep Assist Adj and Quarterm Gen Natal, *d* (Jan 10)
Graham, *w* of Commander Walter H B, R N, H M S *Ready*, *d* (Feb 13)
Graham, Lady Margaret, *s* (April 8)
Granby, Marchioness of, *d* (April 24)
Greece, Queen of, *s* (Aug 10), at Russian Imperial Castle, Pavlovsk
Greene, Lady Lily, *s* (June 8)
Grenfell, Mrs W H Taplow Court, *s* (Mar 30)
Grosvenor, Hon Algernon, *v* of, *d* (Sept 5)
Guise, Lady, *s* (Sept 18)
Hales, *w* of Maj Gen Arthur late Col commanding 1st Batt Roy Inniskilling Fusiliers, *d* (June 30)
Hamilton, Lady Victoria, *d* (March 26)
Hammond, *w* of Lt Col A G, V C, *d* (June 7)
Hardcastle, *w* of Frank, M P, *d* (March 12)
Head, *w* of Sir R G, Bart, *s* (June 2)
Henderson, *w* of J Dalgety, *s* (Feb 3)
Hoare, *w* of Charles R Gurney, *d* (Feb 13)
Holmes, *w* of Rt Hon Justice, *s* (July 24)
Hornsby, *w* of Lt Col R A, *d* (March 5)
Hozier, Lady Blanche, *s* and *d* (April 2)
Hubbard, *w* of Hon Egerton, M P, *s* (July 1)
Hughes, *w* of Prof T McKenny, *s* (June 16)
Humboldt, *w* of Baron H P von, Assessor to the German Consulate General, *s* (April 30)
Hutton, *w* of Lt Col Fitzmaurice, *s* (July 7)
Inchiquin, Lady, *d* (March 4)
Kemble, *w* of Com Horatio F R N, *s* (Feb 13)
Key, Lady Cooper, *s* (posthumous) (June 19)
King, *w* of Lt Col C Cooper, *s* (July 19)
Knollys, Lady, *d* (Feb 6)
Leach, *w* of Col Edward Pemberton, V C, C B, Roy Eng, *d* (June 30)
Leinster, Duchess of, *s* (Sept 21)
Leitrim, Countess of, *d* March 22)
Lewisham, Viscountess, *s* (March 14)
Lighton, *w* of Sir Robert, Bart, *d* (Aug 24)
Limerick, Countess of, *s* (Oct 16)
Little, Lady Guendolen, *d* (Sept 3)
Lowe, Lady Lucy Drury, *s* (Oct 22)
Lubbock, Lady, *s* (June 10)
Macartney, Lady, *s* (July 13)
Maitland, *w* of Maj-Gen E., C B, R A, *s* (May 11)
Mather-Jackson, *w*. of Sir H, Bart, *d* (May 31)
Maxwell, *w* of Sir William F, of Cardoness, *d* (May 30)
McLeod, *w* of Maj Gen Sir John, *s* (Aug 26)
Mills, Hon Mrs Charles, *s* (April 2)
Monck, Lady Edith, *s* (Nov 3)
Monson, Lady, *w* of Hon Sir Edmund Monson, K C M G, H M Min at Athens, *s* (Oct 28)
Montpensier, Infanta Eulalia, *w* Prince Antonio, *s* of the Duc de, *s* (Nov 5)
Moreton *w* of Lt Col Macdonald, *s* (July 18)
Morgan, *a* of Rev Henry Arthur, Master of Jesus Coll, Camb, *d* (March 30)
Mostyn, *w* of Rev and Hon H W, *d* (Mar 5)
Naish, *w* of Lord Justice, *d* (June 19)
Newark, Viscountess, *s* (July 25)
Newdigate, *a* of Maj Gen H R L, C B, *d* (June 17)
Norman, *a* of J E, solicitor, Nottingham, two *d*'s and a *s* (March 7)
Northcote, *a* of Hon and Rev A I, *d* (Apl 29)
Picenardi Countess Albertoni, *s* (May 7)
Pigott, *v* of Commander, H M S *Cruiser*, *d* (Feb 28)
Pitt Lewis, *a* of George Q C, M P, *s* (Apl 28)
Ponsonby, Mrs Edward, *d* (June 15)
Powerscourt, Viscountess, *d* (Jan 13)
Prideaux-Brune, Hon Mrs Chas, *d* (Oct 16)
Rashleigh, Lady Edith, *d* (May 13)
Ricci, *w* of James Herman de, *s* (April 14)
Robartes, Lady, *d* (Nov 21)
Roberts, Hon Mrs Page, *d* (July 19)
Robinson, Lady *s* (July 13)
Rodney, Hon Mrs, *d* (Sept 25)
Roland Hon Mrs Leslie Melville, *d* (Aug 7)
St Davids *a* of Bishop of, *d* (July 4)
St John, *w* of Frederick R, H M Envoy Ext and Min Plenip to Servia, *s* (March 26)
Salomons, Lady, *d* (Oct 31)
Saltoun, Lady, *s* (Sept 7)
Sassoon, *a* Joseph S, *s* (March 11)
Selwyn, *w* of Rev L C, M A, Headmaster of Uppingham, *s* (Feb 25)
Sharpin, *w* of Archdeacon, *d* (May 1)
Sladen, Lady Sarah, *s* (May 28)
Smith *w* of Maj Gen Percy, R E, *d* July 20)
Smyth Pigott, *w* of Cecil, *d* (April 28)
Spartali, *a* of Demetrius and *d* (July 10)
Stacpoole, Marchioness de, *s* (Sept 29)
Stafford, Marchioness of, *s* (Aug 29)
Stewart, Lady Mary, *s* (March 29)
Stewart, *a* of Lt Col Harry H A, *s* (Feb 25)
Strutt, Hon Mrs Edward, *d* (March 25)
Thomas, Lady Isabelle, *s* (Aug 24)
Thompson, *w* of Lt Col Royal Scots, *s* (Jan 19)
Torpichen (April 20)
Trafford, Hon Mrs E S, *s* (March 18)
Turnor, Lady Henrietta, *s* (April 8)
Tweeddale, Marchioness of, *s* (Nov 2)
Vane, Lady Catherine, *s* (Oct 28)
Vernon, Lady, *s* (Sept 28)
Vivian, Lady Jane, *d* (July 18)
Waldstein, Countess, *w* of Col M. D Fieherne, *d* (July 7)
Walker, *w* of Prof Hugh, *d* (Jan 28)
Walker, *w* of Maj Gen Forestier, C B, C M G *s* (April 14)
Westernagen, *w* of General von, *d* (May 8)
Westminster, Duchess of, *d* (Feb 5)
Willis, *w* of E Cooper, Q C, *d* (March 2)
Wodehouse, Lady, *d* (June 16)
Wolmer, Viscountess, *d* of the Prime Minister, *s* (Sept 26)
Wontner, Blanchard, *w* of, (April 21)
Wrightson, *w* of Prof, *s* (March 1)
Wykeham-Musgrave, *w*. of W. A., of Thame Park, *s*. (April 27)

Bishop See CHURCH OF ENGLAND and DIOCESE

Bishop of London's Fund, The Instituted (1863) for a term of ten years, as a means of helping to provide for the spiritual wants of London and its suburbs In the ten years ending Dec 31st, 1873, from the foundation of the fund, £467,909 was subscribed, and it was determined, at the commencement of 1874, that the fund should be continued as a permanent diocesan institution for the following objects —(1) Missionary clergy to work under the bishop's control, and to be confined in their work to particular parishes, (2) Scripture readers, mission women, and other lay workers, (3) The housing of the clergy, (4) Mission and school buildings, (5) In special cases assistance towards endowment, (6) Church building, and (7) Generally such other objects as it may be found desirable to promote from time to time It is estimated that some £50,000 per annum will be wanted to meet the current annual needs of the diocese **Offices**, 46a, Pall Mall, S W. **President**, the Lord Bishop of London, **Hon Secs**, Messrs F Thornton and John E Nelson **Clerical Sec**, Rev H Kirk, M A

Bishops, Terms relating to Bishopping, a term sometimes applied to Confirmation **Bishop's Charge**, the instructions of a bishop to the clergy and laity at his Visitation (*v infra*) **Bishop's Court** is held in the cathedral of each diocese, and dispenses the canon law The **Bishop's Chancellor** is the judge In large dioceses Consistory Courts are held by the Bishop s commissaries **Bishop's Pastoral**, a letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and laity of his diocese on some special occasion **Bishop's Ring**, worn by all bishops, signifies his spiritual marriage to his see **Bishop s Visitation**, the summons to meet their bishop issued to his clergy and laity (The canonical age for the consecration of a bishop is thirty years)

Bismarck Archipelago A group situated north of eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ire land, and New Hanover Area 18,150 sq m, pop 188,000 They are mountainous but fertile, inhabitants intractably savage, and are a German possession See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Bismarck Schönhausen, Count Herbert von, son of Prince Bismarck, b at Berlin Dec 28th, 1849 Is a major in the German army, has served the German empire in various diplo matic capacities, and was embassy secretary in London, and minister at the Hague He sits in the Reichstag as one of the members for Schleswig Holstein, and is the head of the **German Foreign Office**. Created a Privy Councillor with the title of Excellency Visited England during '88 In October Count H B received from the Emperor of Austria the high distinction of the **Grand Cross of the Leopold Order**, and M Tisza (*q v*) gave a dinner in his honour on the occasion of the Emperor William s visit to Austria Hungary

Bismarck-Schönhausen, Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince; created Count September 16th, '65, and Prince (Fürst) von Bismarck, March '71, the most powerful statesman of Europe in modern times, b of an old noble family of the "Mark" (Brandenburg) at Schönhausen, April 1st, 1815 He led a somewhat tempestuous youth, in the course of which he studied and fought duels at the universities of Göttingen and Greifswald, spent some time in the army, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman, managing the family estates and discharging the office of inspector of dykes. Brought up in the political faith of the **Junkers**, or Prussian Tory squirearchy, he became (46) a member of the Provincial Diet of Saxony, and of the Prussian Diet, in which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defence of the old monarchical party. During the revolutionary period of 1848 the services he rendered in the public debates to the Conservative cause so impressed the Prussian Ministry that he suddenly found a diplomatic career opened to him The representation of Prussia in the Diet of the old German Bund at Frankfort falling vacant, the Premier introduced Herr von Bismarck to the King, who, not without misgiving, appointed him to that important post Here he remained for several years, discharging the arduous duties of his office with an ability which won for him the admiration of the Prussian court The remarkable series of private despatches which he addressed to the Prussian Premier, and which have recently been given to the world, are models of diplomatic skill and statecraft Austria was then all powerful in the German Bund, and, supported by nearly all the other German states, had systematically prevented Prussia from exercising that influence in the counsels of the Confederation to which, from her position as by far the greatest of the purely German states, she was justly entitled From the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight The successful audacity with which he checkmated Austrian intrigue at Frankfort was the source of constant irritation at Vienna, and naturally tended to produce some estrangement between the Austrian and Prussian courts Herr von Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St Petersburg (59-62) In May 62 he was promoted to the then most difficult and important post in the diplomatic service—that of Prussian ambassador at Paris, where Napoleon III was then in the plenitude of his power Five months later he was summoned to Berlin, and made First Minister of the Prussian Crown The first ten years after Herr von Bismarck assumed power are amongst the most remarkable in modern European history Within that brief period he had humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire, and created the new German empire He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembering Denmark and France He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes, and succeeded in placing Germany, which had previously been the weakest and least respected of the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe. His first task as Minister President was however, one from which a statesman of less resolution and of less firm belief in the rights of the Crown, might well have recoiled The Chamber of Deputies had refused to pass the military budget, as it demanded increased grants, which were required to carry out the reorganisation of the army in accordance with the ideas of the King The House uniformly refused these supplies, and for several sessions heated debates and violent scenes, in which the Minister President and the Liberal leaders were the principal antagonists, were of constant occurrence. In spite of the rejection of

the budget by the Chamber the Government spent the money, and the House threatened Von Bismarck with impeachment for violating the Constitution In the midst of this quarrel a **Congress** of all the **Princes of Germany** was invited to meet at Frankfort to reorganise the German Bund, but the King of Prussia, by advice of his minister, refused to appear, and the project, although discussed and approved by five-sixths of the German sovereigns, came to nothing The German Bund having, at Herr von Bismarck's instigation, resolved to invade the Elbe duchies in support of the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg, Austria, Prussia and Saxony, were intrusted with the execution of the task, and a war broke out in 1864 with Denmark, resulting in the loss to her of the duchies of Schleswig Holstein and Lauenburg Instead of giving them up to the Duke, Von Bismarck, now **created Count**, determined, if possible, to annex them to Prussia The Austrian and Saxon troops were recalled and the quarrel eventually led (in 66) to a **war between Prussia and Austria**, who was joined by Bavaria, Hanover, Hesse Cassel Hesse Darmstadt, and Nassau The arms of Prussia were victorious Austria suffered a crushing defeat at Sadowa (Königgrätz), in Bohemia Hanover and the South German states were likewise vanquished, and the war, which was over in seven weeks, led to the treaty of Nikolsburg, by which Austria was permanently excluded from the German Bund, and Hanover, Nassau, Hesse Cassel, and Frankfort, as well as Schleswig Holstein and Lauenburg were annexed to Prussia, and the North German Confederation, with Prussia at its head, was established in place of the old Bund, while with the South German states an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded, giving the King of Prussia supreme command of all their troops in time of war Of the **North German Bund** Count von Bismarck was created **Chancellor**, and **President of the Federal Council** In addition to these successes in consideration of which the Prussian House of Deputies passed a bill of indemnity, forgiving his former breaches of the Constitution, Count von Bismarck obtained great popularity for creating a representative branch of the new Federal Government, on the basis of manhood suffrage The Diet, which first assembled in 1867, consisted of delegates representing a nation of 29,000,000 Germans Napoleon III, jealous of the growing power of Prussia, attempted to obtain some compensation for France by the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which Holland had consented to cede to him But in this scheme the French Emperor was thwarted, chiefly by the energetic attitude of Count von Bismarck, and in the end the Duchy was declared neutral territory, and the fortifications of the capital were demolished In 1868 Count von Bismarck withdrew for some months from active public life, but he was in power again before the end of the year Already for some time the biography of Count von Bismarck had practically been the history of his country, and, great as were the events through which he had conducted Germany, he was destined to lead her shortly through greater events still notably by the **defeat of the French in 1870**, the dispute growing out of the offer of the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The King of Prussia, as the head of the family, had consented to his acceptance of the honour, afterwards revoked After a campaign consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count von Moltke (*q v*), King William was able, through his Chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant Of the events in Prince Bismarck's life subsequent to the Franco German war, it may be mentioned that he presided at the **Congress of Berlin** (78), the **Berlin Conference** (1880), and the **Congo or Colonial Conference** (1884) In his domestic legislation Prince Bismarck has been far less fortunate than in his diplomatic negotiations In his economical policy, after beginning as a Free Trader he has become a Protectionist He first largely reduced the customs tariff, and ten years later imposed heavier duties than ever While he thus alienated the Liberals, his **May Laws**, interfering to an unwise extent with the religious liberty of the Catholic priesthood, led to a long and bitter struggle with the Roman Church and made all its adherents his bitter enemies Equally unfortunate was his policy with regard to the **Social Democrats**, his Draconic measures against whom have produced the profoundest discontent among the working classes of the large cities The measures he has sanctioned against the Polish settlers in the eastern provinces of Prussia, formerly belonging to Poland, savour of harshness In the course of his career Prince Bismarck has given utterance to expressions which have since become familiar in every civilised tongue In the heat of the controversy with the Catholics he once said, "We shall never go to Canossa, but, like the Emperor Henry IV to Pope Hildebrand (Gregory VII, the Great), he has since found it expedient to send an ambassador to the Vatican (Feb 86), and to repeal the harshest portion of the May Laws He had previously (Dec 31st, 85) received the decoration of the Order of Christ from the Pope Prince Bismarck is often called the man of "iron and blood," because in one of the first speeches he delivered as Minister President (in 62) he said that "it was not by speeches and majority votes that the great questions of the time would be settled, but by *iron and blood* The Danish, the Austro German and the Franco German wars form a significant commentary on this expression Other phrases attributed to him are that "Might goes before Right, the definition of a journalist as "a man who has failed in his profession in life," and many others Prince Bismarck's name was, two years ago, very prominently before the public mind in connection with the **Triple Alliance** between Germany, Austria, and Italy, which is understood to be directed against a possible alliance between Russia and France against the German Powers It is believed that the terms of the Triple Alliance were arranged at a personal interview between Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispi in October, 87, and embrace among other things the invasion of France by Italy in certain eventualities Subsequently Europe was profoundly moved by the official statement in a Berlin paper that during an interview between Prince Bismarck and the Tzar, on the latter's return from Copenhagen to St Petersburg, the German Chancellor informed His Majesty that he had been the dupe of some Orleans clique, who had forged a diplomatic correspondence and forwarded it to the Tzar, the object of which was to show that Prince

Bismarck was intriguing against Russia in Bulgaria Since the death of the Emperor William I. in March, '88, Prince Bismarck has repeatedly sought to conciliate **Russia** During the brief reign of the Emperor Frederick he successfully opposed the contemplated **matrimonial alliance** between the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Emperor, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg, late Prince of Bulgaria, on the ground that it would be objectionable to the Tzar, though it was understood that both the Emperor and Empress Frederick personally approved of the match It was doubtless on the advice of Prince Bismarck that the present Emperor, immediately after his succession, arranged an interview with the Tzar at Peterhof A few weeks later, viz, in August, an **interview** took place between the Chancellor and **Signor Crispi**, the Italian Premier This interview following immediately upon the dispute between Italy and France over the Massowah question gave rise to much speculation, it being generally believed that the object of it was to strengthen the Triple Alliance, and especially to emphasise the understanding between Germany and Italy, in view of a possible rupture of either of those Powers with France The general aim of Prince Bismarck's overtures to Russia, and his policy with regard to the Triple Alliance, is evidently to effect the isolation of France The publication of the late **Emperor Frederick's Diary** in September last put a new light upon some of the Imperial transactions in which Prince Bismarck has been engaged Much sensation was created both in Germany and elsewhere by the revelation of the diary respecting the authorship of the idea of German Unity The late Emperor claimed to have proposed this policy, and to have experienced great difficulty in persuading Prince Bismarck of its practicability (see FREDERICK, EMPEROR) The degree of D D has recently (Nov) been conferred on Prince B by the University of Geissen Two attempts have been made on the Chancellor's life the first by a lunatic named Blind, on May 7th, '66, at Berlin, and the second on July 13th, '74, by Kullmann, at Kissingen Of the extensive **literature on Prince Bismarck** the chief original sources in German are Poschinger's edition of Prince Bismarck's Frankfort Letters and Despatches, his Correspondence, by Köppen, his Political Life and Labours, and his Speeches, by Hahn, his Biography, by Hezekiel, and the works of M Busch entitled "Bismarck and his People" There is an excellent English work, "Prince Bismarck," by Mr Charles Lowe

Bissao and Casamanza Portuguese stations on west coast of Africa, between **Gambia** and **Sierra Leone** Area 26 sq m, pop 9,282 The island of Bissao was the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Black, William, novelist, b at Glasgow 1841 Commenced his career as a journalist, and was successively connected with the London *Morning Star* (acting as special correspondent during the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866), and the *Daily News* (of which he was assistant editor) He is the author of "**A Daughter of Heth**," "A Princess of Thule," "Madcap Violet," "**Adventures of a House Boat**," and ('88) "**In Far Lochaber**," for *Harper's* [illegible] *ine (q.v.)*.

New Railway Bridge. This new bridge and the new station, St. Paul's, in Queen Victoria Street, were opened for public use without ceremony May 10th, 1886. The London, Chatham, & Dover Railway Company have therefore now four City stations—Holborn Viaduct, Snow Hill, Ludgate Hill, and St Paul's—served by seven lines over the new and four over the old bridges For description of the new bridge see ed 87

Blackie, John Stuart, b at Glasgow, 1809, son of a banker at Aberdeen, appointed Professor of Humanity at Marischal College, Aberdeen (1842), and Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh (1851) Author of a number of poems and prose works, of which the most popular, perhaps, is "**Self Culture**" An unconventional style, with ready wit, characterise the Professor both as a lecturer and a writer He retired from his professorial duties in 1882 His latest work is a "**Life of Burns**" published in Feb '88

Black Letter Saints Days. See COMMEMORATION, DAYS OF

Black Mountain War See BURMAH

Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of the An officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown, who assists at the introduction of peers, has charge of the arrangements for the maintenance of order below the bar, near the Throne, and in the strangers gallery, and who summons the Commons whenever their attendance is required in the House of Peers When he, or his deputy, the Yeoman Usher, performs the last mentioned duty, he knocks thrice at the door of the House of Commons with his rod of office, and on being announced and admitted, "commands" the immediate attendance of the honourable House, if Her Majesty is personally present in the House of Peers, but only 'desires' their immediate attendance if they are to wait upon the Lords Commissioners The present holder of the office is **Admiral Hon Sir J R Drummond**, G C B

Black Sea Conference, The, was a Conference of the European Powers called to meet in London in January 1871, in consequence of a declaration by Russia that she "denounced" her contract in the Treaty of Paris 1856, with regard to the navigation of the Black Sea

Black Sea (Port of Novorossisk) The new **harbour works** here are expected to be completed by the end of '88, the total cost being estimated at 3½ millions of roubles The **protection embankment** will be 3,500 feet long, consisting of heavy hewn stones in cement, the length of the mole 2,800 feet, and its height from 16 to 24 feet, while at the end will be a lighthouse A **railway** is to be laid along the mole and the embankment These works in great measure owe their existence to the opening up of the fertile Kuban district

Blackwall Tunnel As far back as 1882, amongst the plans before the Metropolitan Board of Works towards a settlement of the vexed question of providing communication across the Thames below London Bridge, was a tunnel between Blackwall and the vicinity of Greenwich and Woolwich. In 1884 Parliament rejected the scheme, but the pressure of public opinion became so great that, although the Tower Bridge works (which see) had been commenced, in August 1886 the Board determined that another year should not pass without another effort being made to carry out some subway scheme On a vote the Blackwall site was chosen in preference to another at Shadwell which was proposed, and the bill

accordingly lodged for the session of 1887 The Board's bill passed through both Houses of Parliament in the ordinary way during the session of '87, the third reading taking place in the Lords on July 28th The **annual report** of the **Metropolitan Board of Works**, published later in the year, gives an **official description** of the new artery, beginning on the north opposite the East India Docks, and on the south opposite the Greenwich workhouse, the land ways being partly covered and partly open Towards the end of the year (Nov 16th) it was stated that the Metropolitan Board of Works intended next session to apply for a bill empowering them to construct a **new tunnel** instead of the one authorised by the Act of 87 It was contemplated to make the tunnel more to the west In the House of Commons, Feb 21st, **88** in reply to Mr Boord, Mr Patton Egerton, on behalf of the **Metropolitan Board of Works**, stated that **negotiations** had been **commenced** with the owners and occupiers of property, and the work would be begun shortly Again it was stated in the House of Commons on June 15th that the Metropolitan Board would be ready to enter into the first contract as soon as the question of rehousing the artisans displaced on the north approach had been decided by the Home Secretary The general plans had to be approved, but the first tunnel could be made in a year after commencement The Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords and passed on June 21st, and received the royal assent on June 28th

"**Blackwood's Magazine** (2s 6d) founded 1817 Conservative in politics, it includes in its pages original articles and reviews on the social and political questions of the day, notices of travels, biographies and subjects of general interest, with a serial novel Amongst the contributors to its pages have been Prof Wilson (Christopher North), De Quincey, Lord Lytton, George Eliot and other distinguished writers **Offices** 45, George St, Edinburgh

Blaine, James Gillespie, American statesman, b at West Brownsville, Penn, 30 Educated at Washington Coll, where he graduated with distinction He was for a short time Professor of Mathematics in the Kentucky Military School, but subsequently became **editor** of the *Portland Daily Advertiser* Mr B since his marriage ('53) has resided in Augusta **Maine**, and (58 62) was a prominent **member** of the **legislature** of that State In 62 he was elected to **Congress**, and was **Speaker** of the **House of Representatives** (69 74) In 76, 80, and '84 he was an unsuccessful **Republican candidate** for the **Presidency** On the last occasion Mr B polled 4,845,022 popular votes to 4,910,975 recorded for Mr Cleveland (*q v*), but of the electors votes in the several States he polled only 182 against Mr C s 219 Mr B lost the election through the opposition of a section of his own party known as the "**Mugwumps**" (see AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES) Mr B is the **author** of "**Twenty Years in Congress**" He is a confirmed Protectionist He declined to be nominated for the Presidency last year, but strenuously supported the Republican candidate Mr B, in company with Mr Carnegie (*q v*), made a coaching tour through England and Scotland last summer

Blake, Sir Henry Arthur, K C M G, entered the Royal Irish Constabulary in 59, and was a resident magistrate from '76 to 82, when he was appointed one of the five special resident magistrates to concert and carry out measures for the pacification of Ireland He had executive charge of the E division In 84 he was appointed **Governor of the Bahamas**, and three years later **Governor of Newfoundland**. On the death of Sir Anthony Musgrave, **Governor of Queensland**, in Sept **88** Sir H A Blake was **selected** as his **successor**, his appointment causing much opposition on the part of the colonists It was announced by Lord Knutsford, in the House of Lords (Nov 27th), that Sir H B has requested to be relieved of the appointment

Bland Act See BIMETALLISM, ed 87

Blantyre A mission station in Africa, founded in 1876 under auspices of Established Church of Scotland Situated on high lands between Lake Shirwa and Shire river Is becoming the centre of much independent British settlement and trade Progress rapid Already has longer and better roads than exist in the old Portuguese colonies on the coast Communications by steamers up Zambesi and Shire, and by newly opened overland route to Quillimane See NYASSA, ZAMBESI, etc

Block System See RAILWAY SIGNALLING, ed 88

Bloemfontein Cap **Orange Free State** (*q v*)

"**Blue Books**" are the official reports, papers and documents printed for Government, and laid before the Houses of Parliament They are uniformly stitched up in dark blue paper wrappers **Germany**, white, **France**, yellow, **Italy**, green, **Spain**, red, **Portugal**, white **Consult** article B B *Chambers Encyclopædia* See also PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Movement An unsectarian Mission to promote Christianity and total abstinence, originated by Francis Murphy, in America, where it was known as the "**Murphy Movement**" Introduced into this country by William Noble, and inaugurated in the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch, on Feb 10th, 1878 The title of "Blue Ribbon Army" (the last word of the title was dropped 83), and the "Blue Ribbon badge were adopted, and the work established in the Hoxton Music Hall, where nightly meetings have since been held One million pledge cards were issued during the first three years, and the movement spread throughout the United Kingdom Missions are conducted in all the principal towns Returns show that 80 per cent of converts adhere to the pledge In Scotland and Ireland the movement has been successfully carried on, and it has been extended to the Continent and the Colonies with satisfactory results **President**, Mr W I Palmer, J P, of Reading **Organ**, *Gospel Temperance Monthly* **Offices**, 134, Hoxton Street, N, **Gen Sec**, J T Rae

Blum Pasha, C B Austrian subject, was a banker's clerk, and subsequently manager of the Austro Egyptian Bank at Alexandria, became Secretary to Ismail Pasha Muffetish **Egyptian Minister of Finance** '73-76, and subsequently **Secretary of Finance** 76 78 On the fall of the European ministry under Ismail's *coup d etat* in '78, he followed Sir Rivers Wilson out of office On the accession of Tewfik he was named Under Secretary of State for Finance, which office he has since held Invariably courteous under all circumstances, perfectly upright and omnivorous of work, he is one of the most valuable officials of the Egyptian Government.

Blumenthal, Lieutenant-General Leonard von. A great strategist; b 1810 at Schwedt-on-the-Oder. He studied at the Military Academies of Culm and Berlin Was successively appointed Second Lieutenant in the Guard (Fusilier Guards) 1827; Adjutant to Landwehr (1837); Premier Lieutenant of the General Staff (Topographical Division) 1846, and Captain of the General Staff 1849 He was made Chief of the Staff of the Army in Schleswig-Holstein in recompense for his services in that war (1849); Major in the Grand General Staff (1853); Chief of the General Staff of the Mobile Army Corps against Denmark (1863), Major General (1864), Chief of the General Staff of the second army, which invaded Bohemia (1866), **Chief of the General Staff** (1870), a post he has since held, and **Field Marshal** (1888)

Blunt, Wilfred Scawen, b at Crabbett Park, Crawley, '40 Educated at Stoneyhurst and St Mary's College, Oscott, his mother, the daughter of an English clergyman, having adopted the Roman Catholic faith under the influence of Cardinal Manning Attache to the British Embassies at various European Courts (58 69) Married (69) Lady Anne Isabella Noel, daughter of the Earl of Lovelace Quitting the diplomatic service, he went on a series of adventurous travels through Spain and Algeria, Egypt, the Holy Land, Mesopotamia, and the Syrian Desert These adventures are recorded Lady Anne Blunt's "**Bedouins of the Euphrates**" Subsequently visited Arabia, and published "**The Future of Islam** Mr B again visited Egypt, when he championed the cause of **Arabi** On his return to England Mr B stood as Conservative Home Ruler for N Camberwell ('85), when he was defeated by Mr Strong He has since engaged in the **Irish Nationalist movement** Having taken part in the prohibited meeting at **Woodford**, held in connection with the Plan of Campaign, Mr B was sentenced to two months imprisonment, the sentence being confirmed on appeal He was the unsuccessful Radical **Candidate** for **Deptford**, when a vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr Evelyn Mr B, beside his other works, is the author of "**Sonnets and Songs**," and "**The Love Sonnets of Proteus**"

"Board of Trade Journal." A journal issued about the middle of every calendar month, under the authority of the President of the Board of Trade It **contains** Board of Trade notices, and extracts and translations from the official documents of the Home, Colonial and Foreign Governments, relating to changes in Customs tariffs, the operation of commercial treaties, fluctuations of trade and industry in various parts of the world, and other valuable information of importance to merchants, shippers and manufacturers It can be had in **London** of Messrs Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, etc, in **Edinburgh** of A. & C Black, and in **Dublin** of A Thom & Co., Ld, Abbey Street The first number was issued in August '86 Price 6*d*

Board of Trade Returns. See TRADE, 8

Boat Race, Oxford and Cambridge. See AQUATICS, '88

Boehm, Joseph Edgar, R A, sculptor, of Hungarian extraction, and was b in Vienna (1834) Has resided in England since 1862 Was elected R A (1882). Executed a **colossal statue** of the **Queen** (1867), and has produced among other works recumbent statues of the late Princess Alice and her daughter, and of the late Prince Imperial. Executed the **statue** of **Lord Beaconsfield** for **Westminster Abbey**, and has made busts of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Lord Iddesleigh, and Mr. Ruskin Nominated **Sculptor-in-ordinary to the Queen** ('81) Mr. Boehm was the designer of the Queen's effigy on the **Jubilee coinage** Among his latest commissions are an **equestrian statue** of the **Duke of Wellington** for Hyde Park Corner, a **colossal statue** of the **Queen** for Sydney, a recumbent **statue** of **General Gordon** for St Paul's Cathedral, and an **effigy** of the late **Prince Leopold**, in Highland costume, for the Albert Chapel, Windsor In '88 Mr. B has been engaged on a statue of Prince Albert Victor

Boers See BECHUANALAND, ORANGE FREE STATE, TRANSVAAL, SWAZILAND, AMATONGALAND, and ZULULAND, and see ed. '86

Bohn's Libraries. See ed '88

Bokhara A feudatory Central Asian State attached to the Russian province of Turkestan. **Conquered** in 68, it has been rapidly losing all independence since, and the completion of the Transcaspian railway to Samarcand practically places it at Russia's mercy, and incorporates it with the Czar's dominions Is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, possessing 2,000 000 inhabitants, while **Bokhara** (70,000 inhabitants) is the **principal trade centre** of the region The **railway station** of B is situated ten miles from the city, and here the Russians intend to build a "**New Bokhara**," allowing the older city, for political reasons, to fall into decay The **Russian Political Resident**, M. Tcharykoff, will remove to this point in '89, and a Russian garrison will be established there The **Ameer** is allowed to maintain an army of 30,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are being drilled by Russian instructors It is suspected they will shortly be entirely placed under Russian military control **Russian imports** into B in '87 were 16,675,000 roubles, and B's **exports into Russia** 15,040,000 roubles (over three millions sterling together), showing a surplus in Russia's favour of 1,635,000 roubles The yearly **import of green tea**, chiefly from **India**, alone amounts to 288,000 lbs, valued at 6,720,000 roubles (£672,000). Most of the **Caspian steamboat companies** have **agencies** in B, and the trade is rapidly passing into Russian hands

Bolivia Bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil, on the east by Brazil and Paraguay; on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chili, on the west by Chili and the Pacific Ocean Capital **La Paz**, pop 26,000 It is ruled over by a President with a **Congress** of two Chambers, elected by universal suffrage, as was the case with the three preceding Presidents Its **area** is 2,150,000 square kilomètres; and population, 2,000,000 **Revenue** '87-88, $4,000,000 **Expenditure**, $4,300,000 Average value of **imports**, £1,200,000, **exports**, £1,800,000. It has no exterior debts Only one loan was made in London, and has been settled with the shareholders The standing **army** is fixed at 1,500 men, commanded by four Generals and 365 officers This is a very rich country, with great variety of climate It abounds in mines of all kinds of metals, especially copper and silver, its production of the latter named metal takes the third place in the whole world—namely, after the United States and Mexico. It produces potatoes, [illegible] ipes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and it exports [illegible] and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which

offers a wide field to Europeann labourers. For Cabinet, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bolometer, an electrical instrument, invented by Professor P. Langley, for measuring radiant heat. By its aid very interesting experiments have been made into the ultra-red rays of the spectrum (see *Nature*, Nov 3, 1881).

Bombay. See INDIA; and for Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Bonaire. Otherwise **Buen Ayre** (*q.v.*)

Bonapartists. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Bonghi, Ruggiero, distinguished Italian statesman and writer, b. at Naples 1828 He was exiled from his native city for the part he took in the Revolutionary movement of '48. In '49 was appointed **Professor of Philosophy** at **Milan**, and in '64 accepted the chair of Greek literature at Turin. Subsequently accepted the Professorship of Latin at Florence, and that of **Ancient History** at **Rome**. He entered Parliament in '60, and in '74 was appointed **Minister of Public Instruction** He is now the **leader of the Right** (Conservative Party), He is the author of the **Guarantee Laws**, regulating the present position of the Pope He attended the opening of the **Italian Exhibition** in London (*q.v.*), '88, and acted as president of the Room Committee. He has been a frequent contributor to journalistic literature, and is a voluminous **author**. He has translated the Metaphysics of Aristotle, and brought out in '58 an edition of the works of Plato.

Bonheur, Rosa, d. of a talented French artist, was b. at Bordeaux 1822 Her artistic studies were directed by her father, and her first two pictures, "**Chèvres et Moutons**," and "**Les Deux Lapins**," which were exhibited in '41, attracted much attention. In '55 "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne" was hung at the Universal Exposition in Paris, and in the same year she sent the "**Horse Fair**" to the French Exhibition in London, where it was the centre of attraction for the season. In '80 the **Leopold Cross** was bestowed on Mdle. B. by the King of the Belgians, and at the **Siege of Paris** the Crown Prince of Prussia directed that her residence should be left unmolested She exhibited ('69) "A Foraging Party" (last year shown in Mr. McLean's gallery), and "On the Alert" at the Antwerp Academy, having been admitted a **member** of the **Institute of Antwerp** ('68). As a painter of horses, Rosa Bonheur has had few rivals. A fine specimen of her work is hung in the **National Gallery**.

Bonney, Rev. Thomas George, F R S., D. Sc., Camb., LL.D., F.S.A., Fellow and formerly Tutor of St. John's, Cambridge, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of London. He has written a great deal on the Alps, and is President of the Alpine Club; **Past President** of the **Geological Society** and the Mineralogical Society of London; **Hulsean Lecturer** ('84). He has carried on numerous researches in **Petrology**, especially the microscopic structure of rocks. He is a **Lecturer** at the **Royal Institution**, a large contributor to Cassell's "Picturesque Europe," and a constant contributor to the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society and the *Geological Magazine*.

Bonze. Name given to the priests of Buddha in China, Burmah, Japan, etc. They live in monasteries, and are unmarried. There are also female bonzes, who resemble nuns.

"**Book of the Dead.**" See EGYPTOLOGY.

Booth, Edwin, American tragedian, b. near Baltimore, 1833. He was early trained to the stage by his father, who was also a distinguished actor. In '51 he played Richard III. for his father, who was prevented by illness from sustaining the part. Mr. Booth visited England in '61, and again in '81, when with Mr Irving (*q.v.*) he alternately played Othello and Iago As a tragic actor Mr. B. has had few rivals. He has devoted himself almost exclusively to the impersonation of leading **Shakespearian characters**. In '83 he played with great success both at Berlin and Hamburg. Mr B. commenced in '68 the erection of the **theatre** in **New York** which bears his name, and in which he sunk a considerable fortune.

Booth, Rev. William, better known as "**General**" Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b at Nottingham, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion Ministry '50. He resigned, however, when the Conference of that body in '61 desired him to settle down to regular circuit work, as he preferred that of an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the **East End of London** the **Christian Mission**, out of which grew the great organisation known as the **Salvation Army**, which has not only invaded almost every town of England and Wales, but has sent missionary contingents into various foreign countries. General B is the **author** of "**Orders and Regulations for the S. A.**"; and in conjunction with **Mrs. Booth**, who possesses great powers of organisation, has published various other works for the guidance of the members of the Army, and for attracting recruits. His **eldest son** is the **chief of the staff**, and his **eldest daughter** has greatly aided the progress of the movement in **Switzerland and France**. Other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise; the **Clapton Institutions**, for the training of both men and women officers, respectively being under the direction of his third son and second and third daughters. Another son is at the head of the **Colonial contingent** of the Army. "General" B in '88 paid a visit to Switzerland, where the progress of the Army has met with much opposition from the local authorities

Bordeaux and Narbonne Maritime Canal. This project—the **Canal des Deux Mers** as it has long been styled—was discussed at the annual meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science held during the autumn of '87 at Toulouse. It is a scheme for making a **maritime waterway** between **Bordeaux and Narbonne**, and a company has now been formed to make a preliminary survey. According to their **plan** the canal would be about 330 miles long from sea to sea; and, starting from the western side of Bordeaux, would follow the left bank of the Garonne for 50 miles, cross the river at Castel-Sarrasin by an aqueduct, and then follow the right bank of the river to Toulouse. Hence to the Mediterranean seaboard at Narbonne it would proceed by twice crossing the Canal du Midi. There would be 38 locks, the fall ranging from 20 to 30 feet, the curves would not be less than those of the Suez Canal, viz., 6,000 feet, and the depth 24 to 27 feet, according to circumstances. A **novel feature** in the enterprise is that the vessels would be drawn at a mean speed of seven miles an hour by locomotives running on the banks. The canal is to be lighted by electricity

generated from the locomotives, and the total cost is estimated at £26,000,000. This canal would save 680 miles of the journey between the western ports of France and the Mediterranean Late in April '88 it was reported from Paris that **General Boulanger**, who had not long lost the portfolio of War Minister, had appealed to the promoters of this canal on the ground that political squabbles in Parliament left no time to attend to the interests of France It was mentioned as a retort, however, that the scheme was not sufficiently matured to bring forward

Borneo From the Sanscrit "Bhoorni,' land A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various States Estimated total area 290,000 sq m, estimated pop 1,846,000 —Holland claims as a possession 203,714 sq m of territory on the south, east, and west of the island In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence Of the interior little is even known The principal Dutch settlements are at **Sambas**, **Pontiana**, **Banjarmassin**, and **Koti** On the north west coast is the State of **Sarawak**, area 40,000 sq. m., pop 280,000 It is under British influence, though not a British dependency, being ruled by an English rajah (H H Charles J Brooke) North east of Sarawak is the independent State of **Brunei**, or Borneo Proper a territory of less extent Beyond it lies **British North Borneo**, area 30,000 sq m, which is not an official dependency, but is the property of an English trading company, to whom a royal charter has been granted Between this and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of **Sulu** (Political and other details will be found under SARAWAK, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, etc)—**Physically**, Borneo is one of the most attractive portions of the earth s surface Lofty mountains dominate the interior, from which descend numerous rivers to water the plains, many of them being considerable streams Large lakes are also believed to exist Lying directly under the equator, the flora is exceedingly rich and profuse Probably no tropical forests excel those of Borneo in the wealth they hold in their vast recesses The most valuable timbers, dye woods, scent woods, fruits, spices, drugs, gums, etc, are abundant The fauna, too, comprises wonderful variety, There are the elephant rhinoceros, wild cattle, bears, deer, the tiger cat, tapir, pig, flying squirrel, orang utang, baboon, ape, alligator, python, cobra The birds are of brilliant plumage, and even the fish display gorgeous and varied colouring Among minerals are coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc The soil is exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products The principal articles exported are sago, beeswax, edible birds nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoise shell, cinnabar, tripang, antimony, coal, gold, diamonds, pepper, indigo, arrowroot, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior —Previous to the advent of the Spaniard, Portuguese, and Dutchman in these regions, some of the Bornean states had attained a high degree of civilisation The wealth of their princes, the splendour of their cities, and the extent of their commerce and industry, have been described in glowing terms The condition of things seems to have been similar to that of India But under the baneful influences just alluded to wealth was spoliated, commerce diverted, industry checked, and the social prosperity of the island destroyed In Sarawak and in Brunei the wise and philanthropic efforts of Rajah Brooke and his successor have done much towards restoring ancient prosperity, and now it is to be hoped that the British North Borneo Company will contribute towards the development of this rich and resourceful island **Consult** St John s "Life in the Forests of the Far East, Wallace s "Malay Archipelago, Hatton s "North Borneo,' Penny's "Ten Years in Melanesia

Boro Glyceride A chemical compound of boracic acid with glycerine, patented by Prof. Barff It is a powerful antiseptic, and being perfectly harmless is a most efficient preservative for food Besides its use in preserving food, it is used as an antiseptic in surgery, and on the toilet table for corns, cuts, etc See ed 88

"Borough English" A singular local custom by virtue of which the youngest son is heir to his father Abolished in Scotland in the eleventh century, it still survives in some parts of England **Law on**, in '88 —A case in point was raised March 88, in the Chancery Division, when the question raised was which of two brothers was entitled to considerable **copyhold** in the **Royal Manor of Kennington**, the fines and fees of which are the Prince of Wales s property By the custom of the Royal manor of Kennington the youngest son is heir to the copyhold property, and the question for the judge to decide was whether the elder brother should inherit the property or whether the youngest son, according to the custom of the manor, should take possession of it Mr Justice Stirling decided that the youngest son was entitled to the property in accordance with the custom of the manor

Boroughs, County See SESSION 88, sec **27a**

Bosnia and Herzegovina Two Turkish provinces situate south of the Danube, with Servia on the east and Dalmatia on the west They were placed under Austrian rule by virtue of the Treaty of Berlin (*q v*) Their united area (including the Sandjuk of Novibazar) is 23,571 sq m, and the population 1,504,091, of whom two fifths are Mohammedans, two-fifths Russo Greek, and one fifth Roman Catholic; but the races and religions are so mixed in the various districts that it would be almost impossible to create from the medley a single harmonious state of any size It was expected, none the less, that the provinces would be difficult to rule, instead of which, Austria occupied them with very little difficulty, and with the exception of a slight seething in 1882, rapidly quelled, the 14,000 troops garrisoning the country have had no serious difficulties to contend with

"Bosphore Egyptien" See ed '86

Bosphorus A channel, nineteen miles long, connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea, and separating Europe from Asia. About seventeen miles long, and from half a mile to a mile and a quarter wide It has no equal in the world for the depth of its bed, and the numerous bays with which its steep cliffs are furrowed afford everywhere such a safe anchorage that the whole channel may be regarded

as a continuation of the roadstead of Constantinople Men-of war can approach so close to the shore that they strip the foliage off the trees The channel is defended by a series of strong forts, so well placed and powerfully armed as to render the passage of a hostile fleet practically impossible, even without taking into account the strings of torpedoes that would bar the waterway in time of war Constantinople stands on the west side, at the outlet, and partly on the Sea of Marmora, opposite Scutari Also called the Thracian Bosphorus, to distinguish it from the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now called the Straits of Yenikale

Botany (*botanē*, a grass), the study of plants **Morphological B** deals with the **structure** of plants The investigation of the structure of organs is **Anatomical B** that of the **minute structure** of the **tissues** is **Histology** The **functions** of plants are the subject of **Physiological B** The **classification** of plants is termed **Systematic B** **Geographical** and **Geological B** (Palæophytology) investigate the **distribution** of plants For detailed description of B, see ed 86 **Consult** Sachs Text Book (Vines translator), Prantl s Botany (Vines, translator), Thomes (Bennett, translator), De Bary s 'Vegetative Organs of Phænogams and Ferns (Vines and Bower, translators), Henfrey s Botany (edited by Masters and Bennett) Hillhouse's Practical Botany, based on Strasburger, Bower and Vines Practical Botany For **Systematic Botany** Hooker s Students British Flora Bentham's British Flora Generally, Hooker and Bentham s "Genera Plantarum, describing 7565 genera of plants For **Commercial** purposes, Thomas Christy s "New Commercial Plants (in progress) For **German students** besides the originals of the above translations, Sachs "Vorlesungen über Pflanzen Physiologie' Schwendener s "Das mechanische Princip Strasburger's "Des botanische Practicum Haberlandt s "Physiologische Pflanzenanatomie, for **specialists** the "Handbuch der Botanik (in progress), to which the best German botanists contribute

Boucicault, Dion, actor and dramatist, b in Dublin 1822 Educated at London University His first important play, *London Assurance* was brought out at Covent Garden 41 Mr Boucicault has attained great celebrity as the author of several Irish dramas—notably, "**The Colleen Bawn**" (Adelphi, London, 60), "**Arrah-na-pogue**" (Dublin, 64), and "**Shaughraun**" (Drury Lane, 75) During the first runs of these popular plays Mr Boucicault personally took the leading parts He is a most prolific writer, but "**Flying Scud**" (66), "**After Dark**" and "**Formosa**" ('68), may be said to be his last most popular productions outside of his Irish plays Mr Boucicault is resident in America, but in 87 visited this country, taking part in one of his plays, "**The Jilt**," at the Princes He has recently inaugurated a movement for establishing a **histrionic conservatoire** in **New York**

Boughton, George Henry, A R A, b 1833, spent his early years in studying alternately at New York, London, and Paris In 1861 he opened a studio in London, and has since chiefly resided in that metropolis His works, which have been numerously exhibited at the Royal Academy and the National Academy of New York, include "Winter Twilight,' "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp,' "Passing into the Shade," "Coming into Church," "Morning Prayer,' "The Sealed Letter," "The Idyll of the Birds,' and "The Return of the *Mayflower*." At the exhibition of 1886 his "**Councillors of Peter the Headstrong**" attracted much notice He exhibited a landscape at the Royal Academy in 88

Boulanger, George Ernest Jean Marie, French ex Minister of War, was b at Rennes (1837) Entered the Military College of St Cyr (1855), sub lieutenant (1857) He was sent to Algeria, and served under Marshal Ranolon in the Kabyle campaign He also took part in the Franco Italian war, and was wounded at the battle of Turbigo He obtained his full lieutenancy in 1860, and two years later was promoted to a captaincy, having in the interim seen service in Cochin China In 1870, just before the declaration of war, he became major He was with Bazaine at Metz, but, by some means, escaped the fate of Bazaine s army, and made his way back to Paris He was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy by the Government of National Defence (Oct 1870), and fought at Champigny (Nov 30th to Dec 2nd) While leading his troops against the Communists he was wounded After the suppression of the Commune his newly attained promotion was quashed by the Grade Revision Committee, but was restored to him in 1874 In 1880 he became brigadier general, as is alleged through the influence of the Duc d Aumale, whose name General Boulanger was six years later to strike from the Army List Appointed to the command of the army of occupation of Tunis General Boulanger had a disagreement with M Cambon, the Resident General and was recalled He then held the War Office appointment of Director of the Infantry Division, and became **Minister of War** in the De Freycinet Cabinet, Jan 7th, 1886 When M de Freycinet resigned, and was succeeded by M Goblet (Dec 9th, 1886), General Boulanger retained his portfolio, but on the fall of M Goblet, Boulanger s name did not appear in the Cabinet of M Rouvier The General was soon after despatched to Clermont Ferrand to take command of an army corps, receiving a great **ovation at Paris** on his departure When the **Limousin scandal** broke upon Paris like a thunderclap, it was at one time thought that General B was implicated, and in an indignant letter denying the accusations levelled against him he made some rather free remarks about General Ferron, War Minister, who immediately ordered him under close **arrest** for thirty days at his own headquarters Just prior to this M Jules Ferry, in a public speech, spoke of Boulanger as a café concert hero, a sarcasm which led to a challenge from the ex-War Minister, but no hostile meeting took place In November the period of the General's arrest expired He came to Paris to take part in the deliberations of a Military Commission of which he was a member, and returned soon after to Clermont Ferrand The Government having decided, in March **88**, to cashier the General by placing him on the retired list, he decided to take advantage of his growing popularity to inaugurate a vigorous **campaign against** the **Ministry** Vacancies shortly after occurred in the representation for the **Dordogne** and the **Nord** Though he declined to stand for the former, his supporters insisted upon working for him, and, to the General s surprise, he was returned by 59,500 votes to 35,7[illegible] led by the Opportunist candidate In the Nord, where he

personally conducted the campaign, his triumph was still more remarkable, the number of votes polled for him being 172,528 against 75,901 for M Foucart, and, 9,647 for M Moreau This was on the 15th of April, '88, which, in a manifesto he issued to the electors, he declared would be marked in the annals of the country as a date of true deliverance He became the hero of a series of demonstrations, and received ovations wherever he went He was idolised by the populace as the coming man who was to save France from the blunders of incompetent statesmen and frauds of immoral political combinations, and as the possible leader of her hosts to victory in a war of revenge Subsequently his popularity waned for a time, and his candidate, M Paul Deroulede, in the Charente Department, suffered defeat The General's appearance in the Chamber of Deputies, to demand the Dissolution of the Chamber, gave rise to a stormy scene M Floquet made a vigorous attack upon the General, and in the altercation between them General Boulanger exclaimed "You lie This led M Floquet to demand satisfaction, and on July 13th a duel was fought between them, in the grounds of Comte Dillon's property at Neuilly Rapiers were the weapons chosen M Clemenceau and M Georges Perin were seconds to M Floquet, and M Laisant and M le Herisse acted in a similar capacity for the General The combatants fought with great determination, with the result that the General received a deep wound in the neck After his recovery he appeared as a candidate at bye elections at the Nord, the Somme, and Charente Inférieure, and was returned by large majorities It is Boulanger's policy to unite the discordant factions opposed to the Government The marriage of General B s daughter to Captain Driant took place in Oct 88

Boundary Commission This Commission was appointed in 87 to inquire as to the best mode of adjusting the boundaries of the county and other areas in England and Wales for the purposes of the Local Government Bill The Commissioners were Lord Brownlow, chairman, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Lord Basing, Sir Henry Selwyn Ibbetson, and the Rt Hon J T. Hibbert Major-Gen Owen Jones acted as Chief Assistant Commissioner and secretary. The Commissioners issued their report on Nov 15th last It consists of two large volumes of coloured maps of all the local and county divisions, with an explanatory introduction Price 25s each volume (*Eyre and Spottiswoode*)

Bourse, The Paris See STOCK EXCHANGE

"Bo-vril" (or *Beef Force*) A combination of the juice of beef with a concentrated preparation of beef itself See ed 88

Bowen, The Rt Hon Sir Charles, S C, one of the Lord Justices of Appeal, was born in 1835, and, after a brilliant career at Oxford, was called to the bar in 1861 He was senior member of the Truck Commission in 1870, and junior counsel to the Treasury in 1872, but never took silk. In 1879 he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, and in 1882 a Lord Justice of Appeal, being at the same time sworn of the Privy Council. Lord Justice Bowen, who has proved himself one of the most able members of the Court of Appeal, is the author of an historical essay entitled "Delphi," and of a pamphlet on the Alabama question Has also published a translation of the Eclogues and First Book of the Æneid of Virgil

Boycotting. A system of "sending to Coventry, or refusing to have dealings with, a person who for some reason or other has displeased a considerable section of the community. The practice prevails extensively in Ireland, where a farmer who takes a holding from which a tenant has been evicted is promptly "boycotted by his neighbours No one will buy stock from him or sell him the necessaries of life, and he is regarded as having "moral leprosy The excuse offered by the boycotters is that, without such combinations to make a "land grabber's life unendurable, the Irish tenants would have absolutely no means of protecting themselves against the landlords It was for a long time declared impossible to stop boycotting, but clauses aimed at its suppression were included in the Crimes Act of '87, and under them two convictions were obtained in December last In the one case a tradesman was imprisoned for refusing to supply goods, and in the other a blacksmith was sent to gaol for declining to shoe a horse The word had its origin in the fact that the system was first applied to Captain Boycott, an Irish landowner

Boyle Lectures The Hon Robert Boyle was the seventh son of Richard, the "great Earl of Cork , and was born at Lismore, in the province of Munster, January 25th, 1626-7. He died December 30th, 1691 In physics, besides the great merit of having rendered the air pump available for experiment, and of having discovered the law of gaseous elasticity, he invented a compressed air pump, and directed the construction of the first hermetically sealed thermometers made in England He was almost equally celebrated as a philologer and theologian, and his attainments were accounted so extraordinary that he has been described as "superior to titles and almost to praise When the Royal Society was incorporated by Charter, in 1663, Mr Boyle was appointed one of the Council, but nothing could induce him to accept the office of President Throughout his life he was a munificent supporter of projects for the translation and diffusion of the Scriptures, and he made strenuous and splendid efforts to insure the spread of Christianity in various parts of the world In a codicil to his will, dated July 28th, 1691, Mr. Boyle formulated his "intention to settle in his lifetime the sum of Fifty Pounds per annum, for ever, or at least for a considerable number of years, to be for an annual salary for some learned Divine, or Preaching Minister, from time to time to be elected, and resident within the city of London or circuit of the Bills of Mortality, who shall be enjoined to perform the following offices viz , first to preach eight sermons annually for proving the Christian religion against notorious infidels — viz , Atheists, Theists, Pagans, Jews, and Mohammedans, not descending lower to any controversies that are among Christians themselves; these Lectures to be on the first Monday of the respective months of January, February, March, April, May, September, October, November, in such church as my trustees herein named shall from time to time appoint; to be assisting to all companies, and encouraging of them in any undertaking for propagating the Christian religion to foreign parts; to be ready to satisfy such real scruples as any may have concerning these matters, and to answer such

new objections or difficulties as may be started to which good answers have not yet been made" The first of the Boyle Lecturers was the famous Dr. Richard Bentley, who in 1692 inaugurated the long series and procession with A Confutation of Atheism He was immediately followed by Dr Richard Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and, more remotely, by other bishops, dignitaries, and clergymen, the ability of whose successive performances gradually accumulated around the Lectureship a considerable amount of prestige for its power and usefulness In a short retrospect of the history of the Boyle Lectures, the Rev William Van Mildert, M A, who afterwards became successively Bishop of Llandaff, 1826, and Durham, '26-36, observes that "during a course of nearly fifty years, the publication of the Discourses preached for this Lecture was continued with little intermission, and such was the accumulation of these labours that in the year 1739 they were collected into three large folio volumes, comprising a most valuable body of Divinity Since that period, although it appears that the Lecture has been constantly preached, few only of its productions have been submitted to the public eye, but among them are some of distinguished excellence The last of these was published in 1783" After 1806 there was no printed issue of the Boyle Lectures until 1821, when the Rev William Harness published his Connexion of Christianity with Human Happiness In 46, the course delivered by the Rev J F D Maurice was published under the title of the Religions of the World The more eminent Boyle Lecturers of recent years, whose courses have been published, include Dr Charles Merivale '64 65, The Conversion of the Roman Empire and the Northern Nations, Professor Stanley Leathes, '68 70, The Witness of St John to Christ—with an Appendix on the Authorship and Integrity of St. John's Gospel, and the Unity of the Johannine Writings, Professor Henry Wace, 74-75, Christianity and Morality, or, the Correspondence of the Gospel with the Moral Nature of Man Principal Alfred Barry, 77 78 (now Bishop of Sydney) (*q v*), The Manifold Witness for Christ, and the Rev George Herbert Curteis, M A, 84, Bampton Lecturer for 71, The Scientific Obstacles to Christian Belief

Boyle, Robert Whelan, F R S L, in early life entered the journalistic profession He removed to London, and contributed to various journals He subsequently became assistant subeditor of a well known London "daily," and after several years experience in this capacity he was appointed to the editorship of a provincial newspaper On his return to London he became chief sub editor of *The Hour* In 1877 he was appointed to the editorship of the *Daily Chronicle* (*q v*) Is author of a "Jubilee Ode," accepted by Her Majesty (87), and a novel "Love until Death" ('88), published in Blackett's series, and other works in poetry and prose

Brackenbury, Major General, C B, R A, was b 1837 at Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire Entered the army (56) Saw active service in the Sepoy rebellion (57-58), and afterwards held several appointments on the staff of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich In the war between France and Germany in '70, he devoted himself to the care of sick and wounded under the auspices of the British National Society, receiving distinctions from both sides for his services. Military secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley ('73-74) in the Ashantee war Adjutant general ('78) of the forces, he

his staff in the operations against Sekukuni Private secretary to Lord Lytton ('80), viceroy of India, military attache at Paris (81-2), and for a time Assist Under Secretary for Ireland He was a member '88 Committee appointed to inquire into the reorganisation of the Artillery He is in favour of the separation of the garrison from the field artillery

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. H Braddon, born in London in 1837 She is a prolific writer, for besides many sound contributions to general literature, she is the author of nearly forty novels, the best known of which are "Aurora Floyd, "Lady Audley's Secret," "Eleanor's Victory, and "Henry Dunbar," whilst her more recent works are "Flower and Weed,' "Ishmael "Wyllard's Weird," and the "Mohawks, "Like and Unlike" (88), and "The Fatal Three" Her husband is Mr John Maxwell

Brahms, Johannes, b at Hamburg 1833, and was the son of an undistinguished but hard working musician An eulogistic critique of Schumann's brought Brahms into prominence In 1861 he went to Vienna, where he has since resided, and devoted himself to composition His great "German Requiem" (1868) established his reputation Brahms is the composer of many symphonies, "Rinaldo, "The Song of Destiny,' songs, cantatas, etc His unrivalled settings of "Hungarian Dances,' and his own 'Liebeslieder dances with choral accompaniment are the most graceful classical compositions of the kind since Chopin

Braidism See HYPNOTISM, ed 88

Brain For detailed article on its structure see ed 86

Brakes, Railway. See RAILWAY BRAKES, ed 88

Bramwell, Sir Frederick, D C L, F R S, was b 1818, and served his time as a mechanical engineer to John Hague He was elected Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 56, a member of the Council of that body in '67, and its President in 84 He has also been President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in 74 Hon Sec to the Royal Institution since 65 Chairman of the Executive Council of the Inventions Exhibition 84, and is Chairman of the Executive Council of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Promotion of Technical Education Sir Frederick was knighted in 81, and was, 88, elected President of the British Association for the advancement of science He is a brother of Lord Bramwell, and son of the late George Bramwell, banker

Bramwell, George William Wilshere

Inn (1838), appointed a Q C. (July 1851); a Baron of the Exchequer (Jan 1856); a judge of the High Court of Justice, Exchequer Division (1875), a Lord Justice of Appeal (1876); retired from the bench 1881 Lord Bramwell is a frequent contributor to the debates in the House of Lords, where his common sense remarks always secure him the ready ear of the peers He is an active member of the Liberty and Property Defence League. Under the

familiar signature "B Lord Bramwell often writes to the *Times* on questions of the hour

Brazil An empire in Central South America, occupying the west coast from 5° N lat to 29° S lat, and comprising the vast valley of the Amazon and its affluents, as well as the water shed of other great rivers Its present ruler is the Emperor Pedro II, of the house of Braganza By the constitution of 1824 the executive power in imperial affairs is confided to the Emperor, and the legislative to a Senate and Chamber of Deputies Senators are chosen for life by the Emperor, each from one of three candidates nominated by the people, the deputies are elected directly for four years The Chamber has the initiative in taxation and in the choice of the sovereign if necessary Provincial affairs are dealt with in the provincial assemblies State religion is Roman Catholic but all others are tolerated Education not in a very forward state 84 per cent of population being illiterate Area 3 218 082 sq miles pop 12,333,375 Estimated revenue (88) £16 360,450 expenditure £16,829,000 debt foreign and home including paper money £93 665 628 Capital **Rio Janeiro**, pop 357,332 Since the close of the war with Paraguay in 1870 little remains to note with the exception of the slavery question In 1867 it was decreed that slavery should cease in twenty years and that all children of slaves born after that year and all slaves who were soldiers, should be at once free, and in 1871 the Rio Branco law made further provision for gradual emancipation Since the latter date 90,000 have been emancipated by private generosity and 19 000 by the above law, and in 1881 the province of Ceara freed all its slaves 30 000 in number More recently the extensive construction of railways has opened up the country and exercised a beneficial effect upon its economic development During 87 a loan of £639 000 was contracted, and the Emperor made a tour to the continent of Europe In 88 while travelling on the Continent the Emperor became dangerously ill Since his recovery he has returned to Brazil The **complete emancipation of the slaves** was effected last year A **banquet** to celebrate the event was held at the Continental Hotel, Paris at which Prince Pedro, grandson of the Emperor of Brazil, MM Goblet Ferry, and Jules Simon were present (July 10th) An interesting **paper**—'An Exploration of the Rio Dôce and its Tributaries Brazil — was communicated to the Royal Geographical Society by Mr W J Stearns, Jan 88 For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC

Breach of Promise Actions '88 Special **Damages** An action for breach of promise of marriage does not survive against the **executors of the promiser**, unless special damage to the property, and not to the person of the promisee is alleged, and such special damage must have been within the contemplation of both parties at the time when the promise was made This principle was affirmed in **Davies v Scale** (Queen's Bench Division July 88)

Breach of Promise of Marriage See ed '87 **Consult** Leake's "Law of Contract

Brewing Industry of the United Kingdom According to last returns respecting brewing, the **number of licensed brewers for sale** on the 30th September, '87, was 12,944 One of these brewed 400,000 and under 450,000 barrels of malt liquor, one 450,000 and under 500,000, one 500,000 and under 550,000, two 600,000 and under 1,000,000, and one 1,000,000 and over The amount of **licence duty paid** and **beer duty charged** to the last named brewer was £453 615 13s 9d From later **returns** issued by the **Commissioners of Inland Revenue** the number of **barrels of malt liquors** charged with duty for the year ended **31st March 88**, was as follows viz —

	Brewed by Brewers for Sale	Brewed by other Brewers	Total
England	24 480 010	88 850	
Scotland	1,392 233	183	
Ireland	2 275,143		
Total	28 147 386	89,060	28 236,446

The **gross receipts** from **beer duty** during this period was **£8 874 510** while the **repayments** on **beer exported** amounted to **£162 977** leaving a **net receipt** of **£8 711 533**, which exceeded that of the corresponding period of the previous year by £215 616 The quantity of **ingredients** used by licensed brewers for sale for the year ending Sept 30th 87 was **malt and corn** 52,319,027 bushels and the quantity of **sugar** (including the equivalent of syrups) was 1 465 939 cwt 3 qrs 4 lbs The **quantity** of beer **exported** from the United Kingdom for the year ended 31st March 88 was 521 203 barrels Compared with 86 7 there is a **decrease** of 6 605 in the **number of licences issued** which the Inland Revenue Commissioners think is due to a great extent to the operation of the **Custom** and **Inland Revenue Act** of **86** which exempted persons occupying premises of an annual value not exceeding £8 Several public brewers in addition to carrying on the aerated water engage in the wine and spirit trade The extension of the latter business by brewers is advocated by the *Country Brewers Gazette* and especially by those who have 'tied' publichouses to serve with malt liquors

Bridge John Frederick Mus Doc, organist of Westminster Abbey was b at Oldbury 1844 Educated at the Cathedral School Rochester He subsequently became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss In 69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral and in 71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College He has been connected with **Westminster Abbey** since 75 and is also **Professor of Harmony and Counterpoint** at the **Royal College of Music** His **Hymn to the Creator"** was produced at the **Worcester Festival** of **84** "**Rock of Ages** at the **Birmingham Festival 85**, and **Callirhoë** at **Birmingham Festival, '88**

Bridgetown Capital of **Barbadoes** (*q v*), pop 20 947

Bridgewater Treatises See ed 87

Bright Right Hon John M P for Central Birmingham, was born November 16th, 1811, near Rochdale His father Jacob Bright, was a cotton spinner and manufacturer, at Greenbank near Rochdale, and at a comparatively early age Mr Bright became a partner in the firm The only education he received was derived from the usual sources available in a small provincial town He never entered a public school nor studied at a university, and has all his life regarded with disfavour what is known as a classical education His first introduction to public or semi public life was at local meetings, where he advocated temper-

ance and other social reforms It was at such gatherings that he began to acquire that rare faculty of expression and that clearness of diction which led him many years after to be regarded as one of the most formidable debaters and one of the most impressive orators who ever spoke in Parliament He took part in the reform agitation which preceded the great Act of 1832, but it was not till he joined the Anti Corn Law League, in 1839, that he became prominent as a public man and as a powerful platform speaker His first candidature for Parliament, was in 1843 when he contested Durham against Lord Dungannon The latter was successful, but subsequently was unseated on petition and Mr Bright was elected in the following year, and represented Durham till 1857, when he was returned for Manchester During this period he constantly took part inside and outside Parliament in the great discussions on **Free Trade** which then raged from one end of the country to the other Financial and political reform, the repeal of the taxes on knowledge and every movement which had for its object the elevation and education of the people, engaged the earnest advocacy of the member for Manchester, the representation of which he had to contest in 1852 He won the election and two years after when the Crimean war broke out, he plunged into the thickest of the opposition to the policy of the Government and denounced the war as a cruel and useless squandering of the blood and money of the nation His speeches on this subject are perhaps the most eloquent and powerful he ever delivered Their earnestness and consistency, their lofty moral tone, the simplicity and majesty of the language in which the orator denounced the authors of the war make them stand out as among the greatest speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons It was all in vain, however He found little support either in Parliament or the country The war was popular, and terminated in the Treaty of Paris, and a display of fireworks and candle illuminations in the capitals of all the allied Powers Just before the war ended Mr Bright had an attack of severe illness which compelled him for a time to withdraw from active public life He was on the Continent when Lord Palmerston was defeated in the China debate in 1857, and when the Premier appealed to the country Mr Bright and Mr Milner Gibson lost their seats by large majorities In August of the same year he was elected for Birmingham, and has been one of the representatives of that town ever since About this period he constantly advocated the extension of the suffrage, and it is perhaps to him more than to any other individual that the country is indebted for all the reforms in this direction since the days of Earl Grey Mr Bright visited Ireland in 1866, and was entertained at a banquet in Dublin Two years later he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in the same year (1868) he was prevailed upon by Mr Gladstone to accept office as **President of the Board of Trade**, Once more illness interposed, and in 1870 he resigned, and for the next three years was practically invalided When restored to health, he again entered the cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with merely nominal duties, and held that post till the Government was driven from power in 1874 For the next six years he was in Opposition, though he took a less prominent part in the debates than before When the Conservatives fell in 1880 Mr Bright was again appointed Chancellor of the Duchy in Mr Gladstone s Government, but resigned on the eve of the bombardment of Alexandria—an act which, in his explanation to the House of Commons, he considered as a violation of the moral law, but which Mr Gladstone, on the same occasion, justified as in harmony with that law Mr Bright, it may be said, is not what is called a "peace at any price man, as many suppose, but as a rule he has been found in opposition to wars waged by England He was, in fact, in office during the Transvaal war At the general election which followed the late Reform Act Mr Bright was opposed at Birmingham by Lord Randolph Churchill, who was defeated after a hard contest The latest important position taken up by Mr Bright is his **opposition to Mr Gladstone's Home Rule scheme** (see HOME RULE), and his support of the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists who are opposed to it In October 87 Mr Bright shared with Mr Gladstone the honour of being invited by the United States Government to the celebration of the Centenary of the Adoption of the American Constitution Advancing years however, prevented his accepting the invitation On the question of Protection Mr Bright has been true to Radical traditions especially with reference to the resolution passed at the Oxford Conference of Conservative Associations in 87, in favour of protection Mr Bright is an hon D C L of Oxford, and has served the office of Lord Rector to the University of Glasgow His **speeches** have been collected and edited by Prof Thorold Rogers, and make a valuable contribution to the political history of the Victorian era At the time of going to press Mr Bright s illness was causing much anxiety

Brisbane Capital of **Queensland** (*q v*), on river Brisbane about 25 miles from its mouth, in Moreton Bay, pop 50,000

Brisson, Henri, the President of the French Chamber of Deputies when the Ferry Ministry was overthrown (by 308 to 161 votes) on March 30th, 1885 On the assembling of the new Chamber, November 10th, a scene arose on the Tonquin question with respect to alleged military mismanagement, and on the 14th M Brisson s statement did not appear to have any effect in allaying the excitement At the conclusion of the debate, December 26th, the Government only had a majority of 4 votes, and a crisis at once became apparent On December 28th, M Jules Grévy was re elected President of the French Republic, and on the same day M Brisson announced that the diplomatic relations between Egypt and France were considered to be interrupted at Cairo On the 29th M de Freycinet was again requested to form a cabinet, and virtually the Brisson Government ceased to exist with 1885, after a short term of office extending over barely nine months He was put in nomination for the Presidency on the resignation of M Grevy, but received practically no support.

Bristol and English Channels Ship Canal. During 88 some attention was called to a **project** of Mr Owen, of London, for the **union of the Bristol and English Channels by a ship canal**, running from **Stolford**, near Bridgwater, which has the advantage of being opposite Cardiff, *viâ* Bridgwater, Taunton, and Exeter to **Langstone** Point, on the west side of Exmouth Bight,

where would be formed the southern harbour This route is described as offering every facility for the work, the chief elevation, White Ball Hill, which is 536 feet high, being turned by following the course of the old Great Western Canal As much of the existing canals, or their remains, and the floating basin at Exeter, with its 5½ miles of canal to the Exe, are intended to be acquired, and the deepest cutting of the whole scheme will not exceed 200 feet The canal will be on the level of the sea, taking its supply chiefly from that source, with sea locks only at each end The **dimensions** will be length, 62 miles width at surface 125 feet, at bottom, 36 feet, and depth, 21 feet These are the figures of the Grand Ship Canal of Holland from Amsterdam to the Helder, which admits loaded vessels of 1,000 to 1,500 tons, drawing 18 feet A large and remunerative trade is looked for—coal alone from South Wales and adjoining fields offering, it is thought, a large revenue for a short cut to the English Channel, and thence to London say 355 miles, thus competing with the North of England The cost of the scheme is set down at £3,080,000, and the estimated profits from coal alone at about 12 per cent

British Association Founded at York in **1831**, at the suggestion of Sir D Brewster for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men The Association meets annually for a session of one week, each year in a different town, but never in London The only occasion on which a meeting has been held out of the United Kingdom was in 1884, when the Association visited Montreal It was formerly the practice to elect occasionally as the president a man of high social position, but since 1867 this custom has been dropped, and the chair is now invariably occupied by a man of scientific eminence The Association issues an **annual volume**, divided into two parts the **first** contains reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches This part also contains such papers as are ordered by the General Committee to be printed at length The **second** part is devoted to addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections at the annual meeting The **Association** is now divided into eight **sections**, distinguished by letters as follow A, **Mathematics** and **Physics**, B, **Chemistry**, C, **Geology**, D, **Biology**, E, **Geography**, F **Economic Science** and **Statistics**, G, **Mechanics**, H, **Anthropology** Each section is governed by a president, vice presidents, secretaries and committee (For list of the successive **presidents** of the whole Association see ed '87) The **last meeting** was held at **Bath**, in Sept **88**, **President**, **Sir F Bramwell**, whose **opening dis** [illegible] dealt with engineering topics The **evening lectures** were by Prof Ayrton on "The Electric Transmission of Force," and by Prof Bonney on "The Foundation Stones of the Earth's Crust" Sir J Lubbock lectured to the artisans of Bath on "The Customs of Savage Races" In the section for **Mathematics and Physics**, Prof Fitzgerald delivered the presidential address on electro magnetic action, in the **Chemical Section** Dr Tilden dwelt on chemical education in this country, **Prof. Boyd Dawkins** opened the **Geological** [illegible] with an address on tertiary and post-tertiary formations, in the **Biological Section** Mr Thiselton Dyer advocated the claims of systematic botany, Sir C Wilson, in presiding over the **Geographical Section**, enlarged on the importance of commercial geography, in the **Economic Section** Lord Bramwell trenched on the domain of politics, in the **Mechanical Section** Mr Preece discoursed on electrical mechanics, and in the **Anthropological Section** Gen Pitt Rivers pleaded for the establishment of an anthropological museum so arranged as to illustrate the evolution of culture, and he described the working of the Ancient Monuments Act, which he adminsters The **next meeting**, commencing on Sept 11th, 89, will be held at **Newcastle on Tyne** under the **presidency** of **Prof W H Flower Offices**, 22, Albemarle Street W

British Bechuanaland A portion of **Bechuanaland** (*q v*) south of the Molopo river It has been annexed, and is distinct from the Northern Bechuanaland Protectorate The extension of a railway from Kimberley into it has been proposed **Consult** Affairs of Bechuanaland (Blue book Capetown, 1887), and Mackenzie's Austral Africa For Governor, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

British Columbia A province of the Dominion of Canada which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the North Pacific Ocean, and from the United States boundary to 60° N lat Area 390 344 sq miles, pop 80,000 Capital **Victoria** on south east of Vancouver Island Chief town on mainland, **New Westminster**, on Fraser river **Vancouver City** is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway **Esquimault**, in Vancouver, is an Imperial naval and military station Province mountainous Agricultural land limited Much forest and pasture Products, gold, coal timber furs, fish, cattle ranches and fruit farms Climate of Vancouver quite English, mainland a warmer summer and colder winter Mineral resources vast, especially coal and gold Output of gold 36,602 oz in 1885 **Administered** by a Lieut Governor and Executive Council, 4 members of which belong to the elective Legislative Assembly The province has 3 seats in the Dominion Senate, and 6 in the House of Commons Land obtainable on easy and liberal terms Male sex largely outnumbers female Till 1858 part of Hudson Bay Territory, then gold discoveries brought settlers, and it became a colony **Vancouver Island**, 14,000 sq miles, became a colony same year, with Queen Charlotte Island joined to British Columbia in 1866 Since 1871 a province of Dominion See CANADA **Consult** pamphlets obtainable at High Commissioner's office, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S W For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC

British Guiana (pron Gwi ah nah, or Ghe-ah nah) A British colony in South America On coast extends from Orinoco to Corentyn river, 300 miles, and inland 400 miles Area variously computed from 76,000 to 109,000 sq m, pop 277,038 Divided into three counties—**Essequibo**, **Demerara**, and **Berbice** (pron Berbeess) Capital, **Georgetown** (Demerara), pop 49,000, a picturesque, well built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions, second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop 9,000 Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend forty to seventy miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement Beyond rise mountains, covered with forest, and scarcely explored Sundry fine rivers, the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice,

Corentyn, Cuyuni, Rupununi, Massaruni, Siparuni, etc, navigable for boats, but broken by cataracts Flora and fauna very rich Forests teem with beautiful flowers and rare plants, and possess immense resources in timbers, fibres, oils, and gums Beasts, birds, reptiles, fish, and insects in great profusion Climate fairly healthy for the tropics Staple article cultivated is sugar cane Cotton, coffee indigo, ginger, have at times been grown, cocoanut, cacao, tobacco, occupy attention Iron and gold exist Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention Resources great, but enterprise deficient, except as regards the sugar industry Government representative, constitution unique Executive in hands of Governor, legislation conducted by Court of Policy of ten members five nominated by elected College of Seven Kiezers To pass finance six elected representatives added forming Combined Court Civil law is modified Roman Dutch, criminal law is English Clergy of Churches of England and Scotland have charge of eighteen parishes Garrison of small detachment of troops (West Indian) two companies volunteers, and a nominal militia For latest **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) **Exports** consist of sugar, rum, molasses, timber, shingles, charcoal, and cocoa nut 134 874 tons of sugar shipped in 1887 Population includes West Indians, white, coloured, and black, some Portuguese, Chinese, and 60,000 Hindu coolies The aboriginal Indians of various tribes number perhaps 10,000 The three colonies of **Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice** were taken from the Dutch in 1803, and united as one in 1831 During the year '88 **gold** has been worked in considerable quantities in the N W part of the colony but the boundary dispute with Venezuela retards the development of the industry Placer working only is now carried on, but when the boundary is delimitated and **diplomatic relations** with **Venezuela** resumed, capital will flow to the colony, and quartz mining be commenced The **amount** of gold **exported** in 87 was 11,906 oz as against 6,518 oz in 86 On several of the **sugar plantations works**, of which nearly all are lit by electricity, new machinery has been introduced from England and Germany The **Sugar Bounties Convention** has given heart to the planting interest, whose prospects have much improved during the year A **new town** has been laid out by the Government at Bartica, the confluence of the Essequibo, Mazaruni, and Cuyuni rivers, and roads are being cut through the country into the gold yielding districts The new **Governor, Viscount Gormanston**, K C M G, has been compelled to leave the colony owing to ill health and a successor has not at the time of writing been appointed **Consult** Bates "South America, and 'Her Majesty's Colonies

British Honduras A colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N, Guatemala W and S, and Caribbean Sea E Area 7,562 sq m, pop 27,452 Capital and port **Belize**, pop 5,767 Coast low and swampy, with an almost continuous line of coral reefs and bays, within which is a protected line of shore navigation Good pasture land on west Much heavy **forest**, abounding in valuable timber Soil **fertile**, suited for all tropical productions **Mahogany**, logwood, dyewoods, caoutchouc, abound **Sugar-cane**, coffee, cacao, cocoanut, tobacco, and fruits cultivated, cochineal, indigo, fustic, sarsaparilla, tortoiseshell, exported The staples of the trade are cochineal and mahogany British settlements for the cutting and shipping of mahogany were established in 1638, and the right to the territory has been maintained by Great Britain chiefly on account of the importance of this branch of industry Fauna extensive Gold and other **minerals** exist Climate hot and damp, but there are few epidemics, while earthquakes and hurricanes are unknown **Government** administered as in a Crown colony presided over by a Governor since 1884 Education mostly denominational There is a police, but no local defences Industries are wood cutting, sugar, coffee, and other planting Great demand for imported labour Experience has shown that Europeans can work and prosper here For **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Crown lands sold at 4s per acre, leased at 5d per acre White immigrants are desired Bulk of population Negro Creoles After much strife between England and Spain, the colony became finally British in 1798 by conquest and treaty It was a dependency of Jamaica till 1861, from then till 1884 under a Lieut Governor subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica **Consult** Bates "Central and South America, and "Her Majesty's Colonies

British Empire Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates We furnish a table of the British empire throughout the world, showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of it, their respective capitals, area population, public revenues and expenditure imports and exports the dates at which they were acquired and their political status and government The dependencies are classified thus (*a*) **Colonies** possessing a full constitution, **with responsible government**, (*b*) **colonies** in which the legislature is **partly elective** and **partly controlled** by the governor, styled **representative** government, (*c*) **Crown colonies** which are ruled directly by the Imperial government, through their respective governors and local officials, (*d*) **dependencies** subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent, (*e*) **protectorates**, internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise, (*f*) places **nominally belonging to Great Britain**, but either unoccupied or not under authority Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (*e g*, Egypt, Suakim) have not been included in this table During 88 the following protectorates have been proclaimed Christmas Island (*q v*) and Rarotonga, also a virtual protectorate over British North Borneo (*q v*), Brunei, and Sarawak Details of the various dependencies will be found under their respective headings elsewhere The **total figures** of the entire empire, at home and abroad, may be approximately reckoned as —area, 9,217,798 sq miles, pop. 325,625,000, revenue, £212,278,000, public debt, £1,157,000,000, imports and exports, £1,035,000,000 The figures given in the Table are the latest received in England Population is, generally speaking, that of the census of 1881, except in the responsibly governed colonies and some others, where it is the estimate up to June 1888 Financial figures are generally those for 1887 8, the year ending in June, in most cases (See following pages)

Table of the British Empire

	Name and Date* of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
In The North Sea	**The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**	**London**	**121,115**	**37,850,000**
	(*b*) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765)	Castletown	220	54,089
	(*b*) Jersey I. (1066)	St. Heliers	45	52,445
	(*b*) Guernsey, etc. Is. (1066)	St. Pierre	31	35,257
	(*c*) Heligoland I. (1807)	"Oberland"	¾	2,001
In The Mediterranean.	(*c*) Gibraltar (1704)	Gibraltar	1⅝	23,991
	(*b*) Maltese Is. (1800)	Valetta	117	160,679
	(*b*) Cyprus I. (1878)	Nikosia	3,584	186,173
In The Gulf of Aden	(*d*) Aden (1839)	Aden	70	35,165
	(*d*) Perim I. (1855)	..	7	150
	(*d*) Kuria-Muria Is. (1854)	....	21	34
	(*d*) North Somali Coast (1885)	Berbera	..	..
	(*d*) Socotra I. (1886)	Tamarida	3,000	4,000
In The Indian Ocean	(*c*) Mauritius I. (1810)	Port Louis	708	368,145
	(*d*) Rodriguez I. (1810)	..		
	(*d*) Seychelles & Amirante Is. (1810)	Port Victoria	350	16,000
	(*d*) Chagos and Oil Is. (1810)	Diego Garcia		
	(*b*) Ceylon (1795)	Colombo	25,364	2,763,984
	(*e*) Maldive Is.	....	....	..
In Asia	(*c*) **Empire of India.** (First Settlement, 1611; Empire, 1877)	**Calcutta** (*total*)	**1,378,044**	**268,137,000**
Provinces of British India. (*d*)	Bengal	Calcutta	156,564	66,691,456
	North-West and Oude	Allahabad, Lucknow	106,111	44,107,869
	Punjab	Lahore	106,632	18,850,437
	Central	Nagpore	84,445	9,838,791
	British Burmah	Rangoon	87,220	3,736,771
	(*e*) Upper Burmah. (1886)	Mandalay	190,500	3,500,000
	Assam	Ganhati	46,341	4,881,426
	Madras	Madras	139,900	30,868,504
	Bombay	Bombay	124,122	16,489,274
	(*e*) Berar	Ellichpore	80,000	2,672,673
	(*d* & *e*) Native States (800 large and small)		587,138	60,382,466
	(*d*) Andaman and Nicobar Is.	Port Blair	880	14,628
	(*c*) Straits Settlements	Singapore	1,472	423,384
Settlements	(*d*) Singapore (1819)	Singapore	206	155,000
	(*d*) Penang (1786)	Georgetown	107	190,597
	(*d*) Province Wellesley, etc.	Georgetown	500	
	(*d*) Malacca (1795)	Malacca	659	93,579
	(*e*) Perak (1875)	Perak	7,949	118,000
	(*e*) Selangor (1873)	Kwala Zumpor	3,000	46,568
	(*e*) Sungei Ujong (1873)	Sungei Ujong	660	14,000
	(*d*) Cocos and Keeling Is. (1885)	...	9	400
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(*c*) Labuan I. (1847)	Victoria Harb.	31	5,883
	(*e*) North Borneo (1877)	Sandakan	30,000	150,000
	(*c*) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841)	Victoria.	32	180,000
In Australasia	(*a*) New South Wales (1788)	Sydney	310,700	1,042,919
	(*a*) Victoria (1851)	Melbourne	87,884	1,036,110
	(*a*) South Australia (1836)	Adelaide	903,690	319,516
	(*d*) Northern Territory (1864)	Palmerston	(*included*	*in above*)
	(*a*) Queensland (1859)	Brisbane	668,497	354,774
	(*b*) Western Australia (1829)	Perth	1,060,000	42,488
	(*a*) Tasmania (1825)	Hobart	26,215	137,211
	(*c*) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1885)	Moresby	88,457	137,500
	(*d*) Norfolk I. (1841)	Sydney Bay	19	300
	(*d*) Lord Howe I., etc. (1856)	....	5	20

* From and to the

and its Dependencies.

Public Revenue	*Public Expenditure*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Public Debt*	*Government*
£	£	£	£	£	
91,052,948	**89,994,672**	**349,863,472**	**268,667,017**	**736,278,688**	**Constitutional Monarchy**
53,482	49,747			220,100	Lt Governor *Tynwald*
		677,025*	911,570*		Lt Governor Court *States*
					Lt Governor Court *States*
8,820	8,475			*nil*	Governor Executive Council
52,123	50,389	680 944*	30,805*	*nil*	Military Governor
219,185	233,825	10,265,652	9,536,053	79 168	Governor Councils
187,044	110,679	355,795	312,797	92 800 (*peran*)	High Comr House of Legislature
83,300	133,300	2,015,000	1,444,900	*nil*	Resident (Sub Govt Bombay)
					Officer (Sub Aden)
					(Sub Aden) Telegraph Station
					Military Officer (Sub Aden)
					Resident (Sub Aden)
730,923	839,105	2,278,872	3 469,540	756,750	Governor Councils
	(*Included in above*)				Commissioners (Sub Mauritius
					Magistrate (Mauritius)
1,064,134	1,075,266	3 983 043	3 168,166	2,244 967	Governor Ex and Leg Councils
					Sub Ceylon (Native Govt)
77,337,134	**77,158 707**	**61,777 351**	**88 470 117**	**185 671 156**	**Viceroy Council Departments**
17,993,594	9 315 786				Lt Governor Councils
9,004 728	4 274,331				Lt Governor
5,672,552	3 959 535				Lt Governor
1,645 948	1,109 928				Chief Commissioner
2,643,660	1 562,14				Chief Commissioner
921,279	658 060				Chief Commissioner
10,006,970	8 627 248				Governor Councils
12,373,880	8,880,430				Governor Councils
					Resident (Sub Hyderabad)
					Native Princes Various systems
					Sub to Gen Gov Penal Station
1,386,748	1,292,126	24 308,803	20 824,454	48 500	Governor Councils
	(*Included in above*)				Resident Councillors
337,354					British Resident Native Rajah
113,282					British Resident Native Rajah
14,042					British Resident Native Rajah
					Magistrate (Sub Strts Sts)
4,167	4,201	77,239	86 983	*nil*	Governor Council
29,794	38,624	169,823	104 944	*nil*	Governor Council (Brit N B Co)
285,497	404,600	2,259,966*	1 556,062*	200,000	Governor Councils
8,582,809	9,576,942	18,806,236	8,496,917	40,995,349	Governor Parliament
6,481,021	6,513,540	18,530,575	11,795,321	30,114,203	Governor Parliament
2,354,743	2,245,931	5,458,797	6,506,326	19,397,700	Governor Parliament
					Resident (Part of S Australia)
3,177,518	3,368,883	5,821,611	6,453,945	23,320,850	Governor Parliament
377,903	456,897	832,213	604,656	1,280,700	Governor Councils
568,924	584,756	1,756,567	1,331,540	4,026,720	Governor Parliament
					Commissioner
					Magistrate (N S Wales Govt)
..					No authority

United Windsor only

Table of the British Empire.

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
In The Pacific Ocean .	(*a*) New Zealand (1840)	Wellington .	104,403	645,330
	(*d*) Chatham Is., etc. (1840) .	....	377	1,000
	(*d*) Kermadec Is. (1840) . .	..	100	....
	(*c*) Fiji Isles (1874)	Suva	7,740	123,000
	(*d*) Rotumah Is. (1881) . . .		310	2,409
	(*e*) Tonga Isles (1881)	Tongatabu . .	385	23,000
In America	(*a*) **The Dominion of Canada** (1763)	**Ottawa** . . .	**3,408,452**	**5,000,000**
Provs. of Canada.	Ontario (1763)	Toronto . . .	144,600	1,923,228
	Quebec (1763)	Quebec . . .	193,355	1,359,027
	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton I. (1714)	Halifax . . .	21,731	440,572
	New Brunswick (1761) . . .	Fredericton .	27,322	321,233
	Prince Edward I. (1798) . .	Charlottetown	2,133	108,891
	Manitoba (1870)	Winnipeg . .	73,720	130,000
	North-West Territories (1870)	Regina . . .	2,553,337	56,446
	British Columbia and Vancouver I. (1859)	Victoria . . .	390,344	80,000
	(*a*) Newfoundland (1713) . . .	St. John's . .	40,200	193,124
	(*d*) Labrador	Hopedale . .		4,000
	(*b*) British Guiana (1814) . .	Georgetown .	109,000	277,038
	(*c*) British Honduras (1786) . .	Belize . . .	7,562	27,452
In The North Atlantic.	(*b*) Bermuda Is. (1609)	Hamilton . .	41	15,347
	(*b*) Bahama Is (1783)	Nassau . . .	5,794	43,521
	(*b*) **Leeward Is.** (Fed. 1871) . . .	**St. John** . . .	722	119,546
Leeward Is.	Antigua (1632).	St. John . .	108	34,321
	(*d*) Barbuda		75	643
	Montserrat (1632).	Plymouth . .	47	10,083
	St. Kitts (1632)	Basseterre. .	68	41,001
	(*d*) Anguilla (1632). . .		35	2,773 }
	Nevis (1632)	Charlestown .	50	11,704 }
	Dominica (1763)	Roseau . . .	275	28,211
	Virgin Is. (1666)	Roadtown . .	64	5,287
	(*b*) **Windward Is.** (Fed. 1871) . .	**St. George** . .	635	148,736
Windward Is.	Grenada and Grenadine Is. (1763)	St. George. .	138	48,346
	Tobago (1763)	Scarborough . .	114	18,051
	St. Lucia (1803)	Castries . .	243	41,791
	St. Vincent (1763)	Kingstown .	140	40,548
	(*c*) Jamaica I. (1655)	Kingston . .	4,193	580,804
	(*d*) Turks and Caicos Is (1783)	Grand Turk .	223	4,778
	(*b*) Barbados (1625)	Bridgetown .	166	171,860
	(*c*) Trinidad (1797).	Port of Spain.	1,754	153,128
In The South Atlantic.	(*c*) Ascension I. (1815)	Georgetown .	35	140
	(*c*) St. Helena (1673).	Jamestown .	47	5,059
	(*f*) Tristan D'Acunha (1815).	New Edinburgh	18	100
	(*f*) Trinidade Is. (1815). . .	.. .	9	15
	(*c*) Falkland Is. (1771)	Stanley . . .	6,500	1,843
	(*d*) South Georgia (1833) . .	....	1,570	*nil.*
In Africa	(*a*) Cape Colony (1815)	Capetown . .	213,636	1,250,000
	(*d*) Transkeian Territories (Act 1885)	....	14,230	260,000
	(*e*) Basutoland (1883) . . .	....	10,293	128,176
	(*c* & *e*) Bechuanaland (1885) .	..	185,000	478,000
	(*d*) Walfisch Bay (1878) . .	....	450	....
	(*b*) Natal (1837)	Pietermaritzberg	24,000	477,100
	(*e*) Zululand (1885)	Etchowe . .	8,220	....
	(*c*) West African Settlements .	Freetown . .	....	....
	Sierra Leone, etc. (1787) .	Freetown . .	3,000	60,546
	Gambia (1588)	Bathurst . .	69	14,188
	(*c*) Gold Coast Colony (1661) . .	Accra . . .	16,650	1,406,450
	(*c*) Lagos, etc. (1861).	Lagos . . .	1,071	75,270
	(*e*) Niger Districts (1884) . . .	. ..	....	....

and its Dependencies

Public Revenue	*Public Expenditure*	*Imports*	*Exports*	*Public Debt*	*Government*
£	£	£	£	£	
3,859,000	4,241,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	37 536,000	Governor Parliament
					Magistrate } New Zealand
					Magistrate }
64,916	73,150	256 149	213 003	255 389	Governor Officials
					Magistrate (Sub Fiji)
		72,000	74 000		Brit Resident Native Monarchy
7,150,998	**7,131,632**	**22 578,443**	**17,302 670**	**45 462,782**	**Governor General Parliament**
					Lt Governor Legis Assembly
					Lt Governor 2 Houses of Legis
					Lt Governor 2 Houses of Legis
(Included in general figures)					Lt Governor 2 Houses of Legis
					Lt Governor 2 Houses of Legis
					Lt Governor Assembly
					Lt Governor Council
					Lt Governor Assembly
120,276	157,967	709 570	695 654	231 400	Governor Parliament
					Sub Newfoundland
463,870	489 214	1,603 175	2,190,592	632 495	Governor Court of Policy Com
56,028	58,859	219 544	269 941	11,150	Governor Councils [bined Court
27,401	28 731	264 920	88 921	6 600	Governor Council Assembly
48,419	46 607	189 456	125 464	83 126	Governor Council Assembly
111,762	109 278	402,586	457 693	46 400	**Governor Council Assembly**
44,032	44,615	145 228	152 037	21 000	President and Island Secretary
					Magistrate (Sub Antigua)
5,803	5,718	27 844	24 216		President
43,328	40 180	179 584	223 821	10 000	President
included	*with St*	*Kitts*			{ Res Magistrate (Sub St Kitts)
					{ President
16,854	16 677	46,892	48 105	13 400	President
1,745	2 088	3 038	4 514		President
125,351	125 631	368 287	441 833	74 095	**Governor in Chief Council Assembly.**
46,743	44 804	143 185	217 949	23 975	Colonial Secretary
9,366	6 994	23 117	32 907	800	Administrator
39,823	44 113	122 283	105 207	33 600	Administrator
29,399	29 20	79 702	85 770	15 720	Lt Governor
495,092	493 671	1,322 336	1 509 010	1 491 993	Governor Councils
9,757	7 076	27 858	30 853		Comm and Board (Sub Jamaica)
163,489	154 610	983 187	1,063 397	30 100	Governor Council Assembly
456,167	424 594	1,918 670	1,870 612	56 440	Governor Councils
		2 232	3 000		Naval Governor (Admiralty)
11,043	11 369	46,856	13 853	4 250	Governor
					No recognised authority
					No authority
11,330	9,128	66,785	107,995	*nil*	Governor Councils
					(Sub Falklands)
3,158,831	3,194,766	3,799,261	7,125,356	22,461 293	Governor Parliament
					Magistrates (Cape Govt)
26,550	26,410				Resident (Sub Crown)
					Administrator (Sub Crown)
					Resident (Cape Govt)
924,840	785,093	2,263,920	1,056,959	4,635,126	Governor Council Legis Assem
	6,037				Residents
					Governor Councils
62,935	63,482	248,150	325,352	58,000	(Govt Settlements)
14,233	23,353	69,508	79,516	*nil*	Administrator Councils
122,350	139,443	363,715	372,446	*nil*	Governor Councils
52,507	55,383	357,831	538,980	*nil*	Administrator Legis Assem
.	. ..			.	Consul Protectorate

British Dairy Farmers' Association See DAIRY FARMING

British East African Association. A company recently constituted by Royal Charter to exploit certain territories on the Sushili coast of Africa By the treaty concluded in 86 between Great Britain, Germany, and Zanzibar, the former s "sphere of interest was declared to extend from the Tana river north and east to Somaliland **Mombasa** is now virtually a British port, and the centre of this territory Late in '87 the Syud of Zanzibar ceded to the Association all his rights over the coast from Port Wanga to the German port of **Vitu**

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society Founded 1839, its first president being Thomas Clarkson The **objects** of the Society which carries on the work of previous Anti Slavery Societies, the need for which had ended in the emancipation of slaves in British colonies are "The universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade, and the protection of the rights and interests of the enfranchised population in the British possessions, and of all persons captured as slaves There is a large number of distinguished corresponding members in various parts of the world who supply the Society with information A great proportion of the work of the Society is carried on gratuitously **Journal** *The Anti Slavery Reporter* **Sec**, Chas H Allen, **Office**, 55 New Broad Street, E C

British Medical Association See MEDICAL PROGRESS

British Museum The establishment of the Museum dates from the acquisition in 1753 of the **Sloane collections**, which were bequeathed by Sir Hans Sloane to the nation on condition of a payment of £20,000 The Museum and Library were established in **Montague House** and opened in 1759 Since that time many valuable libraries and collections have been acquired by gift or purchase and the accumulations have so outgrown the space in Great Russell Street that it has been necessary to remove the natural history collections to a handsome and extensive building erected for their reception at South Kensington which was opened in April 1881 The departments still remaining in Bloomsbury include, in addition to the department of printed books and maps and that of manuscripts, those of prints and drawings, Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities Greek and Roman antiquities, British and mediæval antiquities, and ethnography and coins and medals **The Library** contains not only the finest and most extensive collection of English literature in the world, but also the best library in each European language existing out of the country in which that language is spoken, as well as extensive collections of Hebrew and Oriental books **The department of MSS** is worthy of the collection of books and in particular contains the most valuable materials for our national history The number of printed books is about 2,000,000 and of MSS over 50,000, besides as many charters The **annual accessions**, from all sources, about 45,000 volumes, under the Copyright Acts alone are about 10,000 volumes In consequence of the inconvenient extent to which the manuscript catalogue of the printed books had attained, (altogether nearly 3,000 large folios), it is now being put into print as rapidly as the funds will permit It is hoped that the **new printed catalogue** will be complete in about 600 volumes by the year 1900 In 1883 a **new wing** was added to the building, from funds bequeathed by the late Mr William White, and part of the space thus gained has been devoted to separate accommodation for **newspapers** and **parliamentary papers** During '88 a fine collection of English and foreign **pottery, porcelain and glass**, as well as a display of **Japanese and Chinese paintings**, have been open to the public The number of visitors to the exhibition galleries at Bloomsbury in 1886 was 504,893, and to the natural history collections at South Kensington 382 742 The number of readers in the library during that year was 176,893, or an average of about 580 per diem Number of books supplied to them, 1,247,888 In 87 the **number of readers** had risen to 182,778 or an average of 604 per diem, and the number of **books supplied** to them to 1,852,725 Admission to the exhibition galleries is freely open to the public A **reader s ticket** is granted to persons over twenty one years of age on producing a recommendation from a householder

British North Borneo A territory in the north of the island of Borneo recently ceded to a British company Area estimated at 30,000 sq m, pop 150 000 Capital **Sandakan**, otherwise Elopura other ports Kudat and Gaya The seaboard extends some 500 to 600 miles, with numerous good harbours and large navigable rivers The coast regions comprise extensive plains of fertile soil, where not cultivated covered with forest and jungle Interior mountainous — peak of **Kina balu** rising to 13 680 feet Mineral resources said to be immense (See BORNEO) The country was originally ceded in 1877 8 to a private company of Englishmen by the sultans of Brunei and Sulu Efforts were then made to obtain a royal charter, and in spite of much opposition from the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands this was granted by her Majesty in 1881 In Oct **88** an announcement was made of the establishment of a **virtual protectorate** over B N B Brunei, and Sarawak By this arrangement British influence is now supreme over the whole of the N W and N coast of Borneo The total area of this united protectorate will probably be about 70 000 square miles Administration is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by a Council and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts, the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies For latest **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) The land round Sandakan has been largely taken up by capitalists, and future prosperity seems assured The people are mild and peaceable Malays and Dyaks form the bulk, with a sprinkling of Chinese and Arabs **Consult** Hatton s "North Borneo, Penny s "Ten Years in Melanesia"

British Sound See DIEGO SUAREZ BAY

Broad Church See CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Brock, Thomas, A R A, b 1847 Educated at the Government School of Design at Worcester Studied at the Royal Academy Becoming a pupil of the late Mr J H Foley, the sculptor, he completed that artist's unfinished works, including the O'Connell monument in Dublin Among Mr Brock s works are "Salmacis," "Hercules strangling Antæus," statuettes of Paris and Œnone, and a large equestrian group, "**A Moment of Peril**," purchased for the nation by the Royal Academy.

His portrait statues are well known. Elected A R A. (1883)

Brokers (London) Relief Act, '84 See ed '88

Brook Farm. See CO-OPERATIVE (APARTMENT) HOMES, ed '88

Brooke, Rev A Stopford, M A, was b 1832 Educated at Trin Coll, Dublin, where he graduated (1856), winning the Downe Prize and Vice Chancellor s medal for English verse Minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury (1876), where he now officiates Chaplain to the Queen (1872) In 1880 Mr Brooke seceded from the Church of England in consequence of his not holding the orthodox views on miracles Is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F W Robertson, "Primer of English Literature, an able review of which is to be found in Mr Matthew Arnold s "Miscellaneous Essays, "The Early Life of Jesus, several volumes of sermons, and a volume of poems issued 88

Brotherhood, The Pre Raphaelite See PRE RAPHAELITE

Broughton, Rhoda, a native of North Wales, has achieved notice as a clever novelist Her first work, "Cometh up as a Flower, which was published about twenty years ago, at once made her name, and was closely followed by "Not Wisely but too Well, "Red as a Rose is She, and these, with her latest novel "**Doctor Cupid**" (1887), are generally considered to be the best of the nine or ten volumes she has published

Brown, Ford Madox, painter, b 1821 Educated on the Continent Exhibited (48) his "Wickliff Reading his Translation of the Scriptures,' at the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park, his "King Lear (49) At the Royal Academy (51) he produced his third large picture, representing "Chaucer at the Court of Edward III, and (82) "Christ washing Peter s Feet Opened an exhibition in Piccadilly (61), his picture "**Work**" being considered his chief work at that time His subsequent productions include "The Coat of Many Colours, "Cordelia s Portion, "Elijah and the Widow s Son, 'Romeo and Juliet "The Entombment, 'Don Juan, and "Jacopo Foscari, as well as a painting representing Cromwell dictating the famous protest to the Duke of Savoy Mr Madox Brown has recently been engaged in illustrating the history of Manchester in the Town Hall of that city

Browning, Robert, poet and 'writer of plays, was b at Camberwell 1812 Educated at Univ Coll London, M A, Hon Fellow of Balliol, Oxford, LL D Cambridge (79) D C L Oxford (82), LL D Edinburgh (84) His first poem, "Pauline" (33), was written at the age of twenty, and attracted the attention of Rossetti, who was much struck by its many beauties and originality In 34 Browning visited St Petersburg, and spent many months in Italy, studying Italian art and life In 35 "Paracelsus' appeared, and Macready having accidentally suggested the writing of a play, *Strafford* was written, and produced at Covent Garden in 37, Macready and Helen Faucit playing the chief parts This was followed (40) by *Sordello*, together with the series called "Bells and Pomegranates,' including "Pippa Passes,' "King Victor and King Charles,' "Dramatic Lyrics," "The Return of the Druses," "The Blot on the 'Scutcheon," "Colombe s Birthday," "Dramatic Romances," "Luria," and "A Soul's Tragedy" (41 46) Between 46 and 68 Mr Browning published many of his greatest works "Men and Women,' "Christmas Eve and Easter Day, "Dramatis Personæ,' and many shorter poems In 68 69 appeared the "**Ring and the Book**" His best known poems are "Balaustion s Adventure ('71), "Fifine at the Fair (72), "Red cotton Nightcap Country' (73), "Inn Album (75), "Pacchiarotto" (76), "La Saisiaz (78), "Dramatic Idylls" (79 80), "Jocoseria (83), "Dramatic Poems" (84), "Ferishtah s Fancies (85), "**Parleyings with certain People of Importance in their Day**' (87) A complete list of Browning's works has been issued by the **Browning Society** Mr Browning married (46) the poetess, **Elizabeth Barrett** (d 61) He has recently taken up his residence at Naples

Browning Society, The Instituted (1881) for the study of the works of the poet Among its **vice presidents** are Sir F Leighton and Mr Henry Irving Of Browning s **plays**, "Colombe's Birthday, 'The Blot on the Scutcheon,' and 'Strafford, have been performed The society issues to its members the best papers read at its meetings with abstracts of the discussions thereon It has also issued free to its members, the various books published as handbooks to Browning s works The **meetings** of the Society are held at **University College**, Gower Street **Hon Sec**, Walter B. Slater, 39, Wolseley Road, Crouch End, London, N

Bruce, Edgar actor, made his first appearance on the Liverpool stage (1868) He is well known as an exponent of modern comedy, having taken leading parts in many of the entertaining pieces that have been put on the London stage for the past dozen years Mr Bruce is now proprietor of the **Prince of Wales's Theatre** In 1881 he there produced Mr Burnand s æsthetic comedy "**The Colonel,**" which had a long and successful run Having at the same time organised a provincial company, he went on tour with it and took the *title role* himself While in Scotland, it is worthy of mention, Mr Bruce had the rare honour of performing "The Colonel before the Queen, at **Abergeldie Castle** At Mr B s theatre a unique triumph has been achieved by the success of the comic opera, "**Dorothy,**" which has had one of the longest runs upon record

Brugsch, Heinrich Karl, Ph D, a distinguished Orientalist, b at Berlin 1827 While yet a student at the Gymnasium, he distinguished himself by his researches in Egyptology, and with the assistance of King Frederick William IV was enabled to prosecute his studies in that subject in the principal European museums He first visited Egypt in 53, and on his return was appointed keeper of the Egyptian museum in Berlin. On the death of Baron Minutoli, whom he had accompanied to **Persia**, he was appointed **Prussian Ambassador** to that country He was subsequently appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the Univ of Göttingen, and in 69 succeeded the French archæologist, M Mariette, as **keeper** of the collection of **Egyptian antiquities** at **Boulak** He returned from Egypt in 81 with the titles of **Bey** and **Pasha**, and communicated the results of his researches in a course of **lectures** delivered at the Univ. of Berlin Dr B is a voluminous writer on Egyptian antiquities, and has compiled a "Demotic Grammar" and a "**Demotic and Hiero-**

y" His well-known "**History** ... **he Pharaohs**," derived entirely from the monuments, has been translated into English

Brunei. Otherwise known as "Borneo Proper," is an independent state in the north of **Borneo** (*q v*) Area about 25,000 sq m Capital **Brunei** It is ruled by a sultan, who, however, is not vested with despotic authority, certain officers of his court having similar powers to those of a constitutional ministry It was formerly the seat of great opulence and splendour, but early spoliations and intrigues of Portuguese and Dutch caused relapse into decadence Of late years the influence of the Brookes and other Englishmen has caused a marked improvement But much remains to be done to develop a country rich in resources

Brunlees, Sir James, senior, b 1816, at Kelso, who was the engineer of the **Mersey Tunnel Railway** (*q v*), received the honour of knighthood (May 7th, 1886) In the course of a long and varied experience at home and abroad, Sir James built the **San Paulo Railway** He is a past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a member of the French Society of Civil Engineers, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, besides other learned societies, and was created a Knight of the Order of the Rose of Brazil by the Emperor in acknowledgment of his engineering works in that country

Brussels International Exhibition The Was officially **opened** by the **King of the Belgians** on June 7th, '88, but had been open to the public some time before, the official day having been delayed owing to the unreadiness of all but the British section The exhibition was attended with fair success so far as the number of visitors was concerned The **British section** was well ordered, and contained a goodly show of British manufacturing exhibits It was under the charge of W Lee Bapty, the Commissioner General for Great Britain, and Lord Vivian, the British minister at Brussels, took considerable interest in it The exhibition would probably have been more successful had not the idea been promulgated in Brussels that M Leon Somzee, the President of the Exhibition and member of the Chamber of Representatives, had promoted it in order to "boom" the Government during the elections But whatever effect the suspicion that the exhibition was intended to be used in the interests of a political faction may have had, a large number of foreign visitors attended The **Lord Mayor of London** visited the exhibition in state in the autumn, and he was received with enthusiasm Many festivities were held in connection with the exhibition

Buccaneers. Freebooters as distinguished from the piratical adventurers of 16th and 17th centuries Degenerating into mere pirates, they disappeared at close of 17th century See ed 86

Buchanan, Robert, poet, essayist, and playwriter, b 1841 Educated at Glasgow University Some of Mr Buchanan s poems, stories, and plays, notably the "**Shadow of the Sword,**" "**A Nine Days' Queen,**" and "**Sophia,**" have secured for him considerable popularity His play of "**Sophia,**" founded on Fielding's "Tom Jones," had a run of several hundred nights at the Vaudeville At the same theatre Mr B 's latest play, "**Joseph's Sweetheart,**" was produced early in '88, and reproduced in September His novel "**Rachel Dene**" is now running through *Bow Bells* Mr B composed the **inaugural ode** for the **Glasgow Exhibition** (*q.v.*), and published in October last an epic poem entitled "The City of Dream"

Buckhounds, Master of the. Has control of the royal hunts, and charge of the royal inclosure at Ascot The office is in the department of Master of the Horse See MINISTRY.

Buckle, George Earle, son of the Rev. George Buckle, rector of Weston super Mare, b near Bath 1854 He is **editor** of *The Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal Mr B was educated at Honiton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll, Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the **Newdigate Prize** for **English Verse** in 75, took a First Class in **Literæ Humaniores** 76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year He was subsequently elected to a **Fellowship** of **All Souls' Coll**, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 80 Mr B s name has recently been prominently before the public in connection with the **Parnell Commission** (*q v*)

Budget See FINANCE, NATIONAL, and SESSION ... sect **14**

Buen Ayre, or **Bonaire** An island on the coast of Venezuela, belonging to Holland Area 95 sq m, pop 4 043 It is hilly, and in parts arid Produces timber, sheep, goats, and asses, and has manufactures of salt and charcoal See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Building Societies These societies may be divided into two sections—the Proprietary and the Mutual Societies, the latter dividing the whole of the profits amongst the members *pro rata* Some are permanent, and others terminable A favourite development of the latter is the **Starr-Bowkett**—named after the founders of the system—a society which allots its capital among the members, according to the number of shares they nominally hold, by ...

app...

pays this sum very much as he would ... rent, over a term of ten or twelve and a half years, at the end of which the house or land becomes his own He also maintains his small subscription, and at the winding up of the society he is entitled to a share of the profits. A further development of the ballot system is the arrangement by which the member may sell his appropriation and his subscription book, thus realising an immediate premium According to the **annual official** return up to Dec. 1886, issued '88 (latest return), there were in the **United Kingdom** 2,079 societies, of which 1 992 were in **England and Wales**, 46 in **Scotland** and 41 in **Ireland**, returns, however, were not to hand from all The **total liabilities** in societies making returns amounted to £53,101,058. The **liability on shares** of this total was £35,355,388; to depositors and other creditors, £15,837,063; and for balance of unappropriated profit, £1,908,607 It has been decided ('88) that if a building society is being wound up, the creditors may force the borrowing members to pay up the whole of their debts to it at once instead of by instalments. The contract to pay by instalments is regarded as binding among members themselves, but as not remaining in force against creditors.

Bulgaria. By Treaty of Berlin, 1878, Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte, the executive power being vested in the prince, assisted by council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the National Assembly, elected for three years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 10,000 of population In 1883 a second chamber was formed, and it was enacted that every law must be examined and voted by both chambers and sanctioned by the prince In 1885 Eastern Roumelia was united to B (For history '78 to '86 see ed 87) By the treaty the amount of tribute and the share of the Turkish debt to be assumed by Bulgaria was to be fixed by agreement between the Powers, 87 Area (including Eastern Roumelia, now also known as Southern Bulgaria area 13 500 sq m, pop about 975,000, former capital Philippopolis, pop 33 500), 37,860 sq m, pop about 3,000,000 Capital, **Sofia**, pop 20,501 Budget for 88, **revenue**, £2,148,000, **expenditure**, £2,761,000 **Imports** for 86, £2,500,000, **exports**, £1,500 000 Chief imports, textile manufactures, iron, coals, chief exports, corn, wool, tallow, and other agricultural and pastoral produce The bulk of the trade is with Turkey, Great Britain, and Austria Railways connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, and Rustchuk with Varna Of the population over two thirds are of the Greek Church, and less than one third Mohammedans, Jews, Gipsies, Armenians, etc —**Political** The year '88 has been marked by many incidents in the history of the Principality The efforts of **Russia** to obtain the assistance of the Great Powers to depose **Prince Ferdinand** (*q v*) proved unsuccessful,—Austria, Italy, and England not being in favour of disturbing the Prince German sympathy with Russia, however, manifested itself in the speech of **Prince Bismarck** (March) on the Army Bill (see GERMANY), who uttered the memorable words, "Bulgaria, that bit of land between the Danube and the Balkans, is not of sufficient size to hurl Europe—from Moscow to the Pyrenees, from the German Ocean to Palermo —into a war for its sake, the consequences of which no mortal man can foretell This ill will of Germany also manifested itself in the **prohibition** within Germany of the **coinage** of the new Bulgarian nickel money In respect of the **note of the Porte**, conveying its notification (March 5th) that the Porte maintained its declaration of Aug 22nd, 87, that the presence of Prince Ferdinand in Bulgaria was illegal, the Government at Sofia decided to send no reply, but its efforts (April) to get the Prince formally acknowledged by the Powers were not rewarded with success **Disputes** with Turkey occurred continually during the year—the more noticeable being a protest (April) to the Porte concerning the treatment of certain **Mussulman subjects**, the quarrel (May) as to *ad valorem* duties on merchandise passing the Eastern Roumelian frontier into Turkey, the refusal of the Porte to acknowledge Bulgarian **postage stamps** or **passports**, and the neglect of the suzerain power to seriously repress brigandage Bulgaria having, in retaliation, levied a **similar duty on goods** from Turkey, the matter was decided later in the year by the Porte s agreement to Bulgarian demands on this point, and also on the question of postage The **Vakarel Railway** formed a subject of contention between the two powers specified (July). The claim of the Bulgarian **Exarch** for the appointment of metropolitan archbishops in Macedonia caused religious excitement in the two countries The difficulty, which arose respecting the **Postal Convention** (Aug) was a little later on (Sept) settled amicably —**Home Political.** The arrest of **Major Popoff** (March) on a charge of embezzlement of the Sofia garrison accounts was a subject of much comment, and led to a **Cabinet crisis**, due to the tension between its Conservative and Liberal members, Major P having been sentenced to four years imprisonment with hard labour (May) The matter terminated by a compromise, the sentence being confirmed by the Prince—Major P at the same time receiving a free pardon, with ultimate restoration to his military rank and political privileges Prince Ferdinand during the year visited various parts of Bulgaria, receiving enthusiastic receptions at Sofia and also at Tirnova on the commemoration of his election (Aug 14th) In the case of the latter, the metropolitan, M Clement, was deposed by the Government for his attitude of hostility to the Prince At the **opening** of the **Sobranye** (Oct 27th), Prince F s speech gave promise of a number of bills dealing with economic questions and the administration of justice Brigandage during the year was more or less rife —**Social and General** During the year **Count Grenaud**, Marshal of the Bulgarian Court, died (Oct 31st) The opening of a **national theatre** at Sofia (Sept) is a noticeable event as a marked step towards the propagation of the Bulgarian language, which the Russians tried to supplant **M Natchevitch**, Minister of Finance, was shot at by an ex official of the Foreign Office (Sept) without, however, sustaining serious injury The **opening** of the **Zaribod, Sofia**, and the **Vakarel Railway** (July 5th), connecting Constantinople with the Western international service, will doubtless do much to aid in the development of the resources of the Principality. The appointment of **Rechid Bey** (Nov 25th) to be Acting Imperial Commissioner of the Porte at Sofia is regarded in some quarters as a possible step towards Turkey s ultimate recognition of Prince Ferdinand For army, see ARMIES, FOREIGN; and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Bulgarian Political Parties and the Sobranye The **party divisions** in the Bulgarian Sobranye or National Assembly may be generally described as **Ministerialists** and **Opposition** The present Sobranye was elected in October 87, its predecessor, which had been elected just a year previously, having been dissolved to get rid of a tangled situation The elections resulted in a decided victory for the Government, which has some 250 supporters House of less than 300 The chief members of the **Governmental party**, which is also the **anti Russian** party, are M Stambouloff, Premier and Minister of the Interior, Dr Stransky and MM Natchevitch and Stoiloff, also members of the Ministry The **chief Opposition leaders** are MM Karaveloff and Radoslavoff, M Zankoff, a former leader of the **pro-Russian party**, having left Bulgaria in July '88, and gone to Russia to live and to intrigue against the Sofia Government While M Karaveloff is affected to Russia, and leads the **Russian faction** in Bulgaria, M. Radoslavoff is the chief of a so called "**Alexandrist**" party, the object of which is to overthrow Prince Ferdinand and bring back Prince Alexander to Bulgaria. It is, consequently, except for

its desire to dethrone Prince Ferdinand, which unites it with the followers of MM Zankoff and Karaveloff, in opposition to both the other groups

Bülow, Hans Guido von, b at Dresden, '30 Was originally designed for the law, but adopted music as his profession He played before Mozart as a boy, and also took lessons from Haydn When a student at the University of Berlin, he contributed to *Die Abendpost*, a democratic journal, in which he defended the musical doctrines of **Liszt** and **Wagner** He became a **pupil of Liszt** in 51, and from 55 to '64 he held the post of Master of Piano forte at the Conservatoire of Professors Sterne and Marx at Berlin He became **Director** of the **Conservatoire** at **Munich**, where he organised performances of Wagner's principal works In '78 he was appointed **Königlicher Hofkapellmeister** at **Hanover** He has given performances with distinction in most of the European capitals, and in June, **88**, gave a series of **Beethoven recitals** at **St James's Hall**, London He is characterised by the intellectual grasp of his subject as well as by remarkable technical skill He **has composed**, among other works music to Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," and to "Nirvana," "Des Sängers Fluch," "Vier Charakterstücke für Orchester," and "Il Carnovale di Milano"

Bundesrath See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Burial Laws Amendment Act, '80 This is an Act to enable the burial of Nonconformists and others in Church of England burial grounds without the service of the Church of England, and in some cases with other services It was long opposed by churchmen on the ground that its advocates had no real grievances but regarded it as a stepping stone towards Disestablishment It **provides** that any one responsible for the burial of a deceased person may give forty eight hours notice in writing, and in the form prescribed in the first schedule to the Act, to the incumbent of any place or his substitute, that it is intended to bury the deceased in the churchyard of such place without the rites of the Church of England, and that the incumbent or his substitute shall then be free to permit such burial The burial shall take place in accordance with such notice, and the public are to have free access to such burial, which may be carried out either with the service of any Christian Church or without any service But the proceedings are not to be made the occasion of bringing into contempt any church or denomination Ministers of the Church of England are empowered to use the burial service of the Church of England at a burial in unconsecrated ground In cases where that burial service is not allowed to be used, or when requested so to do by the person responsible for the burial of the deceased, they are empowered to use such service, consisting of prayers taken from the Book of Common Prayer and portions of Scripture, as may be approved of by the Ordinary. The Act extends to the Channel Islands, but not to Scotland or Ireland **Consult**, for laws relating to burial, "The Law of Burial," by J B. Little

Burial Reform. Much discussion has recently taken place respecting improvements for the disposal of the dead, the etiquette in connection with funerals, and the reduction of the expense of such These desirable objects have with some good results been advocated by the **Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association**, whose **presidents** are the **Archbishops of Canterbury** and **York**, while its patrons include nearly all the bishops and a great number of the leading laymen The **reforms recommended** by the Association are —(1) The interment of the body as soon as possible in sufficient and suitable soil for burial (2) The use of coffins which will rapidly perish after interment (3) The disuse of vaults and bricked graves (4) The encouragement in the interests of health of the removal of the body in crowded districts to a mortuary instead of retaining it in houses occupied by the living (5) The exercise of simplicity and economy relating to funerals by the use of plain hearses or wheeled biers, the discontinuance of crape, hatbands, scarves, feathers, velvet trappings, and the like, the avoidance of excessive floral decoration, and the discouragement of inordinate eating and drinking at funerals (6) The meeting in the church or cemetery instead of at the house of mourning (7) And showing Christian fellowship in deeds as well as in words at the interment of the poorest The Rev F Lawrence, Hon Sec to the Association, has recently gained the co operation of the leading men and the press of every shade of opinion in Canada and the United States in favour of burial reform as recommended by the Association **Papers** were read in support of the movement at the **Church Congress** (*q v*), at Manchester in October last, by Mr Seymour Hayden, the Rev H R Haweis, and the Bishop of Nottingham, and their remarks were discussed at the meeting The Council of the Association propose to memorialise the Home Secretary for the appointment of a **Royal Commission to inquire** into the **conditions of cemeteries** and the **modes of burial** with a view to legislation **Sec** of the Association, Rev F Lawrence **Office**, 16, King Street, Cheapside, E C

Burmah comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Thibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south east by Siam The whole of the southern and part of the south eastern sides form the Burmese shores of the Bay of Bengal There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mranma (from which the word Burmah is derived), and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both The origin and early history of the people are lost in obscurity, but the country is covered with the traces of a past civilisation, and it is known that from remote times the land has been the scene of prolonged internecine warfare, and at least two Chinese invasions The country is fertile, especially in the valley of the great river Irrawaddy, which is navigable for river boats for six hundred miles from the Bay of Bengal, and many valuable minerals are found, including the rubies which excited the cupidity of early navigators, and a good supply of petroleum Buddhism is the religion of the people, and in Burmah it is of a peculiar type, which allows perfect tolerance to all other creeds, but prevents proselytism. Every boy enters a temple or pagoda at an early age, and being taught to read and write, develops into a bonze or monk (see BONZE),

but he can leave or stay as he thinks fit. The country is covered with these temples, which, with the clergy, are all supported voluntarily The position of the Burmese women will compare favourably with any other Eastern nation (For a concise history of the country, including the Burmese wars, see eds '87-8) Here it may be stated that by the treaty of Yendabu (1826) the British annexed Aracan and Tenasserim, and at the close of the second war (1852) the remainder of the coast line, including Rangoon and the whole province of Pegu, fell into our hands Inland from this time an imaginary frontier divided Independent from British Burmah The seat of government in the former was removed from time to time, till, on the outbreak of the third and last Burmese war, which occurred towards the end of 85, the capital was Mandalay, which was entered by the British forces under General Prendergast on Nov 28th of that year Upper Burmah was annexed by proclamation on Jan 1st, 86 Although since that time the new possession and portions of the old have been much troubled with dacoity, and trade has been unsettled, the whole land is known to be teeming with natural wealth, Lower Burmah having already proved a rich possession Up to the close of the year 88, the general condition of what was and still is known as **Upper Burmah** seemed to be in a state of gradual improvement Dacoities were, of course, common in the remoter districts, and indeed an unsettled feeling of a spasmodic character reached the lower provinces on the seaboard, but taking it all round the country appeared to be settling down As to the **Government finances**, the official report issued by the India Office stated that the cost on the Indian Treasury had been considerable During 86-7 the **revenue** collection in Upper Burmah only reached Rx 220,000, but during '87-8 the **receipts** rose to Rx 490,000, The net charge to the Indian Treasury on account of Upper Burmah was, 86 7, Rx 2,068,700, 87 8, Rx 2,727,300, 88 9 (estimated), Rx 1,880,500 The main source of revenue appears at present to be the **capitation grant**, which is paid at the rate of Rx 1 per family or house, and which is distributed among the families of a village according to their circumstances If present anticipations are realised, it is calculated that in 1896, ten years after annexation, Upper Burmah will cost about Rx 340,000 annually, against a surplus at the present from Lower Burmah A report published in the spring of 88, giving the financial statistics for Lower Burmah, but only down to March 87, showed the total revenue to be £3,013,479, an increase of £400,000 on the previous year, leaving a surplus of £1,447,785 for military and other purposes **The military and police operations** during the year can hardly be described as of a sweeping character, although it was announced in January that it had been decided to **disarm** the whole of Burmah, so far as the **general population** was concerned This step led to much criticism, it being shown that the peaceful and law abiding had become the helpless victims of the dacoits, so that it was reported from Rangoon, in June, that the **Chief Commissioner** had issued a **minute** materially modifying the order It was announced early in March that **Sir George White** was to remain in command of the troops in Upper Burmah for another year. Under his direction the **operations** against the Shans in the north, the Kachyens and the Chins, were intermittently but vigorously carried on. A **formidable raid by Chins** of the Tashou tribe was made into British territory on May 5th, and a loyal Shan, Tsawbwa, appointed by us, was carried off This rising, however, was speedily suppressed, and the captive recovered. In the same month the relief movements of troops of the Burmah force ceased, the soldiery left in the country being three companies of Engineers, three batteries of Artillery, three British infantry, two native cavalry, and twelve native infantry regiments Under date **Mandalay**, May 24th, it was reported that the **Burmese chief priests** of that city had addressed a **letter** to the Indian Government declaring that they were actively engaged in trying to restore peace to the country It may be interesting here to add that in the *Times* of Sept 1st "A Burmese Campaigner gave an account of the adventures of **Hla-oo**, a notorious dacoit leader, who, after defying the whole of the British forces for a long time, was murdered by one of his own followers In October it was reported that the **Chief Commissioner** had issued a **minute** to the effect that the **general pardon** granted to **dacoits** who surrender would now be limited, no pardons would be given to dacoits without his permission Later in the same month it was stated from Rangoon that it had been decided to appoint an **Inspector-general of police** for the whole country, with deputies in Upper and Lower Burmah, General Steadman received the appointment The **disturbances in Lower Burmah**, though of a spasmodic character, were sufficiently unusual to be alarming It was reported in February that thirty men dressed as Shans attacked the Muggounghlaing police station, in Tavoy district, the most southerly portion of Lower Burmah, and looted it They are believed to have come from the Siamese frontier In April a report of another outbreak in the same neighbourhood came to hand, this time a body of police on the river being attacked and dispersed Vigorous measures were required before peace was restored to the locality Again, in the **Tharrawaddy district** of Lower Burmah, a gang of 300 **dacoits** cut the railway and the telegraph lines 200 miles south of Prome From Rangoon, Aug 4th, it was reported that the Government had decided to reform the police force of Lower Burmah As to the **development** of the country, Major Hobday reported (*Times*, June 6th and 18th) in detail on the work of the **Survey Department** 87 8, which seems to have been materially assisted by the reconnaissances of military and other officers From this it appears that a very large area of Upper Burmah had been covered, including the northern Shan states and Ruby Mines district, 3,000 sq m , southern Shan states, 4,000, Yemethen and Mehtila districts, 2,000, Yak country, 1,000 and Mandalay and Kyarckse districts, 2,000—in all 15,000 sq m of triangulation Besides, a survey of Mandalay, on the scale of 40 ft to the inch, had been in hand since Nov '86 According to the **Trade and Navigation returns** of Burmah for the year 87 8 (ending March 31st) there was a **great** and unprecedented **increase**, the total reaching the large sum of 21 crores of rupees, the improvement on the previous year being 243 lakhs, or on the highest previous record 166 lakhs. The bulk of the increase was in imports from foreign countries, but both the coasting and the export trades showed increases Stocks at the close of the financial

year were not large, and the exports to Upper Burmah were much greater than in '86 7 Of the nationalities of the shipping engaged in the coasting trade, British and British India vessels represented 95 9 per cent Mr Warry, of the British Consular Service in China, published (*Times*, Aug 20th) a report on the india-rubber trade of Upper Burmah, the Mogoung district being the headquarters of the industry. Later in the year it was reported that the Chinese authorities had prohibited the export of salt from Bhamo into the country, but it subsequently transpired that salt being an Imperial monopoly, steps had only been taken to prevent smuggling An interesting article on the cutch trade of Burmah, from the *Rangoon Gazette*, was given in the *Times* of Oct 22nd The Jade mines in the Kachyen district were visited by Captain Triscott's column early in the year, these being the first Europeans to reach them and the works were found to be of a very primitive character, the ruby mines appear to be still worked, or rather in course of development, by the Streeter Syndicate, the district, however, proving very unhealthy On Aug 11th, Mr Philip Nolan, general secretary of the Government of Bengal, arrived at Rangoon to arrange for an extensive system of migration to Burmah from portions of Bengal adjoining Assam The scheme includes sea passage at low rates and the granting of land on the Mandalay railway on very favourable terms The grantees will be bound to employ 90 per cent of natives of India on the plantations — **Miscellaneous** A great fire occurred at Mandalay on April 5th, and 500 houses were burnt down It was rumoured about the middle of the year that the papers for the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship for Burmah had been sent to England Later on it was reported (*Times*, Oct 4th) that the investigation of the claims against the late Burmese Government were completed with the exception of five, amounting to two lakhs The total amount of claims was 98 lakhs, and the sum so far awarded was 8½ lakhs The only claims paid in full were those of Europeans in the employ of the late Government In November it was announced that the Government intended to offer the concession for the working of the ruby mines to public tender, although it had been understood that the arrangement with Messrs Streeter, who agreed to pay £40,000 a year for the monopoly, had been to all intents and purposes ratified According to the Preliminary Administration report of Upper Burmah it appears that during the last official year 5,629 pedestrian traders and 13,300 laden bullocks arrived in Mandalay, bringing goods to the value of 4½ lakhs of rupees from the Shan hills The export from the old Burmese capital was to the same value, all this business being conducted in spite of the disturbed nature of the country In the eastern division the trade was greater—no less than 18,900 bullock and 2,000 pedestrian loads, valued at 10½ lakhs, entered Meiktila and Yemethen On Nov 13th the *Times* published an official statement as to the condition of the Tharrawaddy district since its annexation [illegible]
pædia of I[illegible]
of India (Ran[illegible]
(Burmah)"; also Colquhoun's "Burma and the Burmans," Yule's "Embassy to Ava," etc., etc.; and for Chief Commissioner, etc., see Dis-[illegible]

Burmah and Siam Railways. For history and earlier details, see ed 88. On Feb 24th, '87, Sir John Gorst announced in the House of Commons that work had been begun at both ends of the Tounghoo-Mandalay line, and it was carried on vigorously during that year. In '88 (Feb. 4th, Rangoon) it was reported that the progress on the new line was still satisfactory, being carried on under the direction of Mr Buyers, engineer-in-chief of the Burmah State Railway, although considerable obstacles had to be overcome owing to the disturbed state of the country, and the difficulty in procuring labour It was then estimated that the whole length of the line would be 220 miles, the southern half running through dense forests, and the northern through a generally well-populated country For the whole of its length the line is parallel to, and within a few miles of the Shan Hills, crossing several streams 300 ft. to 500 ft broad The only important river during the "rains is the Myitngi, lying 10 miles south of Mandaly which has been crossed by a bridge with 4 spans of 150 ft. each, and 2 of 40 ft From Mandalay coming south the line, at the above date, had been laid for 40 miles, and going north from Tounghoo for 70 miles As platelaying was going on at the rate of 1½ miles daily, the early opening of the line might have been looked for, but as the central portion would require solidifying by rain, it was not contemplated to open the whole railway for regular traffic till Jan 1st, '89 On Feb 21st, a resolution in favour of the development of the Burmah and Siam Railways scheme was adopted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce at their London meeting, and two interesting articles reviewing the whole subject appeared in the *Engineer*, on April 27th and May 4th A further interesting incident in connection with the question was the visit of General Sir Andrew Clarke (ex Inspector General of Fortifications) to Bangkok on behalf of an English syndicate, to arrange terms with the King of Siam for the construction of a main line from his capital to Zimme It was reported in the spring of 88 that he had been quite successful, and later on Sir Andrew, addressing a political meeting in Kent, told the same story Kyourse, about thirty five miles south of Mandalay, a military post and important station on the Tounghoo Mandalay line, was destroyed by fire on April 9th, and it was added that about two lakhs of silver in the treasury were destroyed. Under date Aug 18th it was reported from Rangoon that the line to Mandalay was practically complete Towards the end of September it was reported that the Siamese Government had granted a concession for two railway lines, one of which was to connect Bangkok with the Port of Paknam It was added that the Government had also undertaken the construction of a steam tramway in the capital

Burnand, F C., the editor of *Punch*, was b 1836 Educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge. Called to the bar (1882). Has been a voluminous dramatic writer, principally devoting himself to burlesque, of which "Ixion" and "Black-eyed Susan" may be said to have inaugurated the era of "long runs." Among the travesties of the works of living novelists those on "Ouida" and Rhoda Broughton are the most popular, and "Strapmore" is the best specimen, has also produced burlesque on "Ariane," entitled "Airey-Annie," '88. Author of "Happy Thoughts" in *Punch*. Became,

after some years' connection with *Punch*, its editor (80).

Burne-Jones, Edward, A R A, b at Birmingham 1833 Educated at King Edward s Grammar School of that town, and Exeter Coll, Oxford, of which he is an Honorary Fellow He received his inspiration as an artist from Rossetti, and has developed his originality and power independently of the schools He was elected President of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists in '85, and Associate of the Royal Academy in the same year Mr Burne-Jones pictures were, until recently, amongst the chief attractions at the Grosvenor Gallery (*q v*), but owing to a dispute with Sir Coutts Lindsay, he in '87 severed his connection with that institution, and took a prominent part in the establishment of the **New Gallery** (*q v*), to which he last year contributed "The Rock of Doom,' "The Doom Fulfilled, and "The Tower of Brass

Burnett, Frances Hodgson, was b in Manchester, 1849 In 65 her parents left England, and settled in Tennessee Mrs B published her first story, entitled "Surly Tim s Trouble, in *Scribner's Magazine*, in 67 Her popular story, "**That Lass o' Lowrie's,**" appeared subsequently in the same magazine On her marriage with Dr Luan M Burnett, she removed to Washington She has recently achieved great success with '**Little Lord Fauntleroy,**" which was dramatised last year In October '88 Mrs B was presented with a half hoop diamond bracelet by many eminent literary comrades in token of the successful issue of the copyright law case *re* **Little Lord Fauntleroy**"

Burns (*Walter Scott*) **Professor Blackie's** (*q v*) breezy biography of the Ayrshire ploughman is noteworthy for its courageous dealing with Burns as he was, nothing being extenuated nor aught set down in malice No great author has suffered in this respect to anything like the same extent as the Scottish bard Professor B has ventured to look Burns in the face, with the result that he found him no better and no worse than the bulk of men For this reason the work of the venerable Professor possesses great human interest, and as such is heartily to be welcomed

Burton, Sir Richard Francis, K C M G, traveller, scholar, and linguist, b 1820 Educated abroad and at Oxford Joined the Indian army in 1842, and became master of several native languages He was much employed on secret service, living among the natives as one of themselves, and the information he furnished to General Napier proved of the greatest value in the conquest of Scinde and the Punjab He was the first European who ever visited Harar, and his journey to Mecca and Medina in the disguise of a Mohammedan pilgrim is one of the most marvellous feats ever accomplished by a traveller During the Crimean war he was Chief of Staff to General Beatson He afterwards visited Somaliland In 1857 he went to Zanzibar in company with Captain Speke, and made a journey into the interior, which resulted in the discovery of the great lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza He was next consul at Fernando Po, at Santos in the Brazils, and at Damascus. He is now H.M. Consul at Trieste. He is the author of many works, and has translated the "Lusiad" of Camoens, the "Thousand Nights and a Night," a literal translation of the 'Arabian Nights" from the original Arabic—a work in twelve volumes, valuable to the scholar, but unsuitable for ordinary reading He is also the author of "The History of the Sword," "The Gold Mines of Midian, etc K C M G (March '86)

Bush, Rev Joseph, President of the Wesleyan Conference, was b at Ashley, Lincs, 1826 Educated at Spilsby Grammar School and Richmond College, which he entered as a candidate in 50, and in 53 commenced the active work of the ministry In 71, he was appointed one of the Official Letter Writers to the Wesleyan Conference, and was subsequently Chairman of the Newcastle, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Halifax, Bradford, and First London Districts respectively Mr B has been member of the **Wesleyan Legal Hundred** since 73 He is a hard worker and an able administrator, and has written many works of a devotional character, and in 83, by direction of the Conference, he recast the '**Liverpool Minutes,**" a codification of the resolutions of the Conference relating to pastoral work—the standard manual of Wesleyan pastoral duty

Bushmen or **Bosjesmen** See ed 86

Butler, Lady (*nee* Miss Thompson), b at Lausanne, Switzerland At the age of five she began to handle the pencil, and continued her studies in Florence In 1870 her family returned to England, and remained at Ventnor until the unprecedented success of Miss Thompson s '**Roll Call** necessitated a removal to London Her first picture, "Missing,' was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1873, 'Roll Call, (1874), which was purchased by the Queen, and the artist subsequently painted 'The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras,' "Balaklava, and 'Inkerman Her other pictures include Listing for the Connaught Rangers,' 'The Defence of Rorke s Drift, 'Floreat Etona, and The Charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo Lady B is unrivalled as a painter of military scenes

Butler, Rev Henry Montague, D D, Master of Trin Coll, Cambridge, was b 1833 Educated at Harrow and Trin Coll, Bell Univ Scholar (1852), Battie Univ Scholar and Browne Medallist (1853), Porson Prize, Camden Medal, Members Prize (1854), B A (Senior Classic), and was Fellow of his college (1855) Head master of Harrow (1859), of which school his father, the Rev George Butler, D D, had also been head master Hon Chaplain to the Queen (1875 77), Dean of Gloucester (1886), but only a few weeks after his installation resigned his Deanery to accept the **Mastership of Trinity** Married August, 88, to **Miss Ramsay,** of Girton Coll, who distinguished herself by taking the first place in the Cambridge Classical Tripos 87.

Butt, Sir Charles Parker, was born 1830, called to the bar in 1854, and created a Q C (1868) After unsuccessfully contesting Tamworth, he sat as M P for Southampton, in the Liberal interest (1880-83), when he was appointed a Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, a vacancy being caused by the resignation of Sir Robert Phillimore.

Butterine See ed '88

Bye Elections. See ELECTIONS, BYE.

Cabinet, The Present British. See MINISTRY

Cabinets, Colonial and Foreign. See DIPLOMATIC

Cabul The capital of **Afghanistan** (*q v*)

Caicos Islands. Southern islands of the Bahama group With Turk s Island are under government of **Jamaica**

Caird, Mrs Mona, b at Ryde Is the only child of John Alison, an Australian colonist From the early age of five years Mrs C has turned her thoughts to literary efforts writing many novels, etc, which remained unpublished, until the issue of her novel "**Whom Nature Leadeth,**" followed in 87 by "**One That Wins,**" which was favourably received In a recent number of *The Westminster Review* (88) (*q v*), she wrote an article on the **Marriage Question,** which gave rise to an extraordinarily copious correspondence in the *Daily Telegraph* (*q v*), which received the title "**Is Marriage a Failure?**" (*q v*) In the November number of the same Review, Mrs C completed the statement of her views on this subject

Cairns', Lord, Act See AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, ed 86

Cairoli, Benedetto Italian statesman, was b at Pavia in 1826 He took part in the Milan rising of 48, and in the succeeding war against Austria He also joined the Garibaldian Legion and fought in all the chief engagements of '59 60 At Palermo he was severely wounded Again, in 66, he was fighting for Italy in the Trentino In 68 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies and one of the leaders of the Extreme Left Was **President of the Council** (78) In November of the latter year he was badly stabbed in protecting King Humbert against the dagger of a would be assassin Was again Prime Minister (79 81) when he was, as in 78, succeeded by Signor Depretis

Calais and Boulogne Improvements In May 87 attention was called to the considerable improvements which were being carried out at and near Calais, and it was then calculated that within two years the whole place would be metamorphosed Besides **connecting Calais and St Pierre** by one continuous main street, it was intended to **widen the St Omer Canal,** by which access is gained to Holland Belgium, and the North, by 12 metres Then there are **new wet docks,** of 27 acres space and of considerable depth, in course of construction The **amount being laid out** on the improvement works is estimated at 70,000,000 francs, and what with new bonded warehouses, docks, and other waterways, besides widened and beautified streets, old Calais in a year or two will be practically obliterated (For a further description of the alterations see ed 88) — Considerable developments for the improvement of the harbour and approaches at Boulogne are also in progress It was reported on May 16th, '88, that in order that the harbour works at Calais and Boulogne might be completed as soon as possible, the **Government** proposed to increase the **poll-tax** on passengers from 1 fr to about 1s 6*d* The chief reason for this was alleged to be that enough money had not been estimated for the works—although about nine tenths of the passengers by these routes are English. A **new bridge over the river Liane at Boulogne** was opened during the summer, causing a considerable acceleration of traffic between London and Paris On Oct 20th the **French Chamber** agreed to the **Bill** for completing the harbour improvements at Boulogne, the Chamber of Commerce giving 3,200,000 francs towards the cost A complaint was made that whereas 17,000,000 francs was the sum of the original estimate 18,000,000 francs had already been expended, although the scheme had been materially reduced

Calderon, Philip H, R A, b (1833) at Poitiers Began to exhibit in the Royal Academy (58) after studying at Paris, an A R A (64), R A (67) In 78 Mr Calderon was one of the English artists selected to exhibit an extra number of works at the Paris Exhibition, at the close of which he received a "rappel" of first class medal, and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour He is well known as a painter of domestic and other subjects His '**Ruth and Naomi,**' in the Academy, 86, was highly spoken of He was in 87 appointed **Keeper of the Royal Academy** in the place of Mr Pickersgill It was reported that Mr C has chosen the **Parnell Commission** (*q v*) as the subject of his next year s Academy picture

Calendar for 89 —

1889	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
Jan			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Feb						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
Mar						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Apl		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
May				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Jun							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						

1889	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
Jul		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Aug					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sep	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Oct			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31		
Nov						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

Calendar, "Old Style" and "New Style" Pope Gregory XIII, finding that the civil year was in arrear of the solar year, after great consideration, having been formally charged by the Council of Trent with the task of correcting the Julian Calendar, issued in 1582 a new calendar, in which ten days were omitted, the 5th of October becoming the 15th This was im-

mediately adopted in Italy, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Flanders, and Portugal. Two months later, by an edict of Henry III., it was adopted in France, the 9th December being changed to the 20th. Germany and Switzerland adopted the new calendar in 1583, Hungary in 1587, Great Britain in 1751 (in 1752 the 3rd of September being altered to the 14th). In Russia, Greece, and throughout the East the old style is still retained. The change caused popular tumults in many countries.

Calorimeter. An instrument for measuring the actual amount of heat given out by a body. See ed. 86.

Calvinism includes a belief in such doctrines as divine predestination, original sin, and human depravity, election, effectual calling, and the final perseverance of the saints. Calvinism takes in several other points of controversy, such as that of free will, the Sonship of the Second Person of the Trinity, and other differences in doctrine, as between Calvinists and Arminians. In later times the word has come to be very loosely used in controversy, and is often applied to opinions which Calvin did not hold. See ed. 87.

Cambodia. A province of Indo-China and a French protectorate. Area 3,254 sq. m., pop. 1,500,000. Capital **Saigon** on river of same name. Country a rich alluvial plain, watered by fine streams. People industrious agriculturists and fishers. Government a monarchy more or less under French influence. See ANNAM.

Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, 2nd Duke of, K.G., P.C., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.H., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (creat. 1801), grandson to George III. and first cousin to the Queen, was b. at Hanover March 26th, 1819. He became a colonel in the British army in '37, and succeeded his father Adolphus Frederick, 1st Duke of Cambridge, in '50. Four years later (54) he was raised to the rank of major-general, on his appointment to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards united to form the first division of the army sent against the Czar Nicholas of Russia in the Crimean war of '54-6. In '56 he was promoted to the rank of General, in '61 appointed Colonel-in-chief of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and in '62 raised to the rank of Field Marshal, and subsequently appointed **Commander-in-chief** of the British army, and **appointment perpetuated** by letters patent '87. H.R.H.'s action in giving **the Volunteers** notice to quit **Wimbledon Common,** in the neighbourhood of which he owns large estates, and his opposition to the proposal that their summer outing should be held in Richmond Park, of which he is a Ranger, created much comment in '88.

"Cambridge Preliminary." See CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. Its first known charter is dated 1231 (15 Henry III.). The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The **legislative bodies** are the **Senate,** which consists of graduates, and the **Council,** a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University received a **new code** in **1882,** as **did also** many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the **list of colleges.** *Founded* (1257), **Peterhouse**—*Head,* J. Porter, D.D.—*Undergraduates,* 87, (1326), **Clare Hall,** E. Atkinson, D.D., 166; (1347), **Pembroke,** C. E. Searle, D.D., 120, (1348), **Gonville and Caius,** N. M. Ferrers, D.D., 158, (1350), **Trinity Hall,** H. Latham, M.A., 237, (1352), **Corpus Christi,** E. H. Perowne, D.D., 114, (1441), **King's,** vacant, 91, (1448), **Queens',** G. Phillips, D.D., 91, (1473), **St. Catherine's,** C. K. Robinson, D.D., 51, (1496), **Jesus,** H. A. Morgan, D.D., 216, (1505), **Christ's,** John Peile, Litt.D., 160, (1511), **St. John's,** C. Taylor, D.D., 290, (1519), **Magdalen,** Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, M.A., 67, (1546), **Trinity,** H. M. Butler, D.D., 641, (1584), **Emmanuel,** S. G. Phear, D.D., 132, (1595), **Sidney Sussex,** Robert Phelps, D.D., 58, (1800), **Downing,** Alex. Hill, M.A., D.D., 74. *Hostels* (1876), **Cavendish,** J. H. Flather, M.A., 28, (1882), **Selwyn,** Hon. A. T. Lyttelton, M.A., 97, (1884), **Ayerst,** W. Ayerst, M.A., 38. **Non-Collegiates,** 143. Total, 3,059. The **examinations** necessary for degree of **Bachelor** are the **Previous** ("Little Go"), **General,** and **Special** examinations. Candidates for **Honours** have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The **Triposes,** which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Natural Science, Indian Languages, Semitic Languages, and Mediæval and Modern Languages. **Women** are admitted to the examinations, and reside mostly in **Newnham College** and **Girton College.** Vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of **degrees for women** by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Students of not less than two years' standing at an **affiliated college,** on being admitted members of the University may be deemed to have already kept three of the terms required for any degree; it is the same with adult students under a committee working in concert with the University in places where there is no affiliated college. **Affiliated colleges** are:—University College, Nottingham, St. David's, Lampeter, Firth, Sheffield, University of New Zealand, and University of Calcutta. **Affiliated centres:**—Hull, Derby, Scarborough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Sunderland. **Degrees:**—**D.D.** (*hood* scarlet cloth lined with pink silk), **B.D.** (*h.* plain black silk), **M.A.** (*h.* black silk lined with white silk), **B.A.** (*h.* black stuff lined with white fur), **M.D.** (*h.* scarlet cloth lined with pink silk), **M.B.** (*h.* black silk lined with white silk), **M.Ch.** (*h.* same as M.A.), **LL.D.** (*h.* scarlet cloth lined with pink silk), **LL.B.** (*h.* black stuff lined with fur), **LL.M.** (*h.* black silk lined with white silk), **Mus.D.** (*h.* puce silk lined with white silk), **Mus.B.** (*h.* black stuff lined with fur). **Chancellor,** His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. **Vice-Chancellor,** Rev. E. Searle, D.D. (Pembroke). **Parliamentary representatives,** Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, and Prof. G. G. Stokes (*q.v.*).

Camden Society, The. Founded (1838) for the publication of documents relating to English history. Its publications number some 150 volumes. **Pres.,** the Earl of Crawford; **Hon. Sec.,** Mr. J. Gairdner, 25, Parliament Street, S.W.

Camel Corps, raised for fighting in the Soudan campaigns of '84-'85. Consisted of the British infantry or sailors mounted on camels.

Camera Lucida. See ed. '86.

Cameron, Commander Verney Lovett, C.B., D.C.L., a distinguished naval officer and African traveller, was b. 1844. Entered the Royal Navy ('57), lieutenant ('65), com-

mander ('76), retired ('83) Took part in the Abyssinian campaign, served on the East Coast of Africa, accompanied Sir Bartle Frere's special mission to Zanzibar, went to the relief of Livingstone, and has made important explorations in Central Africa, laid down the watersheds between the Nile, the Congo, and the Zambesi, etc, and was the first European who had ever succeeded in crossing tropical Africa from east to west Has also visited Syria and Mesopotamia Commander Cameron is a gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Paris, and Lisbon, and has received a gold medal from King Victor Emmanuel Created C B ('76), is Hon D C L of Oxford, and possesses several foreign decorations Is the author of "Across Africa, a work on Steam Tactics "The History of Arthur Penreath ('88), etc

Cameroons A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, and comprising perhaps 10 000 sq m, including country claimed in interior, 115 000 sq m It consists of the district of Bimbia Nikol Island, the Cameroons or Cameroos River, and the districts of Malimba Plantation, and Criby Capital **Aqua Town** The volcanic Came[illegible] stitutions than any other part of Guinea Trade in palm oil See GERMAN COLONISATION etc

Canada, Dominion of (from the Indian *Kanata*—i e, "Place of Huts"), British North America Consists of the Provinces of **Ontario, Quebec,**—formerly styled Upper and Lower Canada,—**Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba,** the **North West Territories** and **British Columbia** The four first mentioned provinces were united under one federal government in 1867, in 1870 Manitoba and the Territories were formed and admitted, British Columbia and its appanage Vancouver Island joined in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873 **Newfoundland** remains independent Dominion capital **Ottawa** pop 30 344, a handsome city on the river of the same name Largest city Montreal, Quebec pop 200 000, the next, Toronto, Ontario 140 000, Quebec 65,000, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 40 000, Hamilton, Ont, 35,000, the capital, Ottawa, Ont 30,344, Winnipeg, Manitoba 3 ,000, St John, New Brunswick, 30,000 Having from 10 000 to 20,000 are London, Ont, Portland, New Br, Kingston, Ont, Charlotte town, Prince Edward Island having from 8,000 to 10,000 are Guelph, Ont, St Catherines, Ont, Brantford, Ont, Bellville, Ont, Trois Rivières, Qu, St Thomas, Ont, Stratford, Ont having between 7,000 and 8,000 are Chatham, Ont, Brockville, Ont, Levis, Qu, Sherbrooke, Qu having between 6,000 and 7,000 are Hull, Qu, Peterborough, Ont, Windsor, Ont, St Henri, Qu, Fredericton, New Br having between 5,000 and 6,000 are Victoria, British Columbia, St Jean Baptiste, Qu, Sorel, Qu, Port Hope, Ont, Woodstock, Ont, St Hyacinthe, Qu, Galt, Ont, Lindsay, Ont, Moncton, New Br —**Chief natural features** of Eastern Canada are the river St Lawrence and the great lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, [illegible]rior, with the various affluents and smaller [illegible] forming an immense extent of waterway [illegible] Laurentian basin is narrow in proportion to its length, and remarkably low The land presents glorious scenery, rich forest, and an amazingly fertile soil. Summer begins in April and lasts into November; characterised by great heat, causing luxuriant vegetation. Seasons sharply divided Winter severe, but surprisingly healthy To the north is **Hudson Bay** (*q v*), a great inland sea nearly as large as the Mediterranean Ice stops navigation the greater part of the year, but experiments are being made with a view to find out the duration of the open passage Around it, eastward through Labrador to Atlantic, northward to Arctic regions, and westward to **Alaska**, extends a more or less frozen region, profitable as yet only to the hunter, though not without wealth for the woodsman and the miner Westward of Lake Superior is the rugged district of **Keewatin**, and beyond it the great fertile belt of prairie lands interposing between the frozen north and the desert of the north central United States Here are Manitoba and the North West Territories, regions that may be termed a farmer's paradise The dominion of frost recedes farther and farther to the north as we go west This country is watered by noble navigable streams—Red River, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and studded with lakes—Winnipeg, Manitoba, etc The great chain of the Rocky Mountains shuts off **British Columbia**, a region enjoying a mild climate rich in minerals and of abundant fertility The Pacific coast is broken and indented, fringed with islands, among these **Vancouver** and **Queen Charlotte Islands** The flora and fauna of Canada are far too extensive for detail in this place, and the mineral kingdom includes the precious metals, iron, coal, and almost all necessary and useful minerals —The **Executive** is in the hands of a Governor General, appointed by the Crown, and assisted by a Privy Council, composed of heads of departments, similarly to the Imperial Ministry Parliament consists of a Senate and House of Commons Senators are called from the various provinces by the Governor General, and sit for life, there are 78 Members of the House of Commons at present 215, are elected quinquennially on a low suffrage Both senators and members are salaried, and receive travelling expenses Ontario seats 24 senators and 93 members, Quebec, 24 and 65, Nova Scotia, 10 and 21, New Brunswick, 10 and 16, Prince Edward Island 4 and 7, Manitoba, 3 and 5; British Columbia, 3 and 6, North West Territories, 2 and 4 An Act was passed in 86 giving representation to the North-West Territories The several provinces have each a **local parliament** and administration under a Lieutenant Governor They dispose of their own revenues, and legislate for internal affairs, but are restricted from interference with the action or policy of the central government There is no state church Roman Catholics are the prevailing sect, numbering about 40 per cent. of the population, Anglicans are about 12 per cent, Presbyterians and Methodists each rather more, Baptists, 6 per cent In each of the old provinces are one or two universities, with colleges, medical schools, high schools, public elementary schools, normal schools, etc. Government support and compulsion vary in the provinces —The Imperial army in Canada consists of a force of 2,000 men, stationed at **Halifax**, Nova Scotia, which, as also **Esquimalt**, British Columbia, is strongly fortified. The two places are Imperial naval and military stations, with arsenals and dockyards. The Dominion

militia numbers about 40,000 men, who are volunteers, are called out for drill a few days every year, and are paid. There is legislative power to keep up its strength by ballot if necessary, but this has never been required The whole of the male population, between the ages of 18 and 60, may be called to arms in case of emergency —For latest financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Shipping cleared ('86), 13,969,232 tons Capital invested in manufacturing industries, £33,000,000 (in '81); annual value of resulting manufactures, £62,000,000 The Dominion has about 12,000 miles of railway and 30,000 miles of telegraph The natural waterways and constructed canals are of immense extent The river and lake communications in Manitoba and the North west are also extensive A railway is now in course of construction from Winnipeg to **Hudson Bay** (*q v*) The staple exports are grain and flour, timber, cheese, butter cattle and sheep, minerals, coal, furs, etc Export of gold, 1886, was 65,000 oz, valued at £246,000 The farming industry includes the raising of wheat in immense quantities, much pastoral and dairy farming, and general agriculture Agricultural exports ('86), £4,402,406, animals and their products, £4,469,216 Apples and other fruit grown largely for export A little wine is made The fisheries are of vast importance, the yield being about £3,425,000 The timber trade employs 100,000 hands export (86) £4,718,000 Mining exports £900,000 The collection of furs is also large Manufacture is rapidly attaining a high standpoint **Land** is to be had on almost nominal terms, but these vary in the several provinces Remnants of aboriginal Indian tribes are mostly gathered into reserves, are under surveillance, are loyal and peaceable, and under civilising influences —**Canada**, limited then to Quebec and Ontario, was a French possession until 1763 when it was ceded to England, the fortress of Quebec having been stormed and taken by Wolfe in 1759 The history of the "Dominion, such, begins in 1867, when its present constitution was created by the "British North America Act of the Imperial Parliament Canada has loyally offered troops to the mother country on several occasions Recently troops were employed in suppressing a revolt of Indians and half breeds, known as Riels insurrection, '85 Principal historic event since federation has been the construction of the **Canadian Pacific Railway** (*q v*) across the continent (open '86), and the consequent opening up of the immense North West Territory There have been continual differences between the United States and Canada about the Fisheries, due to disputed interpretations of the Treaty of 1818 During 88, among topics which have excited attention in the Dominion, the most important were the **Fisheries Question** (see FISHERIES and UNITED STATES), Imperial Trade Reciprocity, Commercial Union, the Immigration question, and the Manitoban Railway dispute (see CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY). Great and destructive tornadoes devastated the province of Ontario (June) A report was made to the Canadian Government upon the resources and capability of the Great Mackenzie Basin by Senator Schultz's committee. Lord Lansdowne (*q v*) resigned the Governor-Generalship of Canada on his becoming Viceroy of India, and was succeeded by Lord Stanley of Preston. (See also under various heads of provinces, etc.; and for Dominion Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC) **Consult** current pamphlets obtainable from the High Commissioner in London, 9, Victoria Chambers, S W; the Emigrants Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, "The Canadian Almanac" for 1889, Hayden and Selwyn's "North America, Fleming's "England and Canada"; Geographical Abstract and Record of Canada', etc

Canada Temperance Act A form of **local option** in Canada passed by Dominion Parliament in 78, and providing that on receipt of petition from at least one fourth of the electors of any county or city a vote may be taken on the measure A majority of votes adopts the Act It **provides** that no liquor may be sold in city or county adopting the Act, **except** (1) wine for sacramental purposes, (2) liquor for medicinal purposes or for use in the arts, trades, and manufactures **Certificates** in both cases have to be presented to the licensed vendors, who are generally druggists **Penalties** for violation are 50 dollars for first offence, 100 dollars for second offence and imprisonment for third offence **After** the **Act** has been **in force** for **three years** a **test vote** as to its **repeal** may be demanded After a trial it has been repealed in a number of counties in Canada, as its provisions are found difficult to enforce

Canadian Pacific Railway This line (for detailed description of which see ed 87, and the further history in ed 88) extends from Montreal on the east to the Vancouver Ocean terminus on the west, a distance of 2,909 miles, and from Liverpool to Vancouver by this road is a distance of 5,160, 720 miles less than from Liverpool to San Francisco *via* New York, and extending the comparison to Yokohama, the distance *via* the Canadian route is 9,546 miles, a saving of 880 miles On May 24th, 87, the **first train reached** the **Vancouver Ocean terminus** the general stoppage hitherto having been at New Westminster, while on June 14th it was reported that the *Abyssinia*, the first steamer of the new line from Yokohama, had arrived, the voyage (with foggy weather) having occupied 13 days 14 hours, the vessel brought 22 passengers and 2,830 tons of cargo In September Sir George Stephen, the President, issued a **circular** to the **stockholders** pointing out the position of the Company in regard to what had become known as **the Red River Railway or Manitoban Railway difficulty** So far as the Canadian Pacific Company was concerned, he pointed out, they were bound to make and take over expensive railways in what were thought to be unproductive wildernesses, and now they required protection The Red River scheme, it may be explained, was to open up connection with certain American lines, and it was vetoed by the Canadian Government A cablegram, dated Oct 23rd (Philadelphia), stated that, according to a despatch from Ottawa, the Dominion Government had completed an arrangement for the transportation of the mails between Great Britain and Japan *viâ* the Canadian Pacific line, Vancouver to be the distributing centre for all mails coming east for either the United States or Canada The **extension** of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Sault Ste Marie, in Michigan, having now been completed, the first through freight train, consisting of nineteen cars laden with flour, passed

through Canada for Boston, Jan 9th, '88 This extension opens up the quickest freight and passenger route from the Mississippi River to New England and Great Britain On Feb 7th the board of directors decided upon the construction of a line from Sudbury junction to Claremont, Ontario, practically an extension of the main line to Toronto by a direct route, and effecting a saving in distance between Toronto and other points of Ontario and the western section of the Canadian Pacific railway of 70 miles and a corresponding saving to Sault Ste Marie A preliminary survey having been made a year before, work was to be commenced at once It was reported from Winnipeg, at Toronto (Feb 15th), that the Hon Thos Greenway, premier, etc, had stated that a new contract had been entered into for the construction of the Red River railway to the United States frontier, that the finances had been arranged and that the line would be in running order by October It was reported from Ottawa (March 30th) that after long negotiation the Manitoban railway difficulty had been settled, on terms believed to be satisfactory to all parties On April 6th it was stated that the basis of the arrangement with the company for the surrender of its monopoly privileges was a government guarantee of 15 000 000 dollars of 3 per cent bonds, portion of the security being the 30 [illegible] acres unsold land grant of the company [illegible] date Montreal April 19th the secretary issued a circular setting forth the terms of the agreement (*Times*, April 24th) A Philadelphia telegram of May 3th says that at the annual meeting of the company the monopoly agreement was unanimously approved Very sanguine hopes were expressed as to the future of the line Subsequently the Canadian House of Commons accepted the agreement by 111 votes to 68 It transpired in the report presented at the above meeting at Montreal, that the Company controlled 4 960 miles of railway and had a total rolling stock of 17,500 About the same time there was a statement afloat that the company would extend the line between Toronto and St Thomas to Detroit, Michigan to connect with the Wabash At a meeting of the directors at Montreal, Aug 7th, Sir G Stephens resigned the presidency expressing his intention of residing in England In October a serious dispute arose owing to an attempt of the promoters of the Red River Valley Railway Extension to cross the Canadian Pacific line The Manitoban Provincial Government who sat all day on Sunday Oct 21st, decided to take strong measures to enforce the claims of the Red River people but matters became so threatening that the militia were called out It appeared that the Canadian took their stand on the Railway Act of '83, which provides that every railway company shall apply to the Federal Government for provision to cross existing railways Manitoba neglected to do this till October, when the application was opposed, and the case was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada On Oct 25th, under the cover of darkness, the Manitoban party succeeded in making a crossing at Headingly, but the Canadians immediately removed it Under date Philadelphia Nov 1st, it was reported that the crossing had been again made, and a locomotive had passed over There was much excitement in the district

Canal Boats Acts, '77, '84 The object of these Acts is to insure the proper condition of canal boats used as dwellings, and the education of children who live on board such boats. See ed 88, and further ed '87

Canals in the United Kingdom The length of the navigable canals in the United Kingdom is 3,931 miles, of which 927 miles belong to public trusts, 1,445 miles to independent companies, 1 333 miles are guaranteed and owned by railway companies, 188½ miles are derelict, and 37 miles belong to owners of whom nothing appears to be known The London and North Western Railway Co have the largest share of the canal property, 488½ miles, including the Birmingham canals and the Shropshire Union canal The Great Western Co own 257½ miles, the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire 189½, the Great Northern 104½, and other companies shorter lengths The canals have been constructed on no uniform lines as to their width and the size of their locks and in only a few cases has through communication been provided for For further details see ed 87

Canary Islands Off N W African coast Belong to Spain, and ruled as an integral province of the kingdom Area 2 808 sq m, pop 307 743 Capital Santa Cruz in Teneriffe, second town Las Palmas, in Grand Canary Islands volcanic, elevated lofty peaks, splendid scenery rich fertility delightful climate, producing corn dates figs lemons, wine, sugar, tobacco cotton silk honey and wax, orchilla cochineal barilla etc People are a mixed race, descendants of the Spaniards and the native Guanchos (believed to be of Vandal origin), mingled also with Norman Flemish, and Moorish blood Leading occupations are agriculture cattle breeding, the cultivation of cochineal and shipping The Peak of Teneriffe is 12 18 feet high The Canaries (the Fortunate Islands of the ancients) have belonged to Spain since 1493 Consult Keith Johnston s Africa and Stones Teneriffe

Candahar It has become an established principle of India defence that if the Russians advance to attack India a stand shall be made at Candahar or rather along the line of the Helmund river 70 or 80 miles to the west of it To prepare for this, the Indian railway system has been completed to the Quetta side of the Kwaja Amran range and a tunnel two miles long is being pushed through it to the Candahar side Here there are no more engineering obstacles and the 80 miles of rails (already stored at Quetta) can be laid down at leisure Candahar contains 60 000 people, and does an increasing trade with India Is distant about 300 miles from Cabul 369 from Herat, and 145 from Quetta

Candia See CRETE

Candidates for Holy Orders, Preliminary Examination of Was established in 74, chiefly with a view to aid in promoting a more systematic and better distributed course of preparation for Holy Orders It is conducted under the control of a council consisting of the Divinity Professors of Oxford and Cambridge, two Graduates in Divinity from each University nominated by the two Archbishops, and Examining Chaplains, one being nominated by each of the Bishops who accept the results of the examination. The Examiners, who must be either Graduates in Theology or Masters of Arts in Priests Orders, are appointed annually by the council Examinations are held twice every year, about Easter and in October, at such different centres as the council from time to

time determines, with a view to suit as far as possible the convenience of candidates Due notice is given beforehand of the times and places of examination The Examinations are open (1) To graduates of the English Universities (2) To members of Theological Colleges in connection with the Church of England, who have at least entered on the last term of the complete course and are recommended by the principal (3) To any other person who may be nominated by a bishop with a view to ordination in his own diocese Every candidate is required to declare himself a member of the Church of England, and to produce a satisfactory certificate of moral character **Information** respecting the Examination may be obtained from Rev F King, Maddingly, Cambridge

"C and S" See LLOYD'S CLAUSES

Canonical Hours A term usually applied to the hours within which marriages may be legally solemnised

Canonisation. The ceremony whereby a deceased person is raised to the order of the saints—a privilege now exclusively vested in the see of Rome It cannot be made until at least fifty years have lapsed from the date death

Canon Law The year 88 was marked by an event which had not occurred for more than two hundred years **Parliament** having with the consent of the Church extended the **canonical hours of marriage** it was necessary to promulge in Convocation **two new canons** supplementary to the canons recognised by statute, in order to bring the ecclesiastical and civil law into conformity with each other It is of the essence of canon law that it may never be abrogated and in some cases custom acquires the sanction of canon law Learned canonists, therefore appeal for authority in matters ecclesiastical to a whole literature of canonical lore, from the so called Apostolical Canons to those of last year's Convocation The **most ancient repositories** of ecclesiastical law are the three volumes of Decrees (now known as the "Decrees of Gratian" who edited them), by Ivo, Bishop of Chartres comprising, besides decrees of councils, provincial constitutions, synodals, glossaries sentences of Popes, summaries, and rescripts Besides these, the **jus canonicum** included many foreign canons and decretals, together with particular laws and constitutions made in England for the government of the Church—all which are in a sense, now in force But even from the Conquest to the Reformation no canons or constitutions made in any synods here were suffered to be executed, if they had not the royal assent These canons were all **collected and explained by Lyndwood**, Dean of the Arches, in the reign of Henry VI, and by him **divided** into sixteen **historical sections**, ranging from the canons of Stephen Langton, at the Council of Oxford, 6 Henry III, to the *Reformatio Legum* **The authority to make canons**, and to **promulge them** with the royal assent, is **vested in the clergy** by the statute 25 Henry VIII, commonly called the "**Act of Submission** The **canons of 1603-4** alone bear the sanction of statute law in England, and are of equal authority with the Book of Common Prayer These canons were, for the most part, collected out of ordinances dispersed in several injunctions published in former reigns An Act of Parliament may nullify any canon, unless it enjoins some moral duty; but a canon not confirmed by an Act of Parliament cannot alter any other law **Unestablished branches of the Anglican Church** (*q v*), being autonomous Churches, make their own canons irrespective of statute law, but these are binding only within their own spiritual jurisdictions, and bear only the same relation to the canon law of the Church as is borne by, say, the "Decrees of Gratian" **Consult** "Wilkin's Concilia, "Landon's Councils;" "Owen's Institutes of Canon Law, "Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents Relating to Great Britain and Ireland (69)

Canon of Scripture. The Book of Holy Scripture as received by the Church and incorporated in the canon law **Consult** Words worth "On the Canon of Scripture (48)

Canons, Various Kinds of. **Canon Capitular** (*v infra, Canon Residentiary*) **Canon Honorary**, appointed in some cathedrals He keeps no residence, and receives no emolument **Canon Penitentiary**, a canon of a cathedral invested by the bishop with the duties of penitentiary to the diocese **Canon Regular**, a regular conventual canon **Canons Residentiary**, also termed **Canons Capitular** The senior canons who keep residence and receive emolument from their stalls **Canons Secular** were not conventual but kept the Hours

Canterbury, Right Hon and Most Rev Edward White Benson, P C, D D, 93rd **Archbishop** of (founded 596), b 1829 Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trin Coll, Cambridge (B A, 1st class classics, senior Chancellor's medallist and senior optime 52), Fellow of Trin Coll (53) Ordained deacon (53), priest (57) Formerly one of the masters of Rugby School, and head master of Wellington Coll (58 7) A prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral (6) and chancellor and canon residentiary (7) Hon chaplain to the Queen (73 75), and chaplain (75 77) Examining chaplain to Bishop of Lincoln (1073 77) Consecrated 1st **Bishop of Truro** (77) Translated to Canterbury (84) Is Primate of All England and Metropolitan Patron of 187 livings **Presided at the Lambeth Pan Anglican Synod** (*q v*) July '88

Cantor Lectures These Lectures are named after their founder, the late **Theodore Edward Cantor**, M D, of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, who by his will dated May 31d, 59, bequeathed his property, of the value of over £15000, in equal shares to the Wellington College, Wokingham, and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with the expression of a wish that the moneys so given should be applied severally by the Governors of the College and the President of the Society of Arts in such manner as they might deem most conducive to the promotion of the interests of the institutions with which they were officially connected The moiety of the Cantor bequest which fell to the Society of Arts amounted to £5,942, which it became the duty of the Council to appropriate to the spread and encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, and they accordingly determined to apply a portion of the interest of the fund for the Society's session of 63 4 to the provision, at an estimated cost of £150, of **three courses of lectures** by eminent men on the subjects respectively of International Commerce, Chemistry applied to Manufactures, and Industrial Art The **introductory lecture** of the **first course** of four on "The Operation of the Present Laws of Naval Warfare on International

Commerce," was delivered by **Mr. G. W.** a barrister of the Middle Temple, and now M P. for E Worcestershire, on Dec 7th, '63, the first of a course of seven lectures, on "Fine Arts applied to Industry," was given by **Mr. W. Burges**, on Feb 8th, '64, and the last of a third course of six lectures, which were given weekly by **Dr F. Crace Calvert**, F R S, F C.S, on "Chemistry applied to the Arts, was delivered on the 5th of May following Thus the total aggregate of Cantor Lectures delivered during the first session of their institution was seventeen, and it still remains that the average number of lectures is estimated at about eighteen for the entire session- a session which, beginning in November in each year, runs on to May of the year following From the first session of their institution the Cantor Lectures have been characterised by the same diversity and catholicity of interest

Cape Breton Island A portion of **Nova Scotia** (*q v*), once itself a distinct colony Area 3,125 sq m, pop 75,483 Chief town Sydney, at entrance of a deep gulf called Bras d Or Contains valuable coal mines, rich deposits of iron ore, and forests which furnish valuable ship-timber Fisheries very productive

Cape Colony. The Cape of Good Hope is a promontory on the extreme south of Africa, and has given its name to the Cape Colony, whose boundaries now are West, the Atlantic Ocean, north, the Orange River and Bechuanaland, east, the Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Natal, south the Indian Ocean The area of the whole colony is 213,636 sq miles, with pop 1,250, x Capital **Cape Town**, pop 60,000, other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop 18,000, the chief commercial port, Grahamstown, pop 10,000, the capital of the eastern province, **Kimberley**, pop 5 x x, the seat of the diamond trade, Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmaze or East London Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town Divided into two great districts, Eastern and Western which are subdivided into a number of provinces, fiscal districts, and magisterial divisions **Griqualand West**, the **Transkeian Territories**, and **Walfisch Bay** (*q*), have some separate provincial status — The **Nieuveldt Mountains** divide the colony, running east and west To north and west the country consists of open plains, more or less sterile To the south and east are fertile plateaux, the **Karroos** and regions of great fertility In these parts is much splendid forest Both flora and fauna are extremely rich and varied Minerals worked in the colony comprise copper, coal, gold (on the Knysna), lead, manganese, alum, salt, nitre, crocidolite, and diamonds Rivers, including the Orange, the largest, are not navigable The climate of the Cape is noted for its beneficial effect upon consumptive, asthmatic, and rheumatic patients The eastern districts are dry, the winter season fine, rains falling in summer, while in the western districts the reverse is the case The scenery among the mountain ranges, Lower Albany, British Kaffraria, and in the Transkei, is exceedingly grand The principal exports are wool, Angora hair, ostrich feathers, sheep and goat skins, diamonds, wines, spirits, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes **Executive** in hands of a Governor and responsible Ministry of five principal ministers Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of twenty-two members, and a House of Assembly of seventy-six members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £50, or receiving £50 salary, or £25 with board and lodging The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman Dutch Law Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts There is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter, 1877), and there are a large number of state aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions The principal denominations are Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, which, until recently, received some State aid For defence there is a force of Cape Mounted Rifles, 769, Volunteers, 4,000, and every able bodied man between 18 and 50 is liable to be called out for military service Whites number about a third of the entire population, and the greater number of them are of Dutch descent The **Transkeian Territories** are ruled by resident magistrates under the Governor of the Cape Colony, **Walfisch Bay**, an isolated port on the coast of **Damaraland**, is administered by a Resident — For **latest financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) The most valuable exports are wool, £1,580 609, and diamonds, over £4 000, 00 The colony possesses 1,693 miles of railway open, and extensions are being laid Kimberley now has railway communication with Port Elizabeth and Cape Town The lines are Government property There are 8 381 miles of telegraph wires in operation About 84,000,000 acres are in occupation of which 600 000 under cultivation Vineyards occupy 20,000 acres, producing 4,500,000 gallons of wine and 1 000,000 gallons of brandy Ostriches number some 25,000, sheep 11,000,000, cattle 1,112,000, goats 3,000 000 Wheat crop about 1,7 000 bushels, other grain 3,000,000 bushels, tobacco 3,0 0,000 lb, aloes 340,000 lb, dried fruit 2 500 0 0 lb Cotton and rice are grown in certain regions Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms Natives, Hottentots and Kaffirs, number over two thirds of the population Where they are not in a position of equal citizenship with whites their affairs are controlled by a Minister for Native Affairs The **Cape** was first settled in 1652 by the Dutch, and in 1814 became an English colony The Hottentot and other slaves of the Dutch settlers or "Boers" were liberated in 43 by the general Emancipation Act of the Imperial Parliament This, and other things, caused much dissatisfaction among the Dutch, and large bodies from time to time *trekked* (*i e* migrated) northward, and formed what have since become the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and Natal In 1820 England sent out the first body of British settlers There have been five great Kaffir wars on the eastern frontier — in 1811, '18, 35, 46 53, and 57 63—devastating and laying waste whole regions of land, but the last of these was concluded in '63 Since then, in 79 80, the Basuto rebellion occurred, which spread also to the Transkei The civilising influence of schools, industrial institutions, frequent intercourse between the races, the construction of railways and other public works, are producing admirable changes for the better among the tribes. The colony has been gradually enlarged by annexations, the

latest of which are Griqualand West, annexed [illegible] the various Transkeian Territories [illegible]

was much discussed. The terrible fire at the De Beer's Mine (July) resulted in great loss of life. See GRIQUALAND WEST, KIMBERLEY, WALFISCH BAY, TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES, DIAMOND FIELDS, OSTRICH FARMING, COLONIAL WINES, etc., etc. For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC. **Consult** "The Cape of Good Hope General Directory and Guide Book," '87, Greswell's "Our South African Empire"; [illegible]

'History of th[illegible]
Torch; etc.

Cape Verde Islands. Lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal, and form her most valuable dependency. Area, 1,650 sq. m, pop. 110,926. Capital Mindello, but principal town Cidade de Santiago. Coaling station, St. Vincent. **Imports** about £230,000; **exports** about £50,000. Volcanic formation, very fertile; climate subtropical; cotton, sugar, indigo, raised and manufactured; tamarinds, cocoanuts, fruits, salt, red coral, also exported People, Portuguese and Negro. **Consult** "Reports of H M 's Consuls, 1882, Part vii (Cape Verde Islands)"

Cape Wines. See COLONIAL WINES AND VINEYARDS, ed '87

Capital and Labour. These may be roughly defined thus —**Capital** is, in its origin, the accumulation of the result of labour—the excess of production over immediate wants, and is capable of being used in the production of fresh wealth, and facilitating that production in an increasing ratio, and **Labour**, human exertion for a human end Only the rudest and most elementary kind of labour can exist on its immediate produce, for any elaboration a reserved store of wealth is necessary—the produce of past labour, from which the labourer may subsist and provide himself with tools and materials, while his present labour is in process of completion. In highly organised communities capital and labour are as a rule in the hands of separate persons, not indeed entirely, but to a large extent. Arbitration, and Courts of Conciliation have been recommended, and tried with comparatively little effect It may be doubted whether any remedy can be effectual which does not go to the root of the matter, and arrange for some means by which labour can become the owner of its own capital Some form of industrial partnership would appear to be the best way of securing this end The **capital** of **Great Britain** was estimated by Porter in **1840** at £4,100,000,000; by Levi in **1860** at £5,560,000,000; by Mulhall in **1882** at £8,720,000,000. These estimates give respectively £152, £195, and £248 of capital per head of the population. The estimates are made to consist of houses, railways, shipping, bullion, lands, cattle, etc., merchandise, foreign loans, furniture, roads, works, etc. **Consult** Mr. G. Howell's "Conflicts of Labour and Capital."

Capital Punishment. See ed. '87; and EXECUTION by ELECTRICITY.

Cardiff (Llanishen and Cwmtaff) Water Supply. The laying of about 31 miles of water conduit pipes between Llanishen and Cwmtaff, for the supply of Cardiff from the Breconshire watershed, was commenced about two years since, and at the end of the year '87 it was stated that the work had been practically accomplished. What is called the **balancing reservoir** at Rhubina was also about finished; **Blackbrook and Cefn reservoirs** being nearly completed The upper section of No. 2, or **Cwmtaff reservoir**, was being constructed 1,000 ft. above Cardiff level; Llanishen is 150 ft. above the town; and Rhubina about 100 ft. above Llanishen. The Cwmtaff will not be finished for two years, its capacity being some 300,000,000 gallons, while two others, Nos. 1 and 3, will be made at the bottom of a drainage area of 4,000 acres The pipes above mentioned **cost** £120,000, and the laying over £30,000. They are 2 ft in diameter, weigh about 1½ tons each, are each 12 ft in length, and vary in thickness according to the pressure

Cardinal Dean See DEANS.

Carillon. This is a machine for playing tunes on a peal of bells, and is quite distinct and independent of the clock, with the exception of the discharging lever, which is released by the clock at any required time. The carillon then plays the tunes for which it has been constructed On a peal of eight, representing an octave, as many tunes can be played as can be obtained in the compass of say E to E, or in whatever key the peal is. This, in practice, will be found to comprise a good selection of tunes The greater the number of bells the more tunes, so that from a peal of fourteen almost any tune can be obtained See ed '87.

Carlisle, Right Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D D, 58th Bishop of (founded 1132); b. 1818. Educated at Caius Coll, Cambridge; B.A. (1840), 2nd Wrangler and Smith's prizeman, and subsequently Fellow of Caius. Ordained deacon (1842), priest (1844), became incumbent of St Edwards, Cambridge (1848); **Dean of Ely** (1858); consecrated Bishop of Carlisle (1869) He is the author of Goodwin's "Course of Mathematics He was the **original proposer** of the scheme for establishing a "**Church House**" (*q v*) to commemorate H M 's Jubilee.

Carlos, Don, Duke of Modena, claimant of the Spanish throne as heir to his father, Don Juan, successor to Carlos VI, b. March 30th, 1848 His mother is the Archduchess Maria Teresa, Princess of Modena. He was educated in Austria. Don Carlos married the sister of the late Count of Chambord. In July '73 he instigated a rising in the north of Spain, taking the personal command. He continued the struggle during the Republic, but was defeated by Marshal Serrano after Alfonso XII came to the throne, and retired (March '76) to England He resided in France, but was expelled in '81

Carlton Club The recognised club of the Conservative party. All elections are made by the Committee, twelve being a quorum; two black balls exclude Peers, heirs apparent to any peerage, and members of parliament, are balloted for immediately, other candidates taken in order of application. Ten members may be annually chosen by the committee from amongst the candidates, but in each case there must be not less than two-thirds voting. No special qualification for membership laid down by the rules Entrance fee, £30; subscription, £10 10s. **House**, 94, Pall Mall.

Carlyle Society, founded in 1879, consists of "Students admiring Carlyle's works and desirous of extending his influence." Members are admitted by paying a yearly subscrip-

tion, and they meet once in every month (at present), at Anderton s Hotel, when papers "suggested by Carlyle s works" are read and discussed, some of them are also published Number of members, 82 The society has erected a memorial tablet on Carlyle s house It has a library and a branch at Montreal Pres, Dr Eugène Oswald, Sec, H E West, Park field, Willesden, N W

Carnegie, Andrew, the "Iron King" of America, where he owns rich mineral territory beyond the Alleghany Mountains, is a frequent visitor to England, and (88) in company with Mr Blaine and other friends, he made a four-in hand coaching tour from London to Cluny Castle, Scotland, where he took up his residence for some months Mr C, who is an ardent politician, has assisted in floating several Radical newspapers, and in 87 published "Triumphant Democracy," a work which has had a large sale

Carnot, Marie François Sadi, President of the French Republic, born at Limoges August 1837 He is a grandson of Carnot the organiser of victory under the French convention, and is a civil engineer by profession When only twenty years of age he entered as a student the Ecole Polytechnique, and passed with distinction to e school for special instruction in the building of roads and bridges During the siege of Paris (Jan 71) he was appointed Prefect of the Seine Inférieure and as Commissary General gave valuable assistance in organising the defences of that Department A month later he took his seat in the National Assembly as deputy for Côte d Or ranging himself in line with the Republican Left, with which he consistently voted On the 16th of May 77 he opposed the vote of confidence in M De Broglie Since first elected he has sat continuously in the Chamber of Deputies at first for the Côte d Or and later for Beaune In 86 he took office in the Brisson Cabinet as Finance Minister the duties of which he also filled when M de Freycinet formed his Government in Jan 87 On the resignation of M Grevy (Dec 2nd 87) M Carnot was elected President of the Republic

Caroline Islands This archipelago or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies to the east of the Philippines in the Pacific Ocean, between lat 30° and 1 ° N long 130° and 170° E These islands, first discovered in 1543 by Lopez de Villalobos, were named after Charles V of Spain, but they seem never to have been settled by the Spaniards The Spaniards took formal possession of them, but appear only to have sent out missionaries The Caroline Islands are sometimes called the New Philippines, they measure about 2,000 miles from east to west, but are chiefly low lying lagoons or atolls At Yap, which may be described as the chief of the Carolines, there are hills said to contain precious metals The inhabitants are generally of the Papuan race, and owe what civilisation they are acquainted with chiefly to the American missionaries The islands are prolific in tropical verdure The cocoa-nut, the pandang, and plantain abound everywhere, on the higher islands are the areca-palm, the bamboo, clove tree, orange, sugar-cane, betel pepper, sweet potatoes, and several species of arum or taro, on the low islands is the bread tree The inhabitants are docile and hospitable, and are ruled by a number of small chiefs A grave dispute between Germany and Spain arose in the summer of '85 as to the right of possession of these islands The quarrel was referred to Pope Leo XIII for arbitration, Germany acquiesced in the Pope s decision which in effect recognised the ancient Spanish sovereignty but on behalf of the latter Government secured to the Germans special trade privileges in the archipelago See ed 88, and more fully 86

Cascade Tunnel (Washington U S) This great tunnel, which is on the Northern Pacific Railroad was cut through on May 3rd, '88, and the track laying was completed on the 6th, ready for an immediate commencement of traffic It is 9 850 ft long, 20 5 ft high, and 16 ft wide, for a single set of rails, and was made to dispense with the Switchback railway, or series of inclined planes, over the mountains which had been worked by engines of the 'decapod type – 10 driving wheels, and a two wheeled leading truck The contract for the tunnel was for 2 000 000 dollars On the opening of the tunnel arrangements were made to light it by electricity the power being obtained from a large waterfall at the east portal

Cascarilloes The Indians of South America employed in stripping the bark from the cinchona trees

Cassagnac, Paul Granier de, was b at Paris Dec 2nd 1843 Journalist and politician, is a chief supporter of the Victorien Bonapartist group His rhetoric is of the intemperate order and has frequently involved him in duels He fought in the Franco German war and was present at Sedan where he was taken prisoner He sits in the Chamber for the department of Gers

Castelar y Rissoll, Emilio Spanish statesman and orator b in 183 one of the most eloquent living public men of Europe In the revolutionary movement of 68 Castelar joined the Republicans Serrano quelled the rebellion, and Señor Castelar narrowly escaped with his life taking refuge in Geneva At the elections of 68 Señor Castelar found himself in a hopeless minority in the Constituent Cortes He opposed a return of the monarchical government On the abdication of King Amadeo he became Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in 73 he was chosen President of the Cortes, and subsequently President of the Executive Power At this time war was raging in the Biscayan provinces of Spain and Castelar prorogued the Cortes and constituted himself a sort of dictator The Cortes when it reassembled, declined to pass a vote of confidence in him, and he withdrew At the accession of Alfonso XII Castelar left Spain for a time, but in 76 he obtained a seat in the Cortes as deputy for Madrid, though he has not held office since Señor Castelar is a writer on historical, literary, and political subjects

Castletown Capital of the Isle of Man (*q v*)

Castries Capital of St Lucia (*q v*) pop 4,550

Casual Wards are attached to the workhouses of every parish in London They are intended for the relief of the casual poor—that is to say, those persons who are for the moment in need of a night s shelter, and who are theoretically to be distinguished from the pauper proper 45 & 46 Vict c 58, s 14, says — "The guardians of every union shall provide within their respective unions such casual wards, with such fittings and furniture as the

Local Government Board in their judgment, regard being had to the number of casual paupers likely to require relief therein, shall consider necessary Further, by the **Casual Poor Act, '82** (45 & 46 Vict c 36, s 4), "a casual pauper shall not be entitled to discharge himself from a casual ward before nine o clock in the morning of the second day following his admission, nor before he has performed the work prescribed for him as in the said Act mentioned, and where a casual pauper has been admitted on more than one occasion during one month into any casual ward of the same union, he shall not be entitled to discharge himself before nine o clock in the morning of the fourth day after his admission, and he may at any time during that interval be removed by any officer of the guardians, or by a police constable to the workhouse of the union, and be required to remain in such workhouse for the remainder of the period of his detention As a **typical Casual Ward**, that of **Shoreditch** may be taken The casual poor on entering the ward at night have to undergo a bath The bathrooms are fitted up as completely almost as in a gentleman s house Hot and cold water are laid on, and a lift conveys the clothing downstairs to a bakery, where all the very small forms of life which bask in the garments of the casual suffer euthanasia Upstairs there are two floors—one for males the other for females Along each floor a passage runs upon which the cells open on either side Each cell is a long lofty, narrow apartment, provided with a plank bed a clean straw mattress and straw pillow, while two rugs are provided for bed coverings At the end of the cell projects a recess lighted by a barred window In this recess is piled the ten hundredweight of stone which the casual has to break in order to pay for the food lodging and bathing he receives In a stoneyard thirty hundredweight is a day s work while in the casual ward the occupant of a cell is frequently let off with seven hundredweight If the casuals are weak or in ill health, or women they are given a small quantity of oakum to pick It is a mistake to suppose that the work is at all harsh or cruel for any one but the lazy man The casuals are allowed to leave the ward on the second day after their entry as early as six in the morning, so as to allow them a better chance of getting work Those practically familiar with the present system hold that the work test is insufficient The occupants of the casual ward are not, as a rule, from the ranks of the deserving poor The casual ward is under the special charge of a committee of the vestry

Cathedral Statutes Bill, 1884 See ed 86

Cathedrals The cathedral is the chief church of the diocese, in which the bishop s seat is fixed In many cases English cathedrals were originally monastic churches, over which a bishop was set, in others the bishop having been set over a district, chose his own church English cathedrals were of **two classes**—(1) Where the clergy were monks, (2) where the clergy were secular canons Gradually the dean grew to exercise greater power in his cathedral than the bishop, and many quarrels ensued in consequence After the **suppression** of the **monasteries** by Henry VIII, the monastic cathedrals (Canterbury, Carlisle, Durham, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester, and Worcester), were remodelled, and the bishoprics founded by Henry (Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Oxford, Peterboro, and Westminster) were provided with cathedrals The last lost its bishop, but kept its dean and its position as a cathedral The cathedrals of Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Ripon, and St Albans are of recent translation, and like other new bishoprics, notably Southwell and Wakefield (the latter constituted in 88), take as their cathedrals ancient parish or collegiate churches

Catholic Emancipation See ed 88

Caucus, The, is a nickname applied in the first instance by Lord Beaconsfield to the system of political organisation of which the **Birmingham Liberal Association** is a type, and in particular to the organisation called the **National Liberal Federation** (*q v*)

Cave Sir Lewis William, b 1832 Called to the bar (59), Q C (75) After a successful professional career, he was appointed a judge of the High Court (81) He was joint editor of the reports of the Court for the consideration of Crown cases reserved (61 65), and of Stone s 'Practice of Petty Sessions' He also edited the editions of Addison on "Contracts," and the same author s "Law of Torts"

Cayenne A French colony in Guiana, South America Area 46 697 sq m, pop 26 502 Capital **Cayenne** on an island Separated from **Surinam** by river Maroni Chief products sugar, coffee, cotton, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, red pepper etc Gold is worked in some quantity Administered by a Governor and Council It is a penal colony Exports to France about £750 000 annually The capital, Cayenne, is much dreaded by convicts on account of its deadly climate but the other penal settlements on the Maroni river are more favourably situated in that respect Cayenne (or French Guiana) was first settled in 1604

Caymans, The, a group of three islands in the British West Indies 150 miles north west of Jamaica of which they are politically a dependency The islands (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac) are well wooded and produce much turtle Area 225 sq m, pop 2 500, mostly on Grand Cayman

Celebes A large island of the Asiatic archipelago Area 72,000 sq m, pop about 2 000 000 Part of the island is an "Outpost" of Dutch India, containing the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar The remainder broken up into native states The native princes recognise the authority of the Dutch who expelled the Portuguese from Celebes in 1660 **Consult** Wallace's "Malay Archipelago, Penny s "Ten Years in Melanesia"

Cell A microscopically small, semi fluid, semi solid, primarily spheroidal body, which often assumes other forms, and which consists of a soft mass of living, contractile, colloid matter (cell substance, protoplasm) and a central structure, consisting of a small, round ish body, generally more solid than the rest of the cell—the nucleus A cell membrane or cell wall may exist, as in most vegetable cells, or may be wanting, as in most animal cells It is the earliest anatomical and physiological unit, or as Haeckel defines it, "the organic unit of form, an individual of the first order" The size of cells varies from 006 or 007 to 23 micro mill Their shape is very variable. See ed '87

Cellulose. The chief constituent of the walls of the cells of plants In the walls cellulose is associated with water and with certain mineral salts. This chief substance of the cell wall is secreted or separated from the chief substance of the cell contents, protoplasm. In chemical composition cellulose is closely allied to sugar, dextrin, or gum and starch All these and certain other bodies belong to the group of **carbo-hydrates** The carbo hydrates are organic compounds made up of carbon (*carbo* hydrates), and of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion 2 to 1 *i e*, the proportion in which these two elements occur in water (carbo *hydrates*) Cellulose presents differences in different plants and in different organs See ed 87

Centigrade (from *centum* = a hundred, and *gradus* = a degree) The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers The freezing-point of water is on this scale denoted by 0°, the boiling point by 100° The space on the scale between freezing point (0°) and boiling-point (100°), is divided into 100 equal parts, each of which is called a **degree** This thermometric scale was invented by Anders Celsius, a Swede (b at Upsala 1761, d 1744) It is in use among almost all Continental nations, and is the only thermometric scale used in scientific investigations **To turn the Centigrade** record **into** the corresponding **Réaumur** record, the number on the former scale is multiplied by 4, and divided by 5 *e g*, 100° C are equivalent to 100 × 4 — 5 = 80° R To turn Centigrade **into Fahrenheit**, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32 *e g*, 100° C are equivalent to 100 × 9 — 5 = 180 + 32 = 212° F

Central America. Under this head are included the republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador (For Ministry, etc, of each, see DIPLOMATIC) —**Costa Rica** is governed by a President, a Senate, and a Chamber of Representatives, each elected for four years by the "respectable inhabitants Constitution promulgated in 59, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamentos, and practically suspended from 70 to 82 Area 23,000 sq m, estimated pop in 86, 196,270. **Estimated revenue** in 87, £541,523, **expenditure**, £525,994 Foreign debt, £2,000,000 **Imports** in '86, £707,530, **exports**, £645,160 **Chief exports**, coffee and bananas Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and mining industry is making progress In 87 there were 176 miles of railway and 390 miles of telegraph History presents no facts of interest —**Guatemala**, governed by President and Assembly, each elected for six years by universal suffrage Area 46,800 sq m, estimated pop in 87, 1,357,000 Capital, **Santiago de Guatemala** (or Guatemala la Nueva), pop 59,039 **Revenue** 87, $4,047,456 (dollar = 2s 9d), **expenditure**, $4,633,285 **External debt** £906,290, **internal debt**, £678,400 **Estimated value of im**

the capi (69 miles), was opened in '84 Army nominally 2,000, with reserves about 33,000 In 1872 a war took place with Honduras. In 1874 the Commandant of Guatemala having imprisoned and flogged the British consul nearly to death, was imprisoned for five years and compensation paid. In April 1885 the President Barrios was killed in battle, in an unsuccessful attempt to unite the Central American States under his dictatorship.—**Honduras** is governed by a President and Congress, elected for four years. Present President was elected in '83, and re-elected in

about £230,000, **exports** considerably in excess of imports, as a number of gold and silver mines are exporting a considerable quantity of bullion **Foreign debt**, about £5,400,000. The loans were raised for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. **Army** nominally about 32,000, including reserves Prolonged civil strife, aggravated by wars with San Salvador and Guatemala, from 70 to 76, when exhaustion brought peace. Since '80 affairs more peaceable In '73 Omoa was bombarded by the British, to obtain redress for injuries inflicted on their subjects. In 81 similar complications with France were settled by compensation, etc —**Nicaragua** is governed by President, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected by universal suffrage **Area** 49,500 sq m, pop estimated at from 270,000 to 400,000 Estimated **revenue** in 87 £678,659, **expenditure** £656,000 Public internal **debt** about £190,000, foreign debt, £285,000, contracted in 87 **Army** about 10,000, including police and militia Exports, coffee, india rubber, and cattle Railways and telegraphs have been constructed Scheme for inter oceanic canal revived in '79 The treaty by which the United States took power to construct the same, objected to by England in 84 United States legislature finally refused ratification (Jan '85) —**San Salvador** is governed by a President, Senate, and House of Representatives, elected respectively for four years, three years, and one year, by married men, or those who can read and write and support themselves The elections are, however, frequently interrupted by pronunciamentos (*q v*) or military nominations. **Area**, 7,225 sq m, **pop** ('86) 651,130 Capital, **San Salvador**, pop 13,274 Estimated **revenue** in 88 £546,104, **expenditure** £505,887 No foreign debt, internal **debt** about £1,430,000 **Army**, including militia, about 14,000 War with Honduras in 72 and 73 Since then little worthy of note has occurred See also PANAMA CANAL.

Central Asia An almost obsolete general political designation for the Kirghiz, Bokharan, Khivan, and Turcoman regions which Russia conquered and annexed between '58 and '85 **Previously** it had been **known** as **Independent Tartary** **Russia** has divided it into **two large provinces** **Turkestan** and **Transcaspia**, and a **small one** called the **Government of the Steppe**, embracing the Semiretchinsk district, on the Chinese frontier The **former** comprises the Kirghiz deserts, the old Khanate of Khokand, the country conquered from Bokhara, and, in addition, it controls the vassal states of Bokhara and Khiva **Administrative centre**, Tashkent. The **latter** consists of the Turkoman region between the Caspian and Oxus, **administrative centre**, Askabad Turkestan was conquered from the Orenburg base, and until the completion of the Transcaspian railway (*q.v*) in '88 maintained communications with Russia **solely** by means of the Orenburg-Aral caravan route, 1,700 miles from the Orenburg railway terminus to Samarcand. **Transcaspia** (Russian Zakaspie) or the "country beyond the Caspian," was conquered from the Caspian Sea base, and the whole of it is now traversed by the Trans-

caspian railway, which connects Samarcand with that sea, thereby superseding the Orenburg route altogether

Central Provinces (India). For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

"Century Magazine, The," originated Nov 1881, previously existed under the name of *Scribner's Monthly*, which was edited by **Dr Holland** Present editor **Mr Richard Watson Gilder.** The magazine, which has a large circulation in America and England, contains one or more serial tales, with articles on travels and subjects of general interest by eminent writers, profusely illustrated with excellent engravings (price 1s 4d) "**St Nicholas,**" an illustrated magazine for the young (monthly 1s), is published in connection with the above, and is edited by Mrs Mary Mapes Dodge **London office** 26, Paternoster Square, E C

Cesarewitch Stakes See TURF

Ceylon An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam s Bridge It is a British Crown colony Area 25 365 sq m, pop 2,850,000 Divided into seven administrative provinces Capital **Colombo,** pop about 120 000 Other principal ports and harbours are **Point de Galle** (a port of call for all the large lines of steamers plying in the Eastern waters) and **Trincomalee** In the mountains is **Nuwara Eliya,** the favourite residence of Europeans There are numerous other towns In the centre of the southern part of Ceylon is an elevated region, about 4,000 sq m in extent, consisting of table land, terraces, and lofty peaks the highest, Pedrotallagalla, attaining 8 280 feet Here was the last stronghold of Sinhalese independence, **Kandy** It is now the seat of much European enterprise in coffee and cinchona planting etc Hence the rivers of Ceylon descend None are navigable except for boats The largest is Mahavilla Ganga, which reaches the sea at Trincomalee The remainder of the island is low, thickly clothed with forest and jungle, hot, and unhealthy for Europeans The climate of the mountains is delicious and bracing Vegetation throughout Ceylon is luxuriant Valuable timbers abound, teak, ironwood, satin wood, rosewood, and many others Three notable palms, the cocoanut, areca, and palmyra, are naturally plentiful, and are largely cultivated They yield almost all necessaries of life to the natives The palmyra gives timber, fibre, and juice, which when fermented becomes "toddy," from which arrack is distilled The sugar called "jaggeree is prepared from the fresh juice The fauna, akin to that of India, comprises elephants, tigers, bears, buffaloes, goats, swine, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, a multitude of beautiful birds, prodigious serpents and other reptiles, and a profusion of insects The pearl fisheries of Manaar Gulf are celebrated Ceylon has several valuable minerals — plumbago, iron, manganese, nitre, alum, and salt, besides a great variety of precious stones—rubies, sapphires, amethysts, garnets, and the cat s eye The Chinese formerly obtained kaolin from Ceylon **Administration** is in the hands of a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive council of five members and a Legislative council of fifteen **Religion** is mainly Buddhist, after which come **Hindu sects,** Mohammedans, and Christians **There are** 1,821 government and aided schools **There is a medical college** Singalese almost **monopolise the legal profession** For defence there is a garrison of some 1,400 troops and a volunteer force of 760, with a strong police. The port defences are being strengthened — **Chief production** for export has been coffee till recently, now more attention is paid to tea, cinchona, cocoanut and other palms Grain and rice are cultivated, with cacao, cinnamon, caoutchouc, etc Manufactures limited to native requirements, including ironware, cordage, etc. For **latest financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Railways 182 miles Crown lands are sold at an upset price of Rs 10 per acre, but often realise much more **Bulk of population** Singalese, then Tamils, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays Europeans about 5,000 A degraded race, the Veddahs, occupies the interior, but is not numerous **History** commences about 500 B C, when the Singalese, an Aryan race, first migrated to Ceylon from the Ganges valley They were followed by the Tamils later Buddhism introduced 306 B C Portuguese factories established in 1505, seized by the Dutch 1656, who were dispossessed by the British in 1795 In 1815 the Singalese kingdom of Kandy was overthrown, and the whole island formed into a Crown colony Ceylon is crammed with antiquities **Consult** Tennent s Ceylon Hacckel s "Ceylon, Ferguson s "Ceylon, "Ceylon Handbook and Directory" (*Haddon & Co*, London), etc

Chadwick, Edwin, C B, b 1801, early devoted himself to the study of economic and sanitary questions His been engaged on a number of **Royal Commissions** in connection with the administration of the **Poor Law,** and the improvement of the **sanitary condition of the people** Throughout a long and laborious life he has devoted himself to hygienic science, in its application to local administration He was **secretary** to the old **Poor Law Commission,** from which he retired on the reconstruction of that body in 54 **Author** of works collected under title "**Wealth of Nations,**" edited by **Dr B W Richardson** (7)

Chagos Archipelago A large scattered group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, being a southward extension of the Maldive group, 1,200 miles from **Mauritius,** and 800 from Ceylon A dependency of the former, which supplies a Resident Magistrate and police force Chief of the group are the **Oil Islands,** of which **Diego Garcia** is the largest and most important It possesses a spacious harbour, now used as a watering station for Australian and Red Sea steamers Whole group fertile, abounding in cocoanuts, fruit pigs, poultry, and vegetables Chief product, cocoanut oil

Chaillu See DU CHAILLU

Chairman, Duties of Though there is no essential difference between them, it will be convenient to discuss separately the duties of the chairman of an ordinary committee and those of the chairman of a public meeting **Chairman of Committee** It is best to select for this post a shrewd, methodical, clear headed man, who will not talk much himself nor allow others to talk much either His temper will, of course, be good, and he will show no bias. He possesses a double vote,—one in his individual capacity, and one in the case of even voting, called the "casting vote" He had, however, better refrain from exercising his own vote, as a rule, for it is not desirable that he should be open to the charge of favouritism. He must be a model of punctuality, beginning to the minute if the quorum of members be

made up Should a quorum not be present, he will have to wait till it is completed, although the example of punctuality and regularity of attendance set by himself, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect in these respects upon his fellow members His first duty will be to call on the Secretary to read the **minutes**, and then to confirm them, the customary formula being put by himself as follows 'Those who approve of these minutes as a correct record of the committee s last proceedings signify so in the usual way, and then, "On the contrary The minutes having been confirmed, the chairman s next duty will be to see that all matters arising out of them are dealt with After this has been disposed of, he will take the points of the **agenda paper**, previously drawn up by the secretary *seriatim* If he has a clear distinction between a business meeting and a discussion forum he will not allow the members to talk at large If the subject under debate be of special importance, he may at the outset **fix a time limit for speakers**—say three minutes each,—and also intimate that he will not allow members to speak more than once to the same proposition It is desirable that all speaking should be addressed to a **resolution** of some sort though this will often be a mere matter of form When an amendment has been proposed the method of voting is peculiar as will be more usefully explained when describing the duties of the chairman of a public meeting After all the business on the agenda paper has been concluded, the chairman may with the sanction of the committee, discuss matters which may crop up on emergency, but if this sanction to discuss them without previous notice be withheld then the chairman has no alternative but to refuse permission to the member who has asked for this necessary leave The members of a committee must stand by their chairman, and should promptly put down any want of proper respect to the chair, from whatever source it may arise If the chairman be a man of tact and urbanity disrespect will seldom or never be shown to him, and he can control the course of business without unduly rushing it or without seeming to interfere with members just rights The chairman of a committee usually holds office for a year He will be eligible or not for re election according to the rule adopted by the committee Whether or not he should be paid for his services is a moot point though there is good reason to believe that all workers should be remunerated and that paid work is best This consideration of course applies only in the case of committees which meet constantly—say once a week,—and for several hours at a time **Chairman of Public Meeting** The promoters of a public meeting should endeavour to secure a man of good social position and of local influence to preside but exceptions are sufficiently numerous to forbid the laying down of any hard and fast rule In ordinary circumstances the chairman must not himself speak much He has rather to control the speaking of others, to keep them to the point and to prevent them from speaking at needless length He will take the chair by the vote of the meeting—though this is simply a form — and get to business at once by briefly explaining the objects for which the meeting has been summoned, and, should he feel so disposed, by stating in half a dozen sentences his own views on the matter—the presumption, of course, being that he is favourable to the purpose of the assembly Then he will request the secretary, or, in the absence of such an officer, will himself read letters of regret and apology from important persons, but only those likely to interest the audience Then he will call upon Mr Blank to propose the **first resolution** This having been done he will get it seconded [These matters are all arranged beforehand, including the terms of the various resolutions.] This is the time when an **amendment**, if any, should be proposed, and the chairman should make a point of calling for one, should there be any hostility in the meeting This conduct is only what is due to opponents, and will impress the audience with a favourable sense of their president s fairness Should no amendment be forthcoming he will ask other speakers to support the motion and he will then put it to the vote If a count of hands be requested, the chairman must appoint two scrutineers for each side from the meeting If the chairman finds that a speaker is not holding his audience, he should give him a hint as to time, but it is far safer to settle beforehand how long each speaker is to orate It need not be added that all big guns —like Cabinet Ministers, for example—are privileged folk and must not be interfered with Should there be more than one resolution to submit to the meeting, the same procedure will apply But what must be done in the event of an amendment being proposed? The chairman must, in the first place **see that it is relevant** For instance, a **mere negative** to a proposition is **not an amendment** and should be ruled out of order But suppose that the amendment—the terms of which should be previously handed to the chairman—is valid, it will be proposed with a speech in support The chairman will then demand that it be seconded Should no seconder put in an appearance it will fall to the ground **An unseconded amendment lapses ipso facto** But if it be seconded, the vote should be taken without further speaking if possible for future speeches would have to range as far as was practicable one for and the other against and this would open up an endless opportunity for talk and throw a meeting out of gear In voting the chairman must **put the amendment first** If it be rejected it will then be competent for another amendment to be proposed though this is unusual and savours somewhat of obstruction But should it be carried the original motion drops and the **amendment becomes the substantive resolution, and as such must be put again** It would now be in order to propose another amendment, but this is a contingency which seldom arises In the event of two or more amendments being offered in the first instance the chairman must get rid of the first before he takes the second, on no account must he allow them to be proposed and seconded and then voted upon, otherwise confusion will speedily become worse confounded Another matter of first rate importance is the **keeping of order** in a public meeting Though the law of public meetings seems to need definition by an authority of repute, substantially the chairman is vested with full powers, the supposition being that he is the tenant for the time of the hall, and any disorderly person or persons are intruders and trespassers Fortunately, the vast majority of meetings are passably harmonious, but should the chairman know, or have reason to believe, that mischief is meant,

he should explicitly state in his opening remarks that, while he will give every opportunity to legitimate opposition making itself heard by argument, he will not allow the peace of the meeting to be broken, that any one disturbing the meeting will be named by him, and that should they, in spite of that warning, pursue their unruly practices, he will have them ejected as trespassers This intimation, firmly but unostentatiously delivered, will probably have a salutary effect Should it fail to do so, however, the chairman will have to keep a sharp watch on the disorderly persons, and, at the proper pass, caution them from the chair that if they do not cease from troubling they will be turned out On the next display of unruliness he should direct the stewards to take the persons guilty of it out of the hall, using as much force as may be necessary but no more, and give them into the custody of the police It may be confidently predicted that only one such exhibition of rigour will be required Moreover, depend upon it the meeting will heartily support the chair in his efforts to keep the peace As the position of chairman of a public meeting is a purely honorary post, it is customary to wind up proceedings with a **vote of thanks** to him This is a matter with which he has nothing to do The vote will be moved and seconded in the usual way, and will then be put to the meeting by the proposer of it The chairman will acknowledge the vote in a word or two

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means A member of the House of Commons who performs important functions in connection with both the public and private business of parliament He is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and he holds office until the dissolution of that parliament Although he is nominated by the Government he is not a member of the Government, any more than the Speaker, but an officer of the House The salary of the office is £2,500 a year The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the house is in committee whether on financial business or on a bill, but he may request a temporary chairman to act for him (see PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE) His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means performs his duties, and exercises his authority in relation to all proceedings of the House as Deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the house and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the house He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House Among the recent **holders of the office** are Mr Raikes (now Postmaster General), 74 80, Sir Lyon Playfair, '80-83, Sir A Otway, 83 85, **Mr Courtney**, since '85 The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is elected at the commencement of every session The late Lord Redesdale was first appointed to the office in 51, and re elected every subsequent session until his death in '86, since which time the **Duke of Buckingham and Chandos** has year by year been chosen to succeed him The appointment is worth £2,500 a year.

Chamberlain, Lord Great. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, in company with the **Earl Marshal**, at the introduction of new peers issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission to view the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting, and sees to the fitting up of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other great public ceremony He walks on the right of Her Majesty when she opens Parliament in person The office is hereditary, and the duties are at present performed by Lord Willoughby de Eresby

Chamberlain, The Lord In mediæval times offices in the household of the sovereign ranked in dignity with offices of state, and were held by persons of the highest rank. The chamberlain was one of the most important of these domestic officers, having the general supervision of the royal household above stairs The Lord Chamberlain of England still exercises this supervision, and has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal, and of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except those of the bed chamber, over the medical men of the household and he appoints the royal tradesmen He directs all great royal ceremonies, hands the Queen to and from her carriage, all applications to attend drawing rooms and levees must be sent to him, he superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower But he is oftenest heard of as a licenser of theatres and plays His power of licensing theatres extends only to the cities of London and Westminster, the metropolitan boroughs of Finsbury, Marylebone, the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth and Southwark, and those other places within which the sovereign may occasionally reside Elsewhere the power of licensing theatres belongs to the justices But the patent theatres (that is, theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown) do not, even in the above places, require a licence from the Lord Chamberlain One copy of every new play, prologue or epilogue, or new addition to an old play prologue or epilogue, intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced, with an account of the theatre where and the time when it is to be acted or produced, signed by the manager Should it, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, be disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, it must not be presented It is lawful for him to disallow it, if he thinks fitting "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace" so to do Every person engaged in presenting any piece before it has been allowed or after it has been disallowed makes himself liable to a fine of £50, and the licence of the theatre in which the offence is committed becomes void

Chamberlain, The Rt Hon Joseph, P C, M P for West Birmingham, b in London, July 36 Educated at University College, and in 54 his father joined the firm of Nettlefold, the well known screw makers of Birmingham He also, in course of time, joined the firm, and for many years devoted himself almost exclusively to business, his spare time being given up to the study of politics His first introduction to public life

was in '70, as one of the leaders of the defeated secular candidates for the **School Board of Birmingham** But in 73 Mr Chamberlain was elected **chairman** of the Board* During this period he was also a member of the Town Council, and was elected **Mayor** (73) His tenure of office was remarkable for the expeditious despatch of the corporate business On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life To him also was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities He opened a sanitary exhibition in the town, and was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham He was re elected Mayor in 74, and again in 75 In 74 he opposed Mr Roebuck in Sheffield, but was defeated by a large majority About this period his name was brought prominently before the public by several articles he wrote for the *Fortnightly Review* promulgating very advanced political and educational views He was **chairman** of the **Education League** and a member of the famous Liberal Association nicknamed later on '**The Caucus**' (*q v*), though not so closely identified with its origin and growth as is popularly supposed In 1876 on the retirement of Mr Geo Dixon from parliament Mr Chamberlain was **elected for Birmingham** without opposition, and has represented the town ever since From 1876 his career is to be traced in parliament and on the public platform In 1877 he laid before the house an exposition of the Gothenburg licensing system (*q v*) which he had personally seen in operation in Sweden His advocacy of the scheme however produced no impression upon members and Mr Chamberlain never revived the subject At this period he sat below the gangway among the Home Rulers, with whose aspirations he was supposed to have some sympathy Mr Chamberlain's career in opposition was not a marked success, but he was acknowledged as the leader of the Radical party, and much of the Liberal success at the general election of 1880 was due to the organisations established all over the country on the model of that in Birmingham, and when the Liberals returned to power at the head of a large majority, it was felt that ministerial distinction should reward the man whose influence had not a little aided the victory Mr Gladstone offered Mr Chamberlain the **Presidentship** of the **Board of Trade**, with cabinet rank Mr Chamberlain worked hard at this department of work He passed a Patents Bill, and a Bankruptcy Bill, but an attempt to grapple with the question of merchant shipping was met by a formidable and successful opposition Mr Chamberlain, during the land agitation in Ireland did not take such a prominent part in the debates as was expected from a man who was believed to have strong sympathies with the minor objects of the Irish members Nor when great foreign questions were being discussed did he often enter the arena of debate But whenever he spoke he went straight to the point, and early acquired a reputation as a hard hitter, and stands in the front rank of public speakers On his exit from office (1885) he increased his reputation as a political leader considerably more than during the three previous years, his freedom from office giving him greater latitude, and he attacked Conservatives and Whigs with almost equal bitterness. He made a political **tour in Scotland**, and by his remarks on disestablishment there raised a storm which had doubtless much influence on the general election At **Victoria Hall**, in London, he declared that he would take no post in any government which did not include in its programme free schools and the creation of small tenants and yeomen farmers This speech created a great sensation, and was looked upon as a direct challenge to the Whig element of the Liberal party Mr Chamberlain was elected for Birmingham at the general election of 1885, along with six Liberal colleagues He held the office of **President** of the **Local Government Board** until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th 1886) He has since been a steady member of the party of **Liberal Unionists** Mr Chamberlain was the originator of the **Round Table Conference** His speeches **on the Irish Question** were published in 87 under the auspices of the National Radical Union, Birmingham On the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Prime Minister at Hatfield House in '87, Mr Chamberlain was amongst the distinguished guests invited by Lord Salisbury to meet Her Majesty He was subsequently appointed **British Commissioner** to the Conference at **Washington** for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question and agreed to the terms of the treaty which has been rejected by the American Senate Previous to his departure for America he visited Ulster, and delivered a series of **speeches** on the **Home Rule** problem, and since his return he has addressed large gatherings at Bradford Birmingham, and Nottingham In April '88 Mr C was entertained at a house dinner at the Devonshire Club He also spoke at Birmingham in the same month In September Mr C delivered speeches at Bradford and Nottingham Revisited United States on the occasion of his **marriage** with Miss Endicott (Nov 15th)

"Chambers' Encyclopædia," begun in '59 and completed 68, under the editorship of the late **Dr Findlater** is to appear in a **new edition** (which will comprise ten volumes), **Vol I** being published in **March** and **Vol II** in **Sept, '88.** The high reputation of this well known work will be enhanced by the revision and rewriting of its existing articles, and its scope extended by the addition of many fresh subjects, contributed by men eminent in various branches of knowledge Special attention will be paid to **Colonial** and **American** subjects Physical maps and new illustrations are also to be included It is stated that the primary idea of the original work—information imparted in non professional language—is to be strictly adhered to Editor, **Mr D Patrick, M A** **Office**, 339, High Street, Edinburgh

"Chambers' Journal" was established in '32 by the brothers **William** and **Robert Chambers**, and is now conducted by **Charles E Chambers**, a grandson of Robert Chambers It publishes papers on literature, science, applied art, travel and adventure, and works of fiction, but political and religious subjects are excluded **Office**, 339, High Street, Edinburgh

Championship of England, The, is a very ancient office, said to have been instituted by William I It has been in the family of Sir John Dymoke from the coronation of Richard II. (1377), when it was decided against another claimant of the post in favour of him as lord

of the manor The duties of the Champion consist only in appearing at a coronation, openly challenging a denial of the monarch's right and title to the throne, and holding combat with the denier of such right

Chancellor, Lord High, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer, he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of state he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury He presides, if present when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council In the absence of the sovereign he reads the Queen's Speech at the opening and prorogation of parliament and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts His patronage is very extensive He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges and, except for Lancashire he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords lieutenant and the borough justices He is the patron of twelve canonries and over six hundred livings On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5,000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords

Chancellor of Exchequer See TREASURY

Chancellor of Ireland, Lord, is head of the Irish judicial establishment principal legal adviser of the Lord Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor The office may be held by a Roman Catholic See MINISTRY

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster is head of the office by which the Duchy estates the revenues of which are paid over to the privy purse (see footnote ROYAL FAMILY) are managed He appoints the magistrates for Lancashire, and is vice president of the Committee of Council on **Agriculture** (*q v*)

Channel Bridge Scheme The *Temps* (Paris), of May 17th, 88, stated that a scheme "for constructing a bridge over the English Channel had just been completed, having been worked out by the Creusot engineers and M Hersent, ex president of the Society of Civil Engineers It continued,—"The progress of metallurgy makes the construction possible of an immense bridge, thirty kilometres long, with a platform at a height of fifty metres above the sea at full tide, and supported by piles at distances of 500 mètres The design, it seems, includes four railway lines besides a road for carriages and footpaths, while places of refuge, watch houses, and alarm bells, would be placed on each pile with a powerful light The authors propose to construct the foundations by means of compressed air diving bells, the depth of the Strait between Calais and Dover not being on an average more than from twenty-five to thirty nine mètres, and in few places exceeding fifty mètres The bridge would cost 800,000,000 francs, its metallic weight would amount to 2,000,000 tons, and it might be constructed in six years The *Temps* added that the scheme was to be submitted for examination to an international technical committee, and afterwards the Channel Bridge Society would apply for a concession to the French and English Governments, from which, however, no subsidy would be asked

Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest Total area about 76 sq m, pop 87,702 —**Divided** into two separate governments, called **Bailiwicks**, that of **Jersey**, and that of **Guernsey** —Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands They are extremely fertile and picturesque Agriculture is largely carried on, fruit and vegetables being raised for export **Industries** are farming, market gardening and fishing Much cider is made Dairy farming is a great feature, and the breed of cattle is celebrated The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters, and cod Minor manufactures are carried on and intermediary trade between Britain France and other countries is considerable exports and imports reaching £1,500,000 in British produce alone The climate is moist and mild —**Each Bailiwick** enjoys a kind of autonomy The Crown appoints a Lieutenant Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the **States** The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester Relics of Norman custom survive in the administration Taxation is exceedingly light —**The People** are an intermixture of French and English Both languages are spoken, but the former is official —**Jersey** has no appendages Its area is 28 717 acres, or about 45 sq m, with pop 52,445 It is divided into 12 parishes The capital is **St Helier** (30 000), situated on St Aubyn's Bay, on the south It is hilly, and most fertile of the group Some shipbuilding is carried on, and syenite is quarried and exported Iron and manganese exist —**Guernsey**, 30 miles north of Jersey, has attached to it the small isles of **Alderney**, **Sark** or Sercq, Herm, Jethou Brechon, etc Together the area of all is 19 605 acres, about 31 sq m, pop 35,257 They are divided into 10 parishes The capital is **St Pierre**, on the east, with a good harbour Guernsey is level on the north, hilly to the south It is somewhat less fertile than Jersey Alderney is elevated on the south west It has no good harbour, and is separated from Cape La Hogue by the dangerous Race of Alderney. Its area is only some 1,900 acres, and its village war has to be wholly defrayed by Britain Their separation from the French mainland is very recent The work of destruction is still going on, and it is argued that they must, in the not distant future, entirely disappear **Consult** Ansted's and Inglis's "Channel Islands" For Lieut Governors, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Channel Tunnel The earlier history of this scheme has been given in previous editions During '87 but little progress was made with it, owing to the continued opposition of the Government On Feb 24th the Company as now combined (see ed '87) held an extraordinary

meeting under the presidency of Sir E W. Watkin, M P, and agreed to call themselves the **Channel Tunnel Co.**—a resolution which was confirmed on March 11th The second reading of the **Channel Tunnel Experimental Works Bill** was moved in the House of Commons by Sir E. W Watkin, who pointed out that the Government would always have the power to stop the progress of the operations On a vote being taken, the motion was lost by 153 to 107 On Aug 16th, when laying the first cylinder of the new Dee Bridge (*q v*), Mr Gladstone expressed himself in favour of the Tunnel scheme On Dec 22nd, at an ordinary meeting of the Company, Sir E W Watkin, M P, chairman, spoke in encouraging tones of their prospects, and, after mentioning Mr Gladstone s public expression of opinion, pointed out that Mr Bright had written and spoken in their favour, while Lord R Churchill was one of their shareholders He said the borings at Dover were proceeding, the vertical depth of the borehole being 734 feet The directors were authorised to make a call of 1s per share, to receive in advance the amount due on the shares, and the reintroduction of the experimental bill next session was approved Early in '88 the Government intimated that they would oppose the bill On Feb 16th, 88, Col **Hozier** delivered an **address** at the **Manchester Town Hall** (in favour of the scheme), entitled "**The Channel Tunnel from a Military and Commercial Point of View**", at the same meeting **Sir E Watkin**, M P, told a story of the Queen s expressed sympathy with the project, when it was mentioned in the Prince Consort s time **A special general meeting** of the **South Eastern Railway Co** was held on May 3rd, and approved of the **Bill** to authorise experimental works at the Channel tunnel In the **House of Commons** on May 4th, Sir M Hicks Beach declined on behalf of the Government a suggestion from Sir C Palmer that the explorations might go on to test the possibilities of making the subway In reply to Mr R Cooke in the **House of Commons** on July 5th, **Sir M Hicks Beach** said that in all 600 yards of the experimental tunnel had been bored against the orders of the Board of Trade, and 36 yards of the distance in defiance of an order of Mr Justice Day At present he did not see the necessity of permanently disabling the works, as suggested, but an inspector of the Board of Trade would report An interesting correspondence between Mr W H Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, and Sir E Watkin was published in the *Times* of July 20th In the House on July 27th Sir M Hicks Beach said that the **inspector** (above referred to) had **reported** that the works at the tunnel were practically in the same condition as they were eighteen months before On June 27th Sir E Watkin moved in the House of Commons the second reading of the Tunnel (**Experimental Works**) **Bill**, and was supported amongst others by Mr Gladstone in the course of a lengthy debate The Bill was **rejected** by 307 to 165 The **full text** of the **report** of **Major Marindin**, of the Board of Trade, was published in the *Times* of August 10th From this it appeared the tunnel was about 2,103 yards long, having been increased about eight inches since December '86. The **boring for coal** on the Undercliff was going on, the bore hole from the bottom of a shaft being 900 feet deep and 18 in in diameter, 500 feet of which had been lined **Statutory notice** was issued in November that next session **application** would be made to Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the experimental works at the tunnel

Chantilly Formerly the seat of the **Duc d'Aumale**, recently handed over by him to the Academy for the people of France It is twenty-six miles from Paris, and a beautiful domain, where the great **Condé** received **Louis XIV.** in **1671** See ed 87

Chan Toon, Barrister at law, was b at Akyal, British Burmah, in 67 He was educated at Doveton College, Calcutta, and University College, London, which he entered in '83 Two years later he became a student at the Middle Temple He was called to the bar in 88, and received the **unprecedented distinction** of being publicly congratulated upon his successful career as a student by Sir Henry James on behalf of the Benchers Mr Chan Toon, during his studentship, competed for the eight principal prizes open to law students, and gained them all

Chapter See DEAN AND CHAPTER

Chargés d Affaires See AMBASSADORS

Charities. The following is a list of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions having offices in London, and being wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions The **figures** indicate **the last reported annual receipts** The list does not include charities with an income of less than £1,000 a year, or the charities connected with the **City of London** (see CITY CHARITIES and CITY GUILDS) — **Aborigines Protection Society**, 6, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S W, **Actors Benevolent Fund** (£2822), C G Compton, 8, Adam St, Adelphi, **Additional Home Bishoprics Endowment Fund** Canon Ingram, Arundel Hse, Arundel St, **Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Asylums** (£9528), Sec Society, J F Hazelton, Sec Asylums, W Jackson, 83, Finsbury Pavement, **Aged Poor Society and Almshouses** (£1964), J B Corney, 72, Little Britain, E C, **Alexandra Orphanage**, J Finch, 73 Cheapside, **Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease**, Mrs H Marsh 17 18, 19, Queen Sq, Bloomsbury, **Anglo Continental Society** (£1634), Canon Meyrick, Rev R S Oldham, 3 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, **Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard s** (£1595) Mrs Caldwin Jones, 27, Ossington St, Bayswater **Architects Benevolent Society** (£7228), W H White, 7 Conduit St, Hanover Sq **Army Scripture Readers and Soldiers' Friend Society** (£10,530), W A Blake, 4, Trafalgar Sq, Charing Cross, **Arnold Fund for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church of England and Ireland** (£[illegible]00), 57, Coleman St, **Artists' Benevolent Fund** (£1960), L Young, 23, Garrick St W C, **Artists' General Benevolent Institution** (£5118) D H Gordon, 19, St James St, S W, **Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families**, W Nassau, senr, 98, Cheyne Walk, S W, **Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind** (£10,254), Col H Lewis, 28, Berners [illegible] Red Hill, Surrey, **Asylum for the Support and Education of Deaf and Dumb Children** (£12,679), W H Warwick, 93, Cannon St, E C, **Baptist Missionary Society** (£66,209), Mission House, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E C (see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES) **Baptist Tract and Book Society** (£1175), Rev G Simmons, 224, Furnival St, Holborn, E C; **Barnardo's Homes for Destitute and Orphan Children** (£108,709), 18 to 26, Stepney

Causeway, E , **Belgrave Hospital for Children** (£2255), Secs , Rev J Storrs, M A , and Capt W J Stopford, 79, Gloucester St , Warwick Sq , **Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans** (£1283) G Wilkins 85 Tufnell Park Rd Holloway **Benevolent Society of St Patrick for Educating Clothing Partly Feeding and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London** (£7111) F R Stokes 61 Stamford St , S E , **Benevolent or Strangers Friend Society** (£1887), B H Gerrans 52 Finsbury Pavement **Bethlehem Hospital** (£25 000) G H Haydon Lambeth S E **Biggs s Charity to Printers** (£6,424) J S Hodson 20 High Holborn **Booksellers Provident Institution** (£2629) G [illegible]

Society (£13 264) Rev F W Matthews Mercers St Shadwell **British Home for Incurables** (£13 530) R G Salmond 73 Cheapside **British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin** E Morton Daniel 61 Gt Marlboro St W **British Lying In Hospital** (£2 39) I Gardner Endell St Long Acre **British Medical Benevolent Fund** (£2139) Se Dr S Phillips 1 Upper Berkeley St W **British Orphan Asylum** (£1 676) A Mackenzie 3 Finsbury Circus **Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls** (£ 108 Mrs I Vaco Burington Rd Brixton **Brown Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals** I C Merchant Douse B A Wandsworth Rd **Builders Benevolent Institution** (£3 7) Mr Brutton 4 Vernon Place Bloomsbury Sq **Butchers Charitable Institution** (£5476) H J V Philpott Butchers Hall Bartholomew Close **Cabdrivers Benevolent Association** (£ 143) G S Murphy 15 Soho Sq , **Cabman s Shelter Fund** (£11 4 W H Macnamara 1 Victoria Buildings S W **Cancer Hospital** (£11 63) W H Hughes Brompton S W **Cass s School** C Jewry St Aldgate, **Central African Mission** (£13 08) Rev W H Penney 14 Delahay St Westminster **Central London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£1479) W Abrams 38 Grays Inn Rd W C **Central London Throat and Ear Hospital** (£1966) K Kershaw Grays Inn Rd **Charing Cross Hospital** (£1 6) A I Reade West Strand Charing Cross **Cheesemongers Benevolent Institution** (£1239) I Kent 16 Borough High St S E **Chelsea Hospital for Women** (£5878) A C Davies Fulham Rd S W **Chelsea Royal Hospital** Asst Sec J Dowling **Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children** (£4312) H White 46 & 47, Cheyne Walk Chelsea, **Children s Aid and Refuge Fund** (£1 57) A J S Maddison 32 Charing Cross S W **Children s Country Holiday Fund** (£9430) Miss Neuman, 10 Buckingham St Strand W C **China Inland Mission** (£20 221) B Broomhall, 2 4 & 6, Pyrland Rd Mildmay N **Christian Col [illegible] Association for England** (£7631) H D Brown, 37, Farringdon St E C **Christian Community** (£2456), J Atkinson 28 Enfield Rd Kingsland, N , **Christian Evidence Society** (£1004), Rev T F Waterman and Rev C L Engström M A 13 Buckingham St Strand **Christian Vernacular Education Society for India** (£9646), H Morris, 7, Adam St, Strand, **Christ's Hospital** (£60,000), Newgate St , Mr S. S Dipnall, **Church Army** (£6588), Rev W Carlile, 128 & 130, Edgware Rd , **Church Association** (£2725), H Miller, 14, Buckingham St , Strand , **Church Defence Institution** (£8964), Secs , Rev H G Dickson, G H F Nye, and Rev C A Wells, St Stephen s Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge St , Westminster, **Church Extension Foreign Missions** (£1241), Miss E Ayckbowm 27, Kilburn Park Rd , N W , **Church Extension Ragged Schools** (£25 315), Miss E Ayckbowm 27 Kilburn Park Rd , **Church Extension Winter Relief Fund** (£6619 Miss E Ayckbowm 27 Kilburn Park Rd , **Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East** (£221 330) Rev F E Wigram M A , Salisbury Sq **Church of England Central Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays** (£15,827), E de M Rudolf, 32 Charing Cross **Church of England Parochial Mission Society** (£4919), Rev H A Hall 21 John St Adelphi **Church of England Scripture Readers Association** (£9880), Clerical Sec , Rev Marcus Rainsford, Lay Sec F M Tilby 56, Haymarket **Church of England Sunday School Institute** (£21,002), J Palmer Serjeants Inn Fleet St , **Church of England Temperance Society** (£6789) Rev C N Keeling 9 Bridge St Westminster, **Church of England Temperance Benefit Society** (£1433), A B Harding 112 Palace Chambers Westminster S W **Church of England Zenana Missionary Society** (£26 67) Secs J Stuart and Col G K S Black 9 Salisbury Sq Fleet St , **Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund** (£2397), R Nugent 3 Charing Cross **Church Pastoral Aid Society** (£53 871) Secs Rev J I Cohen, M A and Maj Gen Davidson R I Falcon Court 3 Fleet St **Church Penitentiary Association** (£2675) Sec s Rev G C Campbell, Dr F J Bickett and Rev I Wodehouse 14, York Buildings Adelphi **Church Schoolmasters and Mistresses Benevolent Institution** (£7 3 8), G W Jerry 4 Little Dean s Yard Westminster S W **City Dispensary** (£1515) F J F Mor 8 Cannon St **City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest** (£10 64) I Storrar-Smith 4 Finsbury Circus , **City of London Lying in Hospital** (£3215) R A Owthwaite City Rd **City of London Truss Society** (£5686) J Whittington 35 Finsbury Sq **City Orthopædic Hospital** (£1850) F Deienth 27 Hatton Garden **Clergy Orphan Schools** (£9914) Rev I W Gibson 43 Lincoln s Inn Fields **Colonial and Continental Church Society** (£46 034), Rev D L McAulay M A , 3 Serjeant s Inn, Fleet St , **Colonial Missionary Society** (£7344), Rev W S H Fielden Memorial Hall, Farringdon St , **Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution** (£11 313) J Kaines 47, Finsbury Circus **Commercial Travellers Schools** (£14 487) H Lendon 37 Milk St Cheapside, **Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** (£38,71), Rev A Mearns, Memorial Hall Farringdon St E C **Convalescent Hospital for Seamen** (£11,713) W F Evans , **Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy** (£25,707), W P Bowman, 2 Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Sq , **Country Towns Mission** (£2644) G H Mawer, 18 New Bridge St , Ludgate Circus, E C , **Cripples Home** (£2694), Secs , E Bannister and Miss E Steinmetz, 17a, Marylebone Rd ; **Curates Augmentation Fund** (£9285), Rev J R Humble, 2 Dean s Yard, Westminster, **Dental Hospital of London** (£2262) J F Pink, Leicester Sq , **East London Church Fund** (£17,055), Rev E S Hilliard, 26, St Mary Axe, **East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women** (£8354), A Warner, Shadwell, E , **East London Industrial School** (£2888), A J Gillbee, Lewisham, Kent , **East London Nursing Society** (£2012), A W Lacey, 49, Philpot St , Commercial Rd ,

East London Provident Association (£1354), W. H York, 495, Commercial Rd ; **Evelina Hospital** (£6769), T S Chapman, Southwark Bridge Rd, S E, **Female Mission to the Fallen** (£4189), A. V S Maddison, 32, Charing Cross, S W, **Female Orphan Asylum** (£4178), G Booth, 32, Essex St, Strand, **Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools** (£7883), Peregrine Platt, Vine St, Clerkenwell Rd, **Finsbury Dispensary** (£805), R Moreland, Brewer St, Goswell Road, E C, **Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England** (£13,769), J Bell, 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E C, **Foundling Hospital** (£19,339) W. S Wintle, M A, Guilford St, **Friend of the Clergy Corporation** (£7905), Rev H Jona, 27, Bedford St, Strand, **Gardner's Trust for the Blind**, H J Wilson, 1, Poets Corner, Westminster, S W, **General Domestic Servants Benevolent Institution** (£1952), W Sly 32, Sackville St, **George Yard Ragged Schools and Mission** (£1500), G Holland, High St, Whitechapel, **German Hospital** (£9288), C Feldmann, German Hospital, Dalston **German Society of Benevolence and Concord** (£2867), G J Ostermoore, 14, South St, Finsbury, **Girls Friendly Society** (£4840), Miss Wright 3, Victoria Mansions, Victoria St, Westminster, **Girls Home** (£1247), Mrs B Pearson, 24 & 41, Charlotte St, Portland Pl, **Mrs Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London** (£1316), Lieut Col Neville, Thurgoland, Sheffield, **Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution** (£2336), B Maskell 15, Hanover Sq W **Gordon Boys' Home** (£14,243), Lieut Col G A Betty Pownall, 20, Cockspur St, S W, **Governesses Benevolent Institution** (£17,387) C W Klugh, 32, Sackville St, **Governesses' Home and Registration Agency** (£804), I S Warren 9 St Stephen's Sq, W, **Great Northern Central Hospital** (£3608), W T Grant Caledonian Rd Islington, **Grocers' and Tea Dealers Benevolent Protection Society** (£5792), G Powell 76 Finsbury Pave, **Guy's Hospital** (£35,062), H Williams, Southwark, **Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice** (£2215), H S Trower, Ham Yard, Great Windmill St, W, **Hampstead Home Hospital and Nursing Institute** (£1199), R A Owthwaite, 2, 3 & 4, Parliament Hill Rd, Hampstead **Hetherington's Charity to the Blind** (£7180), M S S Dipnall, Christ's Hospital, **Home and Colonial School Society** (£9735), W S Glover, Gray's Inn Road, **Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children** (£1000 about), Miss H Ball, Stainer House, Paddington Green, W, **Home for Incurable Children** (£1448), Miss Coleman, 2, Maida Vale **Homes for Inebriates Association** (£801) Dr N Kerr, 42, Grove Rd, Regent's Pk, N W, **Homes for Little Boys** (£16,018), Benjamin Clarke, Ludgate Circus, E C, **Home Teaching Society for the Blind** (£2334), Mr Ralph, 31, New Bridge St., **Homes of Hope** (£2414), W Hornibrook, 4, Regent Sq, Gray's Inn Rd, **Homes for Working Boys in London** (£4891), H B Wallen, 8, Duke St, Adelphi, W C, **Homes for Working Girls in London** (£12,425) J Shrimpton 2, Westminster Chambers, S W, **Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest** (£30,982), H. Dobbin, Brompton, **Hospital for Diseases of the Throat** (£3026), G C Witherby, Golden Sq., Regent St, **Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis, and other Diseases of the Nervous System** (£2601), H H Graham, Portland Terrace, Regent's Park, **Hospital for Sick Children** (£1366), A. Hope, 49, Gt Ormond St., Queen's Sq.; **Hospital for Women** (£8883), D. Cannon, Soho Sq., W.; **House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London** (£1825), F Graves, Greek St., Soho Sq ; **House-boy Brigade** (£4923), C. H. Chevens, 146, Marylebone Rd, N W, **Houseless Poor Asylum** (£1474), E Gower, 6, St Benet's Place, Gracechurch St, E C, **Incorporated Free and Open Church Association** (£1097), T. B Vernon, 24, Bedford St, Strand, **Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, or Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission** (£10,446), Miss Hamilton, 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W C; **Indigent Blind Visiting Society** (£6330), W C. Lester, 27, Red Lion Sq, **Industrial Home for Girls** (£1446), Mrs Hervey Hopwood, 11, Cadogan Place, S W, **Infant Orphan Asylum** (£16,538), H W Green, 100, Fleet St, **Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington** (£1513), Miss L Moline, 187, High St, **Irish Society** (£6067), Rev T, Keane, 32, Sackville St, W, **Islington Industrial Home**, J J Mignon, 119, Copenhagen St, N, **Italian Benevolent Society** (£950), P I Righetti, 31, Old Jewry, E C, **Jaffa Medical Mission and Hospital** (£1451), Miss Cooke, 68, Mildmay Park, N, **Licensed Victuallers' Asylum** (£8500), A L Annett, 17, New Bridge St, E C, **Licensed Victuallers' School** (averages £6000), I Grimwood, 127, Fleet St, **Linen and Woollen Drapers Silk Mercers, Lacemen, Haberdashers, and Hosiers' Institution** (£5203), W Johnson, 43, Finsbury Sq, **Lock Hospital** (£5293), A P C Coote **London Aged Christian Society** (£1056), J W White 22, Sackville St, **London City Mission** (£87,738) Rev R Dawson, Rev T S Hutchinson 3 Bridewell Place, New Bridge St, **London Clerical Education Aid Society** (£2175) Rev Dr Dyson, College House, College St, Islington **London Diocesan Home Mission** (£8224), Rev J Selwey 121 Pall Mall, **London Diocesan Penitentiary** (£1869) Rev J H Amps, Park House Highgate, N, **London Domestic Mission Society** (£1421), Rev J E Carpenter, 10, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N W, **London Female Penitentiary** (£2348), W L Page, 191, High St, Stoke Newington N, **London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution** (£8861), E W Thomas, 229, Euston Rd, **London General Porters Benevolent Association** (about £3000), W J Rickwood, 3, Cheapside, **London Homœopathic Hospital** (£6344), G A Cross, Great Ormond St, **London Hospital** (£51,451), G Q Roberts, Whitechapel Rd **London Master Bakers Pension and Almshouse Society** (about £3241), F W. Blackith, 65, Isledon Rd, Holloway, **London Medical Mission** (£1113), C W Priestley, 47, Endell St, W C, **London Missionary Society** (£124,800) Rev J H Jones, 14, Blomfield St, London Wall, **London Orphan Asylum** (£16,481), J Rogers, 21, Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate St, **London Philanthropic Society** (£2255), W P Davies, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, **London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews** (£33,179), Rev W Fleming, 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, **London Young Women's Christian Association** (£6222), Miss M Weitbrecht, 16a, Old Cavendish St, **Magdalen Hospital** (£24,085), Streatham, S W; **Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes** (£4005), C R Stokes, 65, Marylebone Rd, **Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum** (£7895), F. W Rawlinson, 127, Leadenhall St, **Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants** (£4911), Miss Poole, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W C, **Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum** (£1886), C. Oliphant, 181, Queen Victoria St., E C., **Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association** (£1740),

W. T. Rickwood, 33, Cheapside, E C, **Metropolitan Dispensary and Charitable Fund** (£1286), B Kershaw, 9, Fore St, Cripplegate, **Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and C[illegible]** [illegible] (£10,222), M W Milton, 111, Victoria St, Westminster, **Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund** (£43,416), H N Custance, The Mansion House, E C, **Metropolitan Hospital** (£2753), C H Byers, Kingsland Road, E, **Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage** (£14,438), A J. Kestin, Twickenham, **Metropolitan and National Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor** (£1397), Rev D Craven, 23, Bloomsbury Sq, **Middlesex Hospital** (£15,213), F Clare Melhado, Mortimer St, Berners St, **Midnight Meeting Movement** (£1066), J H L Christien, 8a, Red Lion Sq, **Mildmay Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions** (£32,727), P S Badenoch, Conference Hall, Mildmay, N, **Ministers' Friend Fund** (£1111) The Secretary, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St, **Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen** (£15,041), A Gordon, 181, Queen Victoria St, **Mission to Seamen** (£24,622), Com W Dawson, R N, 11, Buckingham St, Strand, **Miss Rye's Emigration Home for Destitute Little Girls** (£3,078), Miss L Still, Avenue House, High Street, Peckham **Monthly Tract Society** (£2008), J R Mackenzie Bridge House, Blackfriars, E C, **Moravian Missions** (£4656), G E Roberts, 29, Fly Place Holborn **National Benevolent Institution** (£19,983) H C Latreille 65, Southampton Row, W C **National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis** (£2160), Capt F Handley 3 Soho Sq **National Hospital for the Deformed** (£1217), H Canning, 234, Great Portland St Regents Park, **National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial)** (£9271) B B Rawlings, Queen Sq, **National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys** (£4545) F J Bovis Wrights Lane, Kensington **National Orphan Home** (£1973), F L Cronk 12 Pall Mall S W **National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children** (£28,222), W Williams, 5, Great Queen St, Holborn, **National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest** (£3119), C T Cooper, 28 King St St James's, **National Society** (£17,141) Rev J Duncan M A, Sanctuary, Westminster S W **National Society for the Protection of Young Girls** (£2379) A M Gillham, 32, Sackville St W **Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School** (£3970), Lieut Col H B Buchanan Coburg Row Rochester Row, Westminster, **Newspaper Press Fund** (£3387) W F Sharp, 55, Strand, **News vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution** (£11,030), W W Jones, 28, Martin's Lane, Cannon St, **Nightingale Fund** (£35,[illegible]6), H B Carter 5, Hyde Park Sq, W, **North Eastern Hospital for Children** (£6881), A Nixon 27, Clements Lane, Lombard St, E C, **North London or University College Hospital** (£17,778), N H Dixon, Gower St, St Pancras, **North-West London Hospital** (£3447), A Clarke, 18, 20 & 22, Kentish Town Rd, **North-West London Shoeblack Brigade and Home** (£1545), C C Birch, 241, Marylebone Rd, Edgware Rd **Open-air Mission** (£1638), G Kirkham, 14, Duke St, Adelphi, W C, **Orphan Working School** (£18 361), J. Finch, 73, Cheapside, **Orphanage of Mercy** (£4063), Miss E Ayckbowm, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W, **Paddington Green Children's Hospital** (£4518), W H Pearce, **Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys** (£11,865), J Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill, Surrey, **Poplar Hospital for Accidents** (£4789), Lieut.-Feneran, **Post Office Orphan Homes** (£5660), J. Avery, E C District Office, G P O, **Providence (Row) Night Refuge for Homeless Men, Women and Children** (£8944), W. F Jones, 21, City Rd; **Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks** (£9806), C C Greenwood, 98, Cheapside, **Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund** (£6 152), J E Gwyer, 27, Moorgate St **Provident Surgical Appliance Society** (£2726), I Woodrow, 12, Finsbury Circus, **Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital** (£7295), G O Ryan, 191, Marylebone Rd, **Ragged School Union** (£4573), J Kirk, Exeter Hall, **Railway Benevolent Institution** (£35,335), W F Mills, 57, Drummond St, **Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society** (£9912), S J Way, **Reformatory and Refugee Union** (£12,697) A J S Maddison, 32, Charing Cross **Rochester Diocesan Society** (£11,996), Maj-Gen Carden, 26, Gt George St, Westminster, **Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution** (£21,716), C B Shaw 26 Charles St, St James's, S W, **Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Destitute Children** (£5516), K Witherby, 62, King Wm St, E C, **Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution** (£7421) W L Denny, 58 Lenchurch St, **Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb** (£2360), I Cole, 419, Oxford St, **Royal Caledonian Asylum** (£3322), T Inglis, Caledonian Rd, Holloway **Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows** (£3873), Col J A Stewart, 20, Cockspur St S W, **Royal Female Philanthropic Society** (£1301), S Vaughan, 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields W C, **Royal Free Hospital** (£7556), J S Blyth Grays Inn Rd W C, **Royal General Theatrical Fund** (£2520), C J Davies, 8, Catherine St Strand, W C **Royal Hospital for Children and Women** (£3403), R G Kestin Waterloo Bridge Rd, **Royal Hospital for Incurables** (£4 343) J Andrew, 106, Queen Victoria St, **Royal Literary Fund** (£3645), A L Roberts 7, Adelphi Terrace, **Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£8975), R J Newstead, Moorfields, **Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons** (£35,948), J Terry 4 Freemasons Hall, Great Queen St **Royal Masonic Institution for Boys** (£1 54) I Binckes 6, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St, **Royal Masonic Institution for Girls** (£23,6 4), F K W Hedges, 5, Freemasons Hall, Gt Queen St, W C, **Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle** Ventnor (£15,038) E Morgan, 34, Craven St, Charing Cross, W C, **Royal National Lifeboat Institution** (£56 970), C Dibdin, 14 John St, Adelphi, **Royal Naval Benevolent Society** (£3677), J St J Wigstaffe, 18, Adam St, Adelphi, **Royal Naval Female School** (£5383), S Rayson, 32 Sackville St, **Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society** (2215), Rear Adm H Campion, C B Trafalgar Sq, W C, **Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind** (£13,280), Major C C FitzRoy, Westow St, Upper Norwood, **Royal Orthopædic Hospital** (£2471), B Maskell, 297, Oxford St, **Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army** (£8350), G W Forster, 25, Cockspur St, **Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary for Scrofula only** (£13,680), J T Walker, 30, Charing Cross, **Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners** (£4778), Lieut Col H B Buchanan, 32, Charing Cross, **Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals** (£25,897), J Colam, 105, Jermyn St, St James's, **Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital** (£1231), C Comyn, St George's Circus, Southwark, **Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital** (£1926), T. B.-Campbell, King William

St., West Strand, **St Bartholomew's Hospital** (average income £50,000), W H Cross, **St. George's Hospital** (£29,737), C L Todd, Hyde Park Corner, **St Mary's Convalescent Home** (£3335), Miss E Ayckbowm, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N W, **St Mary's Hospital** (£17,578), T Ryan, Cambridge Place, Paddington, **St Marylebone Female Protection Society** (£1095), G Scudamore, 157 & 159, Marylebone Rd, **St Thomas's Hospital** (average income £50,000), R A. Wainwright, Albert Embankment, Westminster, **Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children** (£4550), G Scudamore, 13, Lower Seymour St, Portman Sq, **School for the Indigent Blind** (£10,635), Rev R P Stickland, St George's Fields, Southwark, **Seamen's Christian Friend Society** (£2512), Rev G J Hill, 255, Burdett Rd, Commercial Rd, E, **Seamen's Hospital Society** (£11,623), P Michelli, **Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society** (£28,185), W R Buck, Sailors Home Chambers, Dock St, E, **Société Française de Bienfaisance** (£2268), M L Lefevre, 10, Poland St, Oxford St, W, **Society (Incorporated) for Improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes** (£6600), A Humphreys, 9, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hunt St, W C, **Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics** (£15,869), W Pisley, 11, Buckingham St, Adelphi, **Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity** (£18,178) C S Loch, 15, Buckingham St, Adelphi, **Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children**, Rev B Waugh, 7, Harpur St, Theobald's Rd, Bloomsbury, W C, **Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge** (£40,142), Revs W H Grove, I McClure, Northumberland Av, Charing Cross, **Society for Promoting Female Education in the East** (£8008), Miss Webb, 27, Vauxhall Bridge Rd, **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Ladies' Association)** (£8422) Miss I Bullock, 19, Delahay St, Westminster, **Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls, and Mission Rooms** (£3145), C M Sewell, 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St, E C, **Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates** (Home Missions of the Church of England), (£89,591), Rev J G Deed, Arundel House, Victoria Embankment, W C **Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day** (£1284), Dr J Gritton, 20, Bedford St, Strand, **Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace** (£ 650), W Jones, 47, New Broad St, **Society for the Relief of Distress** (£5334), Sec, A Dunn Gardner, 28, King St, St James's Square, S W, **Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men** (£3193), J B Blackett, 53, Berners St, **Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children** (£5250), C S Thorpe, 79, Finsbury Pavement, E C, **Society for the Suppression of Mendicity** (£2039), 8, Fisher St, Red Lion Sq.; **Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association** (£12,498), **Soldiers' Daughters' Home** (£5143), C. R Low, 5, Robert St, Adelphi, W C, **Solicitors' Benevolent Association** (£5416), J T Scott, 9, Clifford's Inn, E C, **South American Missionary Society** (£12,415), Rev R J Simpson, M A, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet St, [illegible] **Portuguese Church Aid Society** (£5176), Rev L S Tugwell, 8, Adam St, Adelphi; **Stockwell** [illegible]

Union (£30,484), Secs., Hartley, Tresidder, Towers, and Scrutton, 56, Old Bailey; **Surgical Aid Society** (£7942), W. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq, Fleet St, **Thames Church Mission Society** (£6581), Rev H Bloomer, 31, New Bridge St.; **The Blind Royal Pension Society of the United Kingdom** (£5015), W E Terry, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd, **Turkish Missions Aid Society** (£[illegible] **Un**

St, Strand, W C, **United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund** (£6528), J Salmon, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E C **Universal Beneficent Society** (£3419), G S Murphy, 15, Soho Sq, **Victoria Hospital for Children** (£4690), W C Blount, Queen's Rd, Chelsea, **Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children** (£7109), J W Thatcher, 97, Cheapside, E C **Wesleyan Home Mission and Contingent Fund** (£37,788), Rev J W Greeves, Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate, **West London Hospital** (£9121), R J Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd, W, **Westminster Hospital** (£17,528), S M Quennell, **Work Girls' Society** (£1525), Miss F M Ansell, 138, New Kent Rd, S E, **Working Ladies' Guild** (£1976), Miss Mackenzie, 217, Brompton Rd, S W, **Zenana Medical College** (£1470), Dr G de G Griffith, 58 St George's Rd, S W **Consult**, for further and fuller information, Lowe's "Handbook to the Charities of London (*Sampson, Low & Co*) or "The Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities (*Longmans*)

Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, The The Charity Commission was created by the **Charitable Trusts Act 1853** (16 & 17 Vict c 137) Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid, and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers at law of not less than twelve years standing at appointment No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office The **Board** are **empowered**, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto Certain large **exceptions**, however are specified the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, and all colleges or halls of any of them, all cathedral or collegiate churches, all buildings registered as places of worship, with the Registrar General of Births, etc, and *bona fide* used as places of meeting for religious worship, Queen Anne's Bounty, the British Museum, friendly or benefit societies, savings banks, institutions or societies for religious or other charitabls purposes, funds or property of missionary or similar societies, and generally all undertakinge (independent or dependent) wholly maintained or carried on by voluntary contributions But this exemption "shall not extend to any cathedral, collegiate, chapter, or other schools"; the colleges of Eton and Winchester, however, were exempted by the amending Act of 1855. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "**The Official Trustee of Charity Lands**," for taking and holding charity lands, and the Lord Chancellor may appoint any persons to be jointly with the secretary "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay

their accounts before parliament yearly The **original jurisdiction** of the Commissioners has been **greatly extended** In 1874 the Endowed Schools Act transferred to them (as from Dec 31st, 1874) all the powers and duties vested in or imposed upon the Endowed Schools Commissioners In 1882 the Prison Charities Act (45 & 46 Vict c 65) empowered the Charity Commissioners, on application of the Secretary of State, to make schemes respecting prison charities In 1883 the Municipal Corporations Act (46 & 47 Vict c 18, sect 3) empowered them to hold, manage, and enjoy the property of certain dissolved corporations until they should make schemes for its administration In 1883, also the City of London Parochial Charities Act (46 & 47 Vict c 36) empowered them to inquire into the nature, tenure, and value of all the property and endowments belonging to the charities mentioned in the 'Digest of Parochial Charities of the City of London' referred to in the thirteenth report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales and every one of them, and every other charity the property or income of which is applicable or applied to, or for the benefit of, any parish or part of a parish within the City of London or of any inhabitant or inhabitants thereof, and the purposes and trusts for or upon which the same have heretofore been or are now held or enjoyed, and to which the income thereof has been or is now applied, and to classify the said property in two schedules—'Ecclesiastical Charity Property' and 'General Charity Property', and to frame schemes for the future application and management of the charity property and endowments under prescribed directions **Christ's Hospital** is expressly excepted The Charity Commissioners make an **annual report**, which is laid before parliament The present **Chief Commissioner** is Henry Longley, Esq, C B, the second C H Alderson, Esq, the third, Edward Stanley Hope, Esq, the fourth (unpaid) James William Lowther, Esq, M P **Sec**, Daniel R Fearon, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S W See more fully for functions of the Charity Comm s ed 87

Charity Organisation Society, The, was established with the **object** of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law, (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases, and (3) by repressing mendicity The Bishop of London is **president** of the Society, and there is a very influential list of **vice presidents**, which includes H R H the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Dukes of Norfolk, Northumberland, and Westminster, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, Mr Gladstone, and other leading members of both political parties The Society **consists** of a federation of district committees, one or more in each of the poor law divisions of the Metropolis, and of a central council at which every committee is represented The **primary objects** of the local committees are to afford to charitable institutions and individuals an easy means of exchanging information and of working together, to prevent overlapping in relief, and to secure the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the proper quarter for assistance. In suitable cases assistance is given in the form of loans supplies information in regard to charitable institutions and questions connected with the administration of relief Special committees appointed by it report on such subjects as "Charity and Food," "Exceptional Distress," "Medical Relief," etc It also investigates cases of begging letter writing **Organ** of the Society, *Charity Organisation Review*, and other papers are issued **Central Office**, 15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W C

Charles I (Charles Leopold Frederick Zepherin Louis), **King of Roumania**, b 1839 When (1866) Prince Alexander John had been expelled from the sovereignty of Roumania, King Charles ascended the throne He had formerly served as an officer in a regiment of Prussian dragoons In 1881 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King of Roumania, he had previously borne the title of Prince His Majesty wears the Russian cross of St George, which he received from the Emperor Alexander II In 1869 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, a lady of literary capacity, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Carmen Silva"

Charles I (Charles Frederick Alexander), **King of Wurtemberg**, b 1823 He succeeded his father William I, and ascended the throne in 1864 In the Austro Prussian war, he fought on the side of Austria In 1866 he acknowledged Prussia as the head of the North German Confederation, and signed a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with that power In the Franco German war (1870-71) King Charles joined the other German armies, and played an active part in the struggle He is connected with the Russian Imperial family by his marriage (1846) with the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of the Czar Nicholas I He is an officer in the Russian army holding the rank of Colonel of dragoons

Charlestown Capital of **Nevis** (*q v*)

Charlotte Amalia Cap of **St Thomas** (*q v*)

Charlotte Town Capital of **Prince Edward Island** (*q v*), pop 11 500

Charterhouse School, Godalming **Founded** 1611 and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that belonged to the Carthusian Monastery One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission Twenty **exhibitions** to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years **Chairman**, Archbishop of Canterbury Pupils, 500 **Head Master**, Rev W Haig Brown, LL D Motto, *Deo dante dedi* **Alumni** (some), Thackeray, Grote, Blackstone, Wesley, Addison, John Leech, Havelock, Thirlwall, Lord Liverpool, Ellenborough, Steele, Milner Gibson,

Cheese. See ed 88

Cheltenham College, Gloucester. Founded 1841 It is a proprietary college of six hundred and fifty shares, each share entitling the holder to nominate one pupil There are **three departments**—the classical, the military and civil, and the junior The **Wyllie scholarship** of £50 for three years at **Trinity College, Cambridge**, is in the gift of Cheltenham The pupils number about 500 **Head Master**, the Rev H A James, B D (Jan 89) Among the **alumni** of Cheltenham College are Sir Henry James, Q C, M P., and the Rt. Hon John Morley, M P

Chemistry, '88 A few leading features connected with the progress of this science are given A **new base** has been mentioned in tea by Dr Kossel, of Berlin It has received the name **theophylline.** Analyses indicate the same formula as theobromine, but the substances are

not identical. Prof. Thorpe and Mr Rodger, of the South Kensington Science Schools, have discovered a new gas possessing remarkable properties They have called it thiophosphoryl fluoride The best method for preparation consists in heating pentasulphide of phosphorus with lead fluoride in a leaden tube It is spontaneously inflammable Three new sulphochlorides of mercury have been isolated by Drs Poleck and Goerckl, of Breslau, whereby the action of sulphuretted hydrogen upon mercuric chloride may be considered settled "A new Commercial Application of Oxygen" was the title of a paper read before the Society of Chemical Industry by Mr Thos Fletcher, of Warrington, in which he described the uses of his compressed oxygen furnace It is a special and powerful form of blowpipe, with which compressed oxygen and ordinary coal gas is used, the oxygen being obtained by Brin's process The blowpipe satisfactorily supplies the need hitherto felt for a powerful source of heat under control It is possible to braze and make repairs in parts of complicated machinery without removal where a man's hand can be got in Experiments have shown the capability of the furnace to fuse a hole in iron plates of considerable thickness and it has been pointed out that a very serious aid to safe burglars has been thus offered, apart from industrial advantages Before the same Society Mr A M Chance read an important paper on the recovery of sulphur from alkali waste Mr C has brought forward a process by which alkali makers can recover the whole of the waste sulphur of their vats the only waste product being carbonate of lime During the year the first official report, by Dr W J Russell and Capt Abney, on the effect of light on water colours was issued At the Bath meeting of the British Association (q v) an important paper was read by Prof M Foster on "Chemical Problems presented by Living Bodies" in which he suggested several points for chemical investigation, which may yield fruit Prof Emerson Reynolds also exhibited there a new crystalline substance the first well defined compound in which silicon is exclusively united with the nitrogen of amidic groups He also showed a number of new silicon compounds of a new type The position occupied by chemical science in relation to the State has attracted attention from those interested in the question, and it has been much discussed Prof Dunstan, at the British Association, presented a report of the committee on the teaching of chemistry Among important papers published have been — "Conditions of the Evolution of Gases from Homogeneous Liquids, by Mr V H Veley, "On the Specific Resistance of Mercury by Messrs Glazebrook and Fitzpatrick, "Combustion in Dried Oxygen, by Mr H B Baker, while Profs Liveing and Dewar, and Profs Ramsay and Young, have respectively continued and published accounts of further researches on the ultra violet spectra, and on evaporation and dissociation

Chérif Pasha, statesman, b at Constantinople, of an old and noble Mussulman family He studied at Paris as a pupil of the Egyptian Mission maintained in France by the Egyptian Government, and passed through the Military School of Saint-Cyr. He returned to Egypt in 1844. At the accession of Said Pasha he entered the army, and was successively promoted to the rank of Pasha. In '57 he entered the administration, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs Under the Government of Ismail Pasha he filled the posts of Minister of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Public Instruction In 67 he was raised to the post of President of the Grand Council of Justice, In 68 he took the portfolio of the Interior, with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers In 65, '67, 68, he was made Regent of Egypt by Ismail Pasha, when this Prince went abroad Under the government of Tewfik Pasha, Cherif Pasha became Prime Minister of Egypt, but resigned (84), in consequence of his disapproval of the abandonment of the Soudan. He is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Chess Some doubt exists as to the origin of this ingenious game, and whilst several authorities attribute its invention to the Chinese, others ascribe it to the Hindoos, and Sir William Jones says, "We may be satisfied with the testimony of the Persians, who unanimously agree that it was imported from the west of India in the sixth century It seems to have been immemorially known in Hindostan by the name of chaturanga—*i e*, "the four angas, or members of an army It was introduced into Spain by the Saracens in the eighth century and gradually came into play throughout Europe, but the date of its introduction into England is not precisely known, although it is recorded that Canute took part in a game in 1028 Tamerlane is said to have greatly improved it in or about the year 1400, and in 1474 Caxton published 'The Game and Playe of the Chesse' For the promotion of Chess, clubs are in existence all over the three kingdoms, the parent society being the British Chess Association, which was originally formed under the title of the Yorkshire Chess Association, and took its present name on Aug 5th, 1857 The first congress under its auspices was held at St James Hall in June '62, and the laws of the game were revised in the following July Dr Zukertort won the first prize at the International Congress held at Paris in '78 Mr Blackburne gained a similar honour at Berlin in '81, and Dr Zukertort was equally successful at London in 83, but in his great match with Mr Steinitz, in America in '86, for the championship of the world and a stake of 2,000 dollars, he was beaten by ten games to five, the remaining five of the contest being drawn In the Masters' Tournament of the British Chess Club which followed in the same year, Mr Blackburne was victorious with a total of 6½ games, Mr H E Bird and Mr Gunsberg coming next with five games each Captain Mackenzie, New York, was awarded first prize of 1,000 marks at the International Chess Congress at Frankfort on the Main, in August 87, and Mr Burn and Mr Gunsberg shared first and second prizes at the Master's Tournament in December of the same year In the 88 competition for the Newnes Cup, Mr A Guest was successful, with a score of ten games out of a possible twelve, his most dangerous opponent being Mr Schott, captain of the Oxford team in the Universities Match, at the British Club in 87 Mr Gunsberg won the first prize in the Masters' Tournament at Bradford last August, his total being 14½ games, Captain Mackenzie was second with thirteen games, and Messrs. Mason and Bardeleben tied for third honours with twelve games each Play in the British Chess Club Handicap occupied a considerable time, owing to various causes, and Messrs Blackburne and Gunsberg eventually divided

first and second prizes, whilst Messrs Bird and Wainwright shared third and fourth This handicap will long be remembered as associated with the sudden death of Dr J H Zukertort, who at the time of the sad event occupied a prominent position in the match On the evening of the 19th of June, whilst playing a game of chess at Simpson s, in the Strand, he was seized with faintness, and showing no signs of improvement, he was conveyed to the British Chess Club, and later in the evening to Charing Cross Hospital, where he died next morning, without once recovering consciousness, of cerebral hæmorrhage This brilliant chess player and accomplished scholar was born in Riga in 1842, and served in his medical capacity through the Schleswig Holstein, Austro Prussian, and Franco German campaigns

Chester, Rt Rev Francis John Jayne, D D, Lord Bishop of The see, anciently part of Lichfield was made a separate diocese by Henry VIII in 1541, and has an income of £4,500 His lordship the 33rd Bishop was b 1844, and educated at Wadham College, Oxon Was a Double First in the Final Schools in 68, when he was elected Fellow of Jesus College Ordained 70 Curate of St Clement Oxford Subsequently Tutor of Keble College and in 73 appointed Principal of St David s College Lampeter In 86 he was presented to the Vicarage of Leeds, which he held until his elevation to the episcopal bench, 88

Cheyne, Rev, Thomas Kelly, D D, b in London 1841 Educated at Merchant Taylors School and Worcester Coll, Oxford Elected (69) Fellow of Balliol Coll and in 81 was appointed rector of Tendring Essex In 84 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of D D, and (85) became Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and a Canon of Rochester Professor C is one of the most eminent authorities on Biblical exegesis, the most important of his works being devoted to the prophecies and Psalms

Chichester, Rt Rev Richard Durnford Lord Bishop of The see was founded in 1070, but had existence previously as far back as 681, under the name of Selsey The present income is £4,200 His lordship, the 71st bishop, was born at Sandleford Berks in 1802, and is the son of Richard Durnford Esq He was educated at Eton and at Magdalen Coll, Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics 26, proceeded M A 29 and gained a fellowship 30, in which year he was ordained deacon, and the year following priest His lordship was formerly rector of Middleton Lancashire, 35 70, Hon Canon of Manchester 54 6, Archdeacon of Manchester 67 70, Canon of Manchester, 68 70, and consecrated Bishop of Chichester 70, the same year receiving the degree of D D from his university

Chili A republic governed by a President elected for five years, to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who form the legislature The Senate, of 37 members, is elected by the provinces for six years, the Chamber, of 109 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but all others are tolerated, universal and gratuitous education is given at the national charge. Area 293,970 sq m, pop in '85 about 2,527,000, capital, Santiago (pop 236,412), estimated revenue in 88 £7,800,000, expenditure, £7,923,000, debt (latest returns) £18,413,781 Imports in 86, £9,956,000, exports, £10,925,000 Tobacco growing and the production of raw silk have been attempted of late years, but only with indifferent success Cattle breeding and sheep raising might both be profitably carried on in Chili By law the army is not to exceed 12 400, but in 1885 about 17,000 of the national guard were on duty to assist the regulars The army now consists, including the national guard, of 54,401 men (For navy see NAVIES, FOREIGN) In May 1880 the Peruvians were totally routed by the Chilian army at Tacna, and in June the southern army of Peru was exterminated at Arica The Chilians then threatened Lima by sea, and a *levee en masse* took place Negotiations were attempted, but without result, owing to the exorbitant terms of peace demanded by Chili In Nov 1880 the Chilian army landed at Pisco, and in Jan 1881 the Peruvians were totally defeated near Lima, which was shortly afterwards occupied without resistance After their defeat, and before the arrival of the Chilian troops the state of anarchy was so great that the foreign residents, to the number of 5 000 took arms to restore order The country relapsed into a state of anarchy, and a guerilla war dragged on in 1881 and 1882, always to the disadvantage of the Peruvians After various unsuccessful attempts at negotiation, in 1883 the invaders recognised Iglesias, who had been elected provisional president by the northern states and a treaty involving the absolute cession of Tarapaca with its nitrate deposits, and the occupation of Arica and Tacna for ten years etc was provisionally agreed to in June About this time also after seventeen years of interrupted relations, a treaty of peace between Spain and Chili was signed After a considerable period of civil war and anarchy, a constituent assembly was convened, which confirmed Iglesias in the presidency, ratified the above mentioned treaty, and established a government, which was recognised by England, France Spain, etc In spite of insurrections against the new government, which rendered the prolongation of the Chilian occupation necessary internal peace seems likely to be restored in Peru In Chili proper since the close of the war nothing of especial note has occurred A disastrous flood occurred (Aug) in 88, at Valparaiso causing damage to property amounting it was estimated, to almost a million dollars

Chiltern Hundreds" See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

China The most populous, and, excluding Siberia the largest empire in Asia China Proper still more remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world area 1,298,000 sq m, with a pop of 383,000,000—the higher figures being a moderate computation, and 30 000 000 less than the returns for 1842 The rest of the empire (Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet (*q v*), Jungaria, East Turkestan), covering 2,881 560 sq m, contains about 21,000,000 souls China has other claims to rank high in the family of nations besides her extent of territory and the multitude of her people The industry of the latter and the antiquity of her history afford valid reasons for placing this country high among the nations of the earth. The government of China is most carefully organised A number

of boards or councils conduct business at the capital, Pekin, while the eighteen provinces are divided among a certain number of governor generals, who are assisted by governors of provinces and the "**taotais**" of the cities A nineteenth province has been recently formed, out of the Central Asian territory, having its seat of government at Suidum, near the Russian frontier, in Semiretchia The Manchu, or Tartar garrison, allotted to each important town, has a separate organisation, while the Green Flag Chinese army corresponds to our militia or the Turkish *redif* The Manchu army is computed to number 324,000 men, and the Chinese as many as 650,000 The most efficient force is, however, Li Hung Chang's garrison of **Pechihli**, the nucleus of which was formed by the men who served under General Gordon against the Taepings There are arsenals at Nankin, Shanghai, Tientsin, and other places, besides a dockyard at Kiangnan The **marine** of China consists of a number of powerful gunboats named after the letters of the Greek alphabet (see NAVIES, FOREIGN) The greater part of China is only very partially developed, and much benefit is anticipated to native and foreign trade by the introduction of **railways**, to which the Chinese government seems at last to have reconciled itself (For history 86 87, see ed 88) In summarising the **leading events** of **88** it is necessary to point out that facts and figures as to the political and material developments of this vast empire are necessarily of a fragmentary and disjointed character Such **fiscal returns** as are obtainable are incomplete, and the bulk of them out of date for all practical purposes It may be stated briefly that, taking the year as a whole, the leading item of interest to the world outside China (see THIBET) has been the **emigration question**, which still to some extent remains open, as will be seen below —**Imperial and Political** On Jan 8th a **mission of inquiry**, consisting of ten members, sent to Europe to investigate recent improvements in **naval and military science**, reached Southampton, the places to be visited being London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St Petersburg It was reported on May 1st that a **treaty with Portugal** (apparently referring to the settlement of Macao) had been ratified In August the *Russian Official Messenger* (*Times* Aug 20th) printed a letter from Kuldja stating that a **plot** to murder the Governor of the New Dominion had been planned by the soldiery, who had been kept six months without their pay Lin Tsin Tan, the personage in question, was warned in time, and as a result 30 soldiers were executed and 100 imprisoned In November it was reported that arrangements had been made by which **Italian travellers and missionaries** in China will not be required to have their passports stamped by the French Embassy at Pekin, but may obtain the necessary *visa* at the Italian Embassy and Consulates This was looked upon at Rome as a rebuff to France, which country had exercised in China an undivided protectorate over Roman Catholic missionaries of all nationalities As to the **Imperial family** itself, earlier in the year the *Pekin Gazette* published a decree of the Emperor announcing the arrangements he had made for the future residence of the **Empress Dowager**, on her laying [illegible] *Pekin Gazette* the date for the celebration of the **Emperor's marriage** is fixed for **Feb. 26th** next, the formal betrothal was fixed for Dec 4th, and the final arrangements to be settled on Jan 5th With regard to the question of **emigration**, which may be said to have assumed a **semi political** character, a determined effort has been made by the **United States** and the **Australian colonies** to place severe restrictions upon the influx of natives of the Celestial Empire Without going into the question, it may be stated that the **opposition** to this class of immigration is urged on moral grounds as well as by those working men's societies who have their labour and their wages to consider It was reported from Philadelphia, May 8th, that the **United States Senate** had ratified what was described as the **Chinese-American treaty**, prohibiting Chinese immigration The *Times* on May 19th published a summary of the treaty giving all the five clauses From this it appears that the immigration of Chinese labourers is prohibited for twenty years, there are a number of exceptions in favour of those returning having near relatives or property in the States, also as to merchants, students, etc The question of **indemnity** for those natives of China who had been the victims of outrage is dealt with, and the United States agreed to pay before March 1st, 89 the sum of 276,619,75 dollars in satisfaction of all claims Some hitch, however, occurred, for it was reported from Tientsin, Aug 30th, that the **Chinese Government refused** to **ratify** the treaty A Shanghai telegram (Philadelphia, Sept 7th), stated that the discussion of the treaty had caused disturbances, and the American official residence at Canton had been attacked The American Minister at Pekin telegraphed on Sept 6th to the effect that the treaty had been postponed for further deliberation On Sept 7th the **Senate** passed by 37 to 3 votes a **Bill** restricting the immigration As to **Chinese immigration** in the **Australian Colonies**, although for several months during the year much excitement was caused at the principal ports, the matter, so far as the British Government is concerned, may be described as being in the correspondence stage **New South Wales** led the van in the movement, the Premier (Sir Henry Parkes) advocating a stringent policy, and introducing a **Chinese Restriction Bill** in the Legislative Assembly at Sydney on May 16th, the third reading taking place with only verbal amendments at seven o clock the following morning The Bill was **retrospective**, taking effect from the previous May, it indemnified the Government for past acts, prohibited the naturalisation of the Chinese, raised the **poll tax** from £10 to £100, and imposed other penalties and disabilities This extreme action, however, did not commend itself to the Legislative Council, who declined to suspend the standing orders to facilitate the ultimate passing of the Bill, the opinion apparently being that it amounted to a defiance of the Imperial prerogative A **special Bill** dealing with Chinese immigration was adopted toward the end of May by the **House of Representatives** at Wellington, **N Z** The whole question, however, was more systematically dealt with by a **general Australasian Conference**, which sat at Sydney at the beginning of June, the session lasting three days As a **result** it was agreed to apply to the Secretary for the Colonies to urge the Imperial Government to enter into a treaty with China, in the meantime a draft bill was

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89. By a further decree published in the

decided upon, limiting the immigration of Chinese to one for every 500 tons of shipping, abolishing the poll tax altogether, and preventing the movements of these people from one colony to another New South Wales entered into a separate agreement, that as soon as two colonies shall pass the Bill it will make its law uniform with theirs At Sydney, on July 11th, Lord Carrington, the Governor, gave the **Royal Assent** to the New South Wales **Act** above mentioned, there having been amendments as to residence, registration, licences, and mining, the £100 poll tax was, however, retained The **correspondence** on the matter was published from the Government offices on Aug 31st **Russia** seems also to have had some interest in this immigration question, for according to a journal published at Vladivostock (*Times* Nov 9th) the **Governor General** of the Russian provinces in the **Amoor** made **proposals** to restrict the influx of Chinese, and to levy a capitation and income tax on all Chinese and Coreans in the region The mail from Shanghai which arrived in London early in September brought **statistics of emigration** from Hong Kong—the chief if not the only port used for the purpose—from which it appeared that in 87 no less than 82,897 Chinese emigrants sailed being an increase of 18,000 over the previous year, of the increase 6,000 went to the Straits Settlements, 5,000 to the United States, and 3,500 to the Australian Colonies The *Times* of May 7th published particulars of an interesting report on the condition of Chinese emigrants abroad drawn up by a special commission of three high Chinese officials **Trade and Commerce** According to the report of the Statistical Secretary of Shanghai for 87, the last issued, the **foreign tonnage** entered and cleared at Chinese ports during the year was the largest ever known in the history of the country—viz 2,199,6[illegible] tons of which, in round numbers two thirds was British, one fourth Chinese and one sixteenth German In 86 the total tonnage was 2,755,7[illegible] and in 85 it was 18,[illegible],177 In cotton goods while the **imports** of English and American drills fell off, that of cotton lastings nearly trebled, being 636,649 pieces in 87 against 214,[illegible]28 in 86 Cotton yarns formed about 16 per cent of all the cotton goods imported, and the development of this trade has been extraordinary 523,114 piculs in '87 against 108,360 piculs in '87, besides the large quantities that reach the mainland from Hong Kong and Macao in junks The total value of the cotton yarn trade is put down at over three millions sterling—about one eighth of the total foreign import trade of the country According to some of the Commissioners reports, the yarn from Bombay is gradually displacing that from Manchester The imports of iron and steel largely fell off, but unmanufactured copper increased fourfold, probably in view of the new mint requirements The increase in matches was very great, being 2,276,863 gross in 87 against 559,117 gross in 77, while kerosene oil fell from 23,038,101 gallons in '86 to 12,015,135 gallons in 87 The two chief **exports** were silk and tea The export of the former in 87 was about the same as in 86 as to quantity, but 5 per cent higher in value, being about £4,400,000 There was a marked decline in tea, for although the quantity was unprecedently small in 86, yet 5 per cent less left China in '87, and the prices fell further Thus, in 86 the value was about £8,250,000, but in 87 it was not more than £7,250,000—a reduction in value of 12 per cent on a diminished export of 5 per cent Straw braid, on the other hand, sprang up from an export value of £150,000 in 77 to no less than £900,000 in 87 The **total trade** in '87 amounted in value to £47,000,000, of which net imports represent £25,500,000, and exports £21,500,000 This is the largest total ever reached by China, the next year in value being 86 with £41,[illegible],0 The **customs revenue** was £5,000,000, but this included nearly £1,000,000 for opium likin duty, for the first time collected by the foreign customs The relative importance of the principal ports will appear from the following —In customs revenue Shanghai contributed £1,[illegible],000, Tientsin £560,000, Hankow £5[illegible],000, Canton £475,000, Swatow £310,000, Kiukiang £200,000, Amoy £250,000 Early in the year a special committee of experts of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce issued their report on the **decline of the tea trade**, and recommended the despatch of intelligent Chinese to India and Ceylon to study the methods of cultivation Later on the Canton Chamber also issued a report with a number of recommendations Under date Aug 4th, the Canton Chamber of Commerce appealed to the various consuls with regard to the interference with trade practised by the likin officials, in the *Times* of Aug 15th will be found an interesting article on the incidence of this tax, and on Aug 18th another on the **Bonded Warehouse Monopoly** The question of the **navigation of the upper Yangtse** remained in open one till towards the end of the year, but on Nov 10th it was reported that the Government had granted the permit to the special steamer of Mr Little to ascend the river to Chungking As to **railways**, the first annual report of the first line in China was issued about the middle of the year The railway runs from Tongsan to Yungchong, and owes its existence to the Kaiping coal mines It is about 27 miles long, the gross receipts were about £1,[illegible]00, the net profits £4,[illegible] and a dividend of 6 per cent was declared on the paid up capital, the nominal capital is £5[illegible], about a quarter of which is paid up There were 1,1[illegible]0 first class and 146,333 second class passengers carried, besides 176,588 tons of coal, 81,543 tons of bricks, 15,566 packages of merchandise, and 4,000,000 lb of lime The railway has since been extended from Yungchong to Tientsin Details of a new **Telegraph Convention** between China and the Great Northern Company of Copenhagen and the Eastern Extension Company of London, will be found in the *Times* of April 9th Space forbids our going into any detail as to the **Internal affairs** of this vast empire With regard to the awful disaster caused in 87 by the Hoang ho or Yellow River bursting its embankment and swamping the whole of the neighbouring country, in spite of the strenuous efforts made to repair the breach, and the outlay, calculated at £2,000,000, the summer floods of 88 swept everything away, including about 1,000 labourers and 8,000 ft of river wall It is difficult to say where the disaster will end In the meantime the Government have thought proper to severely punish the local officials — As to **Travel and Exploration, consult** the *Times* of Oct 10th, 17th, and 27th, under the title "Recent Explorations in Exterior China — The mail delivered in London on Nov 19th brought a **report** that the Chinese Government had entered into a **contract** with a **foreign syndicate**, which undertook to restore and keep

the **Hoang-ho embankment** in order for a term of years for £1,250,000, According to a missionary, no less than 40,000 families at Chow Kia-Kow were in receipt of official relief For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC **Consul** "The History of China, by Demetrius Boulger (3 vols), Archibald Little s "Through the Yang tse Gorges' (88)

Chinese Loan See ed 88

Chitty, Sir Joseph William is the second son of the late Mr Thomas Chitty, well known as a legal author Born in 1828 he was a distinguished athlete when at Oxford rowing for his university, and acting as umpire at the annual contest until his elevation to the judicial bench He was called to the bar in 1856 and devoting himself to Chancery work, soon acquired a large practice Q C (1874) and was the acknowledged leader of the Rolls Court At the general election of 1880 he was returned for Oxford City with Sir W Harcourt but was elevated to the bench in 1881 As a judge Mr Justice Chitty is deservedly popular with the bar

Cholera An exhaustive article on this was given in our edition of 1886 (*q v*)

Christian Era, The This date from the year in which Christ was born According to Greek chronology, it was the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, by the Roman Calendar it was 753 A U C

Christian Evidence Society Founded in 1870 by the Bishop of London Earl of Harrowby and others, with the conviction that it was necessary to do something to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes With this view sermons and lectures are delivered in various parts of the country tracts are circulated classes and examinations on Christian Evidences are held, and grants of books are given **Secs**, Rev T F Waterman C.L Engström, **offices** 13 Buckingham St W C

Christian IX, King of Denmark was b 1818 He is the son of the late Duke William of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Glucksburg and father of the Princess of Wales the Empress of Russia, and the King of Greece He ascended the throne in 1863 and succeeded his brother Ferdinand VII In the beginning of his reign arose the famous dispute about the duchies of Schleswig, which by the Treaty of Peace of Vienna (1864) he had to surrender The attempts on the part of His Majesty to act in defiance to the popular party in the **Danish Parliament**, in 87 seriously strained his relationship with that body He visited the Emperor William II at Berlin in August, '88

Christianstadt Capital of **Santa Cruz** (*q v*)

Christie, William Henry Mahony, F R S, Astronomer Royal, b at Woolwich 1845 is a younger son of the late Professor S H Christie, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and formerly secretary to the Royal Society Educated at King s Coll School, London, and Trinity Coll, Camb and became a Fellow of his college Graduated B A (1868) as fourth wrangler Appointed (1870) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory Greenwich He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including a new form of spectroscope On Sir G B Airy s retirement (1881), Mr Christie was appointed **Astronomer Royal** He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy," and has contributed valuable papers to the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society.

Christmas Island. A small island, lat. 11° S, long 106° E Situated midway between the Sandwich Islands (N) and the Society Islands (S) On June 6th, '88, Captain May, H M *Imperieuse*, annexed, by authority from the Admiralty, this island

Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), **London. Founded** 1547 Gross income over £70,000, about £45 000 of which is devoted to education At **Hertford** there is a junior school and a girls' school Admitted at age of from eight to ten **Pupils** in all 1 200 They are fed, clothed, lodged, and educated free, and as a condition of admission it is required 'that their parents (if one or both be living) have not adequate means of educating and maintaining them' Hospital exhibition funds provide **exhibitions** to universities there are also the *Times* scholarship, the 'Moses Thomson, "Rowed, and "Pitt Club exhibitions **Head Master**, the Rev Richard Lee, M A **Alumni**, among a numerous list may be noted Bishop Stillingfleet, Coleridge, the poet, Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Thomas Barnes a late editor of the *Times* See also CITY CHARITIES

Chromo Lithography See ed 87, and consult 'Lithography (*Wyman & Sons*)

Church and Stage Guild, The (founded 1879), is a society of members of the dramatic profession, clergymen, and others, who feel it their duty to endeavour, as far as possible, to remove the prejudices widely felt by religious people against the stage, and by theatrical people against the Church It seeks to promote religious and social sympathy between members of the Guild and others and to assert and vindicate the right of religious people to take part in theatrical amusements whether as performers or spectators **Organ**, *Church Reformer* **Sec**, Rev S D Headlam, 26, Alfred Place Bedford Square, W C

Church Anglican See ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Church Army A working man s Church Mission to working men, founded in 1883, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the two archbishops and fourteen other English bishops There are 150 officer evangelists continually labouring for the Society, and four parochial missionaries The C A has 10 000 regular communicant members Over 70,000 meetings are held annually attended by over 5 000,000 persons 4 000 adult converts have been confirmed and over 1 000 are waiting to be confirmed, over £4 000 has been received in subscriptions and donations, and over £1,000 locally, mostly in working people s pence Officer evangelists are sent to any parish for a period of not less than one week nor more than one year, the usual stay being six months **Organ** of the Society, *Church Army Gazette* **Hon Sec**, Rev W Carlisle **Headquarters and Training Home**, 128 and 130, Edgware Road, W, **Mission houses Homes** 118, Edgware Road **Central Sec**, Rev J J Chambers

Church Association, The Instituted in 1805 to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England, to resist all innovations on the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, whether these innovations consist in vestments, ornaments, gestures, or practices borrowed from the Church of Rome, and especially to prevent "the idolatrous adoration of the elements in

the Lord's Supper"; to resist all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation The C A also seeks to vindicate for the laity their rightful share in all departments of Church life, and aims at the restoration to the parishioners of the election of churchwardens, giving to them a veto upon the appointment of incumbents by patrons, and the absorption of the ecclesiastical courts into the general judicature of the country During '88 the C A has given its support to the prosecution instituted with regard to the erection of the reredos in **St Paul's Cathedral**, and the alleged illegal ritualistic practices of the **Bishop of Lincoln** There is no permanent President, but among the **Vice-Presidents** are the Marquis of Abergavenny, the Earl of Bandon, Lord Fbury, Sir Thomas Chambers, Q C, the Dean of Bristol, the Dean of Ripon, the Rt Hon Lord Robert Montagu, J D Allcroft, Esq, etc **Organ** of the Association, *The Church Intelligencer* **Chairman**, Capt Cobham **Sec**, Henry Miller **Offices**, 14, Buckingham Street, Strand

Church Clocks See ed 87

Church Congress, The, '88 This, the twenty eighth annual meeting, was opened on Oct 1st at **Manchester** In point of numbers this Congress has surpassed all others 4 300 full members tickets were sold The audiences in the aggregate reached the enormous total of 80,000 **President**, the Lord Bishop of Manchester The C C was established in 1860, as the outcome of the revival of the meeting of Convocation (*q v*), which being prorogued in 1717, had remained silent for 135 years It is a great Council of the Church of England, but differs from Convocation by its members being non elective, as any one may become a member by payment of subscription It includes lay as well as clerical representatives The **session** was **opened** by a **sermon** by His Grace the **Archbishop of York** The **President** delivered his **opening address** on the day following The **main topics discussed** related to Biblical Criticism, the Main Object of Revelation, Evolution, and the Manner in which Perplexing Questions are to be regarded The Rev J. M Wilson read an instructive paper on Historical and Scientific Criticism and the Old Testament, and the Church in Wales came in for a large share of attention A great and conspicuous feature of this last Church Congress seems to have been the great unanimity which prevailed throughout, and the strong enunciations of distinctly catholic teaching Amongst **papers** that were specially noteworthy may be named one on the Revival of the Monastic System, by Dean Gott, Canon Luckock's Catholic Doctrine of the Intermediate State, Mr Powell's Church Hindrances to Working Men, and Canon Furse and the Bishop of Grahamstown's on Eucharistic Doctrine, as well as one on **Positivism** by the **Right Hon A. J. Balfour, M P** (*q v*), Chief Secretary for Ireland, who also spoke at a working-men's meeting

Church House The **proposal** to raise a fund for building a Church House for the manifold requirements of the Church as an organic body, but more especially for Convocation, and for a Church Office, was **originated** early in 1886 by a few clergy meeting at **Westminster**, who had observed the urgent need of such a building. Subsequently the **Bishop of Carlisle**, in a letter to the *Times*, suggested that the erection of such a House should be the Church's method of celebrating the **Queen's Jubilee** It was urged that the enormous growth of the Church at home and in the Colonies during Her Majesty's reign, her great efforts in meeting the wants of the people, and in fighting intemperance, and the remarkable revival of zeal and efficiency among the clergy, render such a thanksgiving memorial singularly appropriate An **executive committee** was appointed and **funds** have been collected to the amount of £55,000 On Feb 23rd, '88, a **charter of incorporation** was granted The committee acquired in July, for a sum of £26,500, as a site the freehold of a block of buildings, about an acre in extent, which is bounded by the south side of Dean's Yard, Westminster, by Tufton Street, Little Smith Street, and to a large extent by Great Smith Street They have also expended or agreed to pay a further sum of £15,431 (making a total of £42,431), in buying up leasehold and other interests, the result being to give the corporation possession of Nos **10** and **11 Dean's Yard**, and a rental of £363 per annum for eight years and a half and of £450 for the seven subsequent years As regards Nos 12 15, Dean's Yard, and 2, 4 and 4A Tufton Street, the leases of which expire at Christmas 1893, no steps have been yet taken to acquire the property In **No 10** rooms have been furnished as **secretary's offices** (Rev R Milburn Blakiston, **hon sec** *pro tem*), and three large rooms were used as committee rooms for the Lambeth Conference, 88 **Membership** of the corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea The Rev J Julian, vicar of Wincobank, Sheffield, has offered to the council of the C H his very valuable collection of books and MSS, accumulated during the preparation of the "Dictionary of Hymnology

Church of England, The Established. By "established" is meant the group of legal privileges and restraints imposed upon the Church of England by its connection with the State The word *Established*, however, is somewhat misleading The Church, which from its relation to the State is called National, and from its doctrines (*vide* the Creeds), Catholic and Apostolic, recognises no establishment by legislative enactment It is in no sense a creation of parliament, having existed long before parliament It is established simply by its antiquity, and as being the accepted Church of the nation — Its **History and Constitution** It claims an apostolic foundation, asserting for its bishops an unbroken line of descent, in the laying on of hands, from the Apostles themselves Tertullian speaks of Christianity being widely disseminated in England as early as A D 202, and that the Church was from the first under episcopal supervision we find by the fact of three English bishops being present at the great Council of Arles in A D 314 Moreover, as the Roman missionaries under Augustine did not come over until A D 596, the English Church has always maintained its independent origin Its **Government** is by its three Orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons Its **Doctrine** is embodied in the three Creeds of Western Christendom—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian The Apostles' Creed is required of candidates for Baptism; the Nicene is recited at Holy Communion; and the Athanasian at certain special services. The

clergy are also required to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles The form of worship of the Church is set forth in the Book of Common Prayer **Its Clergy** number, in round figures, a total of about 24,000, divided as follows — Archbishops, 2, Bishops, 32, Suffragan Bishops, 10, Deans, 30, Archdeacons, 85, Residentiary Canons, 131, Rural Deans, 613, Beneficed Clergy, 13,600, Unbeneficed, 9,000 The Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops have seats in the House of Lords —**Progress** No of Dioceses in '76, 28, in 88, 34, with two more Sees (Bristol and Beverley) in course of endowment The endowment for the new See of Wakefield has been completed, and 1888 witnessed its formation and the appointment of the Bishop (Dr Walsham How) and other diocesan officers The six new bishoprics are Truro, St Albans, Liverpool Newcastle, Southwell, and Wakefield No of Benefices in 31, 10,718, in 86, 13 600 No of Parsonages in 31, 5,947, in 86, 11,000 No of Clergy in 01, 10,307, in 41, 14 613, in 87, some 25,500 **Money raised for Church Building** alone, from 40 to 87 (purely by voluntary subscriptions, with the exception of one State grant of £1,500,000—*vide* Lord Hampton's Parliamentary Report 74) — £46 000,000, for Endowments, £3,771,000 **Amount annually raised**, by purely voluntary means for Church Building and Restoration £1,000,000, for Foreign Missions, £500,000, for Elementary Education, £500,000, for Home Missions, Temperance Work, Clubs and Charities, at least another £500,000 Last year a large sum was raised for the erection of a Church House (97) as a memorial of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign The **Revenues** of the Church, from endowments in tithes, land, etc, amount to between four and six millions sterling The exact amount is not known In 87 the tithe average reached a lower point than it has ever done for some fifty years Every £100 of rent charge is worth now only about £84 and it is expected that it will reach a still lower average (see TITHES) The **Church population** also is not accurately known, but the Church claims over 60 per cent of the entire population The Church accommodation is represented by about 6 200,000 sittings Spiritual supervision is provided for the whole country, which is divided, first into **Provinces** (Canterbury and York), presided over by the Archbishops, which are subdivided into **Dioceses**, presided over by Bishops, these again being broken up into **Archdeaconries**, the heads of which are the Archdeacons, these again into **Rural Deaneries**, and these into **Parishes**, which are in the charge of the minor clergy The **Educational work** of the Church is represented by (in round figures) 11,600 efficient schools, under Government inspection These schools have been built at a cost to the Church of not less than £12,500,000 There are also in connection with the Church of England, thirty training colleges for school teachers, erected at a cost of £195,000, towards the maintenance of which the Mother Church annually contributes £10,000 —**Parties** The three great party divisions in the Church of England may be said to be representative of the various types of mind which will be found in any large society The "**High Church**' or historical party attach great importance to the historical position of the Church in the succession of her clergy. They uphold her authority in matters of doctrine and discipline; and value her rites and sacraments, not only as devotional aids and convenient symbols, but as peculiar and special means of grace, of which she is the only authorised administratrix The "**Low Church**" or Puritan party think comparatively little of these things, but set the greatest value on conversion, justification by faith, without the works of the law They consider themselves rather as members of the Church invisible than of the Church visible, and disregard niceties of ceremonial, as distracting the soul from true worship, and as unduly exalting the priestly office, or tending to false (chiefly Popish) doctrine The "**Broad Church**, on the other hand, pay but little attention to either ceremony or dogma They are for extending the liberty of belief within the Church to its utmost possible limits—as some assert even, to the borders of Unitarianism They attach great importance to the social Christian virtues to living a wholesome and cleanly life, adopting the precepts rather than the theology of religion The three have been said to show forth respectively the body the spirit, and the soul, of the Church **Consult** *The Official Year Book of the Church of England*, 8)

The following is a list of the **territorial prelates** of the Church of England —

Cathedral	Archbishop or Bishop	18—	Income
Canterbury	Benson	83	£15,000
York	Thomson	63	10,000
London	Temple	85	10,000
Durham	Lightfoot	79	8,000
Winchester	Browne	73	6,500
Bangor	Campbell	59	4 200
Bath and Wells	Hervey	69	5,000
Bristol	Ellicott	63	Attached to Glouc
Carlisle	Goodwin	69	4,500
Chester	Jayne	88	4,200
Chichester	Durnford	70	4,200
Ely	Compton	86	5,500
Exeter	Bickersteth	85	4,200
Gloucester	Ellicott	63	5,000
Hereford	Atlay	68	4,200
Lichfield	Maclagan	78	4 200
Lincoln	King	85	4,500
Liverpool	Ryle	80	3,500
Llandaff	Lewis	83	4,200
Manchester	Moorhouse	86	4,200
Newcastle	Wilberforce	82	3,500
Norwich	Pelham	57	4,500
Oxford	Stubbs	88	5 000
Peterboro	Magee	68	4,500
Ripon	Carpenter	84	4,200
Rochester	Thorold	77	3,100
St Albans	Claughton	77	4,500
St Asaph	Hughes	70	4,200
St Davids	Jones	74	4,500
Salisbury	Wordsworth	85	5,000
Sodor and Man	Bardesley	87	2,000
Southwell	Ridding	84	3,000
Truro	Wilkinson	83	3,000
Wakefield	How	88	3,000
Worcester	Philpott	61	5,000

Church of Ireland See IRELAND

Church of Scotland, The. The Scots, jealous of their liberty and rights, recognised the same orders as other Christians, but never acknowledged any supremacy of jurisdiction in the Episcopal order In the earliest times all abbots were subordinate to the successor of

St Columba, the Abbot of Iona being Primate, but the Mediæval Church down to the fifteenth century had no Metropolitan, the chief government of the Church under the Pope devolving upon a Synod in which bishops, abbots, priests, and other ecclesiastics sat In 1472, however, Sixtus IV raised St Andrews to an Archiepiscopal and Metropolitan see, and in 1492, Innocent VIII, Glasgow was raised to a similar rank When the Reformation began two parties arose, the bishops and the State being opposed to all change, and a party of reformers, known as the Congregation, demanding great changes The latter party triumphed, and in 1560 the jurisdiction of the Pope was abolished by a Parliament sitting at Edinburgh A **General Assembly** then governed the Reformed Church Doubts arose as to the desirability of abolishing the bishops and men of tried Protestantism were elevated to the sees A contest between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism succeeded, ending in the triumph of the latter At the Restoration bishops were reappointed, but as they sided with James II, upon the accession of William and Mary, the prelates were abolished Presbyterianism was then re-established, and the **Westminster Confession of Faith** adopted as the national standard of belief The right of patrons to nominate to vacancies had been taken away, but was given back in 1712, and the exercise of that right led to much discussion, which resulted in 1843 by the dissentients leaving the General Assembly and forming the **Free Church of Scotland** The **Act** of **Queen Anne** was **repealed** by Lord Beaconsfield

Church Parties See CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Church Rates Originally, like tithes (q v), a charge upon the land of a parish for the maintenance of the church fabric In later years levied as a rate, and paid by occupiers Nonconformists having objected to them they were abolished in 1868 The churches and services are now provided and maintained solely by Churchmen and Church endowments, whereby all apparent injustice to Nonconformists is entirely removed and the rights of Nonconformist parishioners in the church fabric are not impaired The **Act** of 1868, however, **did not abolish** church rates **in cases** where at the time of the passing of the Act, **money had** been **borrowed and remained due on the security of the church rate or where the rate was applicable to purposes other than 'ecclesiastical purposes,"** as defined by the Act, **or** had been **originally authorised** to be **levied by special legislation** in consideration of the abolition of tithes or for other valuable consideration The most important case in which church rates continue to be levied, under the two last mentioned exceptions, is that of the parish of Saint Marylebone, London, in which church rates to the amount of £5,580 (which is nearly two thirds of the total amount of church rates appearing in the returns as having been levied in the whole of England during the year) are annually raised by the vestry under powers conferred by two local Acts (51 Geo III, c cli, and 1 and 2 Geo IV, c xxi) In several other parishes church rates are levied, principally for the purpose of paying the interest and principal [illegible] of loans raised on the security of that [illegible] for to the passing of the Act of 1868

[illegible]urch, Richard William, D C L, Dean of St. Paul's, was b at Lisbon Educated at Oxford, where he graduated with much distinction ('36). Fellow of Oriel ('38); rector of Whatley, Somerset ('53); appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the Deanery of St. Paul's ('71) Dean Church has contributed to *Essays and Reviews*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Guardian*, and other contemporary papers, and has also written important works on **Anselm** and **Dante** [illegible] besides sermons, amongst which are his well known **Advent Sermons** (85), etc Dean Church is a most prominent leader of the High Church party, and his recent election of the **reredos** (q v) in St Paul's Cathedral has given rise to much controversy

Churchill, Rt. Hon Lord Randolph, M P, second son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough and of Lady Frances, daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, was born at Blenheim Palace, Feb 13th, 1849, entered Merton College, Oxford, at the age of eighteen, and graduated in 71, married in 74 Jennie daughter of the late L Jerome, New York In the same year he entered Parliament as Conservative member for Woodstock, and represented that borough till it was abolished by the first Reform Bill, when Lord Randolph was returned for South Paddington The **political career** of the noble lord has been one of the most rapid and brilliant that recent generations have seen He made his maiden speech the first year he sat in parliament, and was complimented by his future antagonist Sir William Harcourt Next year he took part in the debate on unreformed boroughs Later on he was sharply criticised by members of his own party for rebuking what he considered the somewhat stingy policy of the Government regarding the visit of the Prince of Wales to India From 75 to 79 Lord Randolph rarely addressed the House, and it is not too much to say that at the end of the latter year his position differed very little from what it was when he first took his seat The collapse of the Conservative party at the general election of 80, and the resignation of the Beaconsfield Government which followed, acted as a spur to Lord Randolph Churchill, who soon distinguished himself as an audacious and powerful debater, almost as ready to strike at the Opposition as at the Treasury bench He was not quite alone in the independent course he had marked out for himself Mr (now Sir John) Gorst and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff acted with him These three sat together, and soon became known as the **Fourth Party** Mr Arthur Balfour and Earl Percy occasionally associated themselves with the three, but they were never recognised as belonging to the party Lord Randolph Churchill was the life and soul of this combination In season and out of season, early and late, he never lost an opportunity of damaging the Government, or of dragging his own leaders further than they wished to go He took a prominent part in the **Bradlaugh debates** Lord Randolph's influence, in spite of the castigations he constantly received from his political opponents, and in spite of the cold looks he got from the leaders of his own party, steadily increased session by session Liberal journals laughed at him Mr Gladstone declared that he had "smashed, pulverised and demolished" either the noble lord or his arguments, the Conservative press did not know what to say about him He spoke of "the party with which I am associated"—that is, the party of three—with an air at once so superior and so audacious as

almost to take the breath of the House away His persistence and ability won at last from the daily organ of the Liberal party in London the admission that Lord Randolph Churchill was a man who must in future be reckoned with His battle, however, was by no means over His lordship was a thorn in the side of his own party In a letter to the *Times* Lord Randolph fell foul of the whole party except Lord Salisbury, who was held up as the only leader The rank and file were wroth at this manifesto and an address was signed by two hundred Conservative members and presented to Sir Stafford Northcote assuring him of their fidelity Angry letters from numerous Conservatives flooded the papers to all of which Lord Randolph replied in the *Times* that he was happy to be 'the scapegoat on which doomed mediocrities might fly the burden of their exposed incapacity The Conservative party was by this time like a house divided against itself Lord Randolph was frankly recognised as a new and powerful political force, which might either make or mar the party He was elected **chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations**, but resigned soon after owing to a schism between the Union and the Central Conservative Committee Lord Salisbury Sir Stafford Northcote, and the recognised leaders of the party sided with the latter The quarrel if quarrel it could be called only lasted a few days and on the 9th of May 1884 at a meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons held at the Carlton Club Lord Randolph consented to withdraw his resignation, and the threatened split was averted The result was a victory by Lord Randolph over his own leaders who agreed to adopt the policy of party organisation recommended by the member for Woodstock From this point Lord Randolph rose steadily to the position of a recognised leader of the Conservative party and was specially so regarded in the country where his popularity was great His speeches both in the House and on the platform were as brilliant and aggressive though perhaps not quite so reckless as ever In a few years he had risen from Parliamentary obscurity to a foremost place in the House of Commons and was recognised as next to Mr Gladstone the most formidable debater in that assembly When the Liberal Government was overthrown on the Budget, in June 85 it resigned and in the new Conservative administration Lord Randolph Churchill received the **Indian Secretaryship**—a tribute to his great ability and a recognition of his services to the party This entailed the resignation of his seat to which he was re-elected by a majority of 127 The most important changes in the Government were the elevation of Sir Stafford Northcote to the House of Lords, and that of Sir Michael Hicks Beach to the position of leader of the Lower House The general election took place in November 1885 and though the position of the Conservatives was somewhat improved they were in a considerable minority in the House of Commons Lord Randolph Churchill was defeated at **Birmingham**, where his opponent was the Rt Hon John Bright (*q v*), but was elected for South Paddington In the following January the Government were overthrown on the motion brought forward by Mr Jesse Collings, and immediately resigned Mr Gladstone succeeded Lord Salisbury, but a coalition between the Conservatives and the followers of Lord Hartington and Mr Chamberlain succeeded in defeating the Government on the second reading of Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill Mr Gladstone appealed to the country which answered his demand by returning 315 Conservatives against less than 200 followers of Mr Gladstone Lord Salisbury was again called to the helm, and in the new Ministry formed in July 86, Lord Randolph Churchill was appointed **leader of the House of Commons** and **Chancellor of the Exchequer** His most remarkable speech during the recess was made at Dartford, where he unfolded a programme which his opponents declared to be Liberal if not Radical, and which some of his friends felt to be anything but Conservative He is inaugurating a new school of Conservativism which may be equally as popular with the masses as the views of the Liberals The **resignation** of Lord Randolph, on Dec 23rd 86 took both friends and opponents by surprise The announcement in the *Times* gave as his lordship's reasons for taking this unexpected course differences with his colleague on the subject of the naval and military estimates and these reasons Lord Randolph subsequently declared to be accurate The attitude which his lordship assumed in advocacy of financial reforms led to the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the civil administration of the great spending departments The report of this Commission on the expenditure by the Admiralty was issued in 87 After his retirement from office Lord Churchill travelled for some time on the Continent and on his return delivered a speech to his constituents in which he defended the policy of Lord Salisbury's Government in Ireland and subsequently in the debate in the House of Commons on the conduct of the police in firing upon the crowd at Mitchelstown his lordship came to the assistance of Mr Balfour in defending that proceeding In October 87, after Mr Gladstone had enunciated the new Liberal programme at the National Liberal Conference at Nottingham Lord Churchill delivered a speech at Bradford which indicated an increased tendency on the part of his lordship to proceed on democratic lines In Jan 88 Lord Randolph visited St Petersburg, where his presence gave rise in the foreign press to many wild *canards* imputing political significance to his journey In April 88 his lordship addressed a meeting at Birmingham, and delivered a speech in the House of Commons on the motion of Mr Jennings with respect to the **Estimates** (Nov) Created Hon LL D of Cambridge (June)

Cilia (*L* eyelashes) microscopic threads, which constantly and regularly wave to and fro, and sweep along in a definite direction any fluid in contact with them See ed 88, more fully ed 86

Cinchona, a genus of plants belonging to the order *cinchonaceæ* of which the coffee and the madder plant are also members The bark of certain species of C contains **quinine**, used principally for the treatment of intermittent fevers or as a tonic Called **Peruvian bark** from its original habitat (For concise history and description see ed 86) **Consult** Reports, such as King's (U S), Morris (Jamaica), T C Owen's 'Cinchona Planter's Manual,' published at Colombo (Ceylon), King's "Manual of Cinchona Cultivation', Van Gorkom's

"Handbook of Cinchona Cultivation," trans by B D Jackson (Van Gorkom is the director of the Dutch cinchona plantations in Java), Clements R Markham s "Peruvian Bark

Cinque Ports, The, a group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent) **Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover** and **Sandwich** were the original ports, **Winchelsea** and **Rye** being added afterwards The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror and were endowed with various important privileges in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, for the king s use, when demanded The **Lord Warden ship** is now only an honorary dignity Its holders have no special jurisdiction **Earl Granville** was nominated in 65

Circumstantial Evidence A fact is said to be proved by means of circumstantial evidence when, instead of being attested directly by one s own senses, or by those of other persons, it is inferred from some other fact or facts so directly attested But it rarely is quite satisfactory for it is only in abstract science that we can find quite trustworthy inferences The inferences which have to be made in business and the administration of justice seldom afford more than a strong probability There being still a doubt, the prisoner is bound to have the benefit of it See ed 87

Cirencester Royal Agricultural College See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

City and Guilds Institute See TECHNICAL EDUCATION

City and Southwark Subway This is a scheme promoted by a company early in 1686 (under an Act granted in 1684) to construct a **subway** from **King William Street City** adjoining the Monument station of the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District railways, under the river Thames to the **Elephant and Castle** and to work a railway between the points mentioned on the endless cable system **Two tunnels** were to be formed, one for the up and the other for the down lines, and there were to be three stations — at King William Street Borough High Street and Dover Street, and at the Elephant—and lifts would be provided for the convenience of passengers (for further details see ed 88) A bill was lodged for the session of '87 to enable the Company to **extend** the **subway** from the **Elephant** to **Kennington** and **Stockwell**, the suggested gauge of the lines being 4 ft 8 in In July it was read a third time in the Lords and passed At the **half yearly meeting** of the **Company** in Feb **88** it was stated that the **first tunnel** had been **completed** to **St George's Church Southwark** where the station was being made, and the **second tunnel** was only short of that point by 160 yards while the **Elephant and Castle Station** had been begun In the half year 6 545 **original shares** had been **allotted**, completing the whole of the £300,000 capital authorised by the Act of 84, while £125,000 of the **additional capital** authorised by the Act of 87 had been subscribed This brought up the total subscribed to £425 000 out of £600,000 authorised share capital Of the £100,000 **debentures** arranged for issue the previous August £38,000 had been disposed of July 19th the members of the Society of **Architects** visited the works at the Kennington **portion of the subway, which were in rapid** . **At the half-yearly meeting** of the r on Aug. 14th it was announced that the works were so far advanced that the directors hoped the tunnels would be completed by the end of the year, but of course the stations, rolling stock, etc, would have to be provided The board had been pressed very much to try **electricity** as the **motive power**, and arrangements had been entered into with certain large firms to try **experiments** at their own expense

City Charities The charities of the City of London, excluding Christ s Hospital and the medical hospitals connected with the Corporation may be divided into **two sections** firstly, the parochial charities and secondly the charities under the trust of the guilds or companies of the City of London In 1878 the Government appointed a **Royal Commission** which was presided over by the Duke of Northumberland to inquire into the City Parochial Charities These charities comprised 1 330 trusts, in 111 parishes, and the income at the present time is estimated at about £110 00 or £115,000 a year In 1879 the estimate by the London School Board was £105 0 The estimate of the Royal Commission for the year 1876 was £101,000, in 1870 the income was £85 000 and in 1865, £67,000 The objects for which the trust income was left included payments to clergymen for preaching anniversary sermons in commemoration of the founders masses for the repose of the soul commemorations of thankfulness for the nation being saved from the Spanish Armada, and for the failure of the Gunpowder Plot and gratitude for the accession of Queen Elizabeth Funds have been left for such obsolete purposes as the purchase of faggots for the burning of heretics About £1 000 a year has been left for educational purposes, and considerably over £2 0 0 a year for apprenticeships But the most marvellous revelation of the School Board inquiry was that some of the trustees of these charities actually paid out of the income of the trusts no less than £10 000 a year towards the poor rates of the City The outcome of the Royal Commission was the City of London Parochial Charities Act, 1883, under which Sir Francis Sandford and other Commissioners were appointed to make an investigation of the property and effects belonging to the several trusts and to provide a scheme for the future application and management of the charity property and endowments The **trusts** possessed by the existing guilds or City companies number 1,028 The **total income** amounts to about £185 82) —In connection with the City charities must also be mentioned **Christ s Hospital** ( ) which was founded in 1547 for the reception of destitute children In 1552, in the reign of Edward VI, 300 children were received At present the Hospital consists of two institutions one at Hertford, being a preparatory school for boys before they are sent to London, and also a school, not preparatory, for girls The boys after leaving the preparatory school are transferred to London In March 85 a **new scheme** was issued by the Charity Commission, under which it is proposed to sell the existing site which will realise £600 000 This scheme has been revised by the Education Department and referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council At the opening of the Apprentices' Exhibition at the **People's Palace**, on Dec 12th, 87, the Prince of Wales announced that, in addition to munificent contributions from other sources, the Charity Commissioners would subscribe £2,500

a year out of the fund of the parochial charities towards the maintenance of that institution, and that they would also endow the **Polytechnic Institution** in **Regent Street** with a similar income from the same source. Sir F Sandford retired in order to occupy the position of Under-Secretary for Scotland The **chief Commissioner** at the present time is Mr J. Anstie, Q C , Mr H H Cunynghame (Secretary to the Parnell Commission) and Mr Edward Bond being **Assistant Commissioners** The **recent grants** made by this body for public **purposes** include £50 000 towards the **Hampstead Heath extension**, £47,000 for the purchase of **Clissold Park**, and about £30,000 towards the acquisition of other open spaces including **Raleigh Park, Brixton** and **Vauxhall Parks**, and **North Woolwich Gardens** They have also promised sums to the extent of £150,000 towards the **South London Polytechnic Institutes**, £150,000 for similar institutions for **North London**, £50 000 for **Chelsea**, the actual sums granted to be pound for pound subscribed up to the maximum amounts mentioned

City Commercial Museum. See COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

City Companies See CITY GUILDS

City Guilds, The There have been 109 companies founded, but the **latest return** only gives a total of 75, as follows —The Worshipful Companies of Apothecaries, Armourers and Brasiers, Bakers, Barbers, Basketmakers, Blacksmiths, Bowyers, Brewers, Brodcers, Butchers, Curriers Carpenters, Clockmakers, Clothworkers, Coach makers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Curriers, Cutlers, Distillers, Drapers, Dyers, Fanmakers, Farriers, Feltmakers, Fishmongers Fletchers, Founders, Framework Knitters, Fruiterers Girdlers, Glass sellers, Glaziers, Glovers, Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Gunmakers, Haberdashers, Horners, Innholders, Ironmongers, Joiners, Leather sellers, Loriners, Makers of Playing Cards, Masons, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Musicians, Needlemakers, Painters, Patten makers, Pewterers, Plasterers, Plumbers Poulters, Saddlers, Salters, Scriveners, Shipwrights, Skinners, Spectacle makers, Stationers Tallow chandlers, Tylers and Bricklayers, Tinplate workers, Turners, Upholders, Vintners, Wax chandlers, Weavers, Wheelwrights, and Woolmen The **twelve principal** companies are those of the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers, but two of the largest liveries are those of the Loriners and Spectacle makers, both of which, however, like several of the minor companies, have scarcely any income except such as arises from the fees and fines paid by the members In 80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the livery companies of London was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000 The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £270,000. On the whole it is estimated that the **trust income** is about £200,000 a year, and the **corporate income** from £550,000 to £600,000 Several of the companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderry. The total **rent of the real property** is above £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from **investments**. The contributions of existing members are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year. Of the £200,000 which forms the **charitable or trust** income, about £75,000 a year is **expended** on the support of almshouses and the relief of poor members, another £75,000 on **education**, and about £50,000 on charitable objects of a general character Many of the charities of the companies are for the benefit of the inhabitants of provincial towns and villages where they possess land The cost of the **hospitality** annually given by the companies is estimated at £100,000 **Technical education** (*q.v.*) has within the last few years been taken up by the Guilds The Clothworkers Company has promoted the establishment of Yorkshire College, at Leeds, where instruction is given in the manufacture of woollen goods, and similar institutions at Bradford, Huddersfield, and other places **The City and Guilds of London Institute**, for the advancement of technical education, has also been formed There is a technical college at Finsbury and a central at South Kensington On July 29th, 1880, a **Royal Commission** was appointed to inquire into the circumstances and dates of the foundation of the City Livery Companies, the objects for which they were founded, and how far those objects are now being carried out On May 28th, 84, the Commission issued its **report**, in which it recommended that the companies should be placed by act of parliament under such restrictions as regards the alienation of their real and personal estate as would remove all danger of the loss of any portion of their property, that the accounts of the companies should be open to public inspection, that no future admission to the livery of a company should confer the parliamentary franchise, the appointment of a commission which should undertake the allocation of a portion of the corporate incomes of the companies to objects of acknowledged public utility, the better application of the trust incomes, and should it prove practicable, the reorganisation of the constitution of the companies A **dissenting report** was, however, issued by three members of the Commission The **Guilds** in **88 voted** £1,000 for an **experiment** in **manual training** in certain schools of the **London School Board**, and although nothing has been done in the way of legislation to carry out the report of the above Commission, the **Companies** have **voluntarily voted large sums** towards "**objects** of acknowledged **public utility.**" The **Drapers' Company** have given munificent amounts for the general objects of the People's Palace and for the promotion of technical instruction at that institution On Oct 8th, '88, Mr Evan Spicer, chairman of the executive committee of the **South London Polytechnic Institutions**, received a letter from Mr Walter S. Prideaux, on behalf of the **Goldsmiths' Company**, offering a magnificent **gift** equal to £85,000 in aid of the **proposed technical** and **recreative institutes for South London** The letter stated that the Company had made a proposal to the **Charity Commissioners** whereby the buildings with seven acres of land at present occupied by the Royal Naval School at New Cross will be acquired by the Commissioners out of the **surplus funds of the City Parochial Charities.** From the same source the Commissioners will set apart an endowment of £2,500 per annum, which will be met by the Goldsmiths' Company by the appropriation out of their corporate funds of an annual endowment of a similar amount. The institute will be called "**The**

Goldsmiths' Company's (New Cross) Institute." This proposal has been accepted by the Charity Commissioners, subject to the approval of Parliament The **Mercers Company** are considering a **proposal** to devote £60,000 to the establishment of an **agricultural college** in **Wiltshire**, to which shall be attached a farm of considerable extent, the institution being intended to benefit the sons of farmers and others who may be dependent on the successful cultivation of land for their future livelihood The Mercers Company have also propounded a plan for the **extension** of their **schools** at **Horsham**, at a cost of £40,000, and it is stated further that they intend to take part in the **extension of university teaching** in **London** The **Clothmakers'** Company have contributed £2,500 towards the **North London Technical Institutes**

City of London School, Thames Embankment Established by the Corporation of London in 1834 Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 **scholarships** varying from £80 to £20, and about 20 others tenable at the school Pupils are admitted between the ages of 7 and 15 **Head Master**, Rev E A Abbott, D D

Civil Law The word "civil in this connection is highly ambiguous Civil law is opposed sometimes to criminal, sometimes to martial, and sometimes to ecclesiastical law But the epithet "civil law is commonly used to describe the Roman law and the various modern systems of law based thereupon, as contrasted with the English common law

Civil List, The, is the annual grant of parliament to the monarch, the yearly sum now being £385,000, the whole of which is devoted to Her Majesty's household and personal expenses, with the exception of £1,200, which may be granted in pensions ( ) The grant originated in the reign of William and Mary, and covered the payment of civil offices and pensions, when the amount was £700,000 (£400,000 being derived from the Crown revenues and £300,000 from excise duties) Since this resulted in debt on the part of the king, the Court of Exchequer decided that, if he chose, the king could alienate his whole revenue The List, after having reached £800,000, and in 1777 (George II) £900,000, was, on the accession of William IV, cleared of all salaries, etc, upon it, and placed at £510,000, including a pension list of £75,000 The purposes to which the pensions were applied were, in 1834, limited to the deserving and needy, and in 1838, the year of Queen Victoria's coronation, it was provided that, in place of a grant of £75,000 for civil list pensions, 'Her Majesty should be empowered to grant in every year new pensions on the civil list to the amount of £1,200, all such pensions to be in strict conformity with the House of Commons resolutions of 18th February, 1834 (1 Vict, c 2)

Civil List Pensions Grants 1886—Nov. 1888 —**1886 Tulloch**, Mrs Janeanne Sophia, widow of the late Dr Tulloch, Senior Principal in the University of St Andrews, in connection with Theology, Philosophy, and Literature (£150), **Gibbons**, Mrs Grace, widow of the late Mr. James Robert Gibbons, Royal Irish Constabulary, County Inspector (45), Dr. Leonard (in addition to the Civil List Pension of £50 per annum which he already receives) (50), **Balton**, Mr F, in recognition of his services as a naturalist and microscopist (50); **Farnborough**, Lady, for distinguished parliamentary and literary services of her late husband (250); **Mongredien**, Mr Augustus, for the merits and public utility of his literary work (100), **Brett**, Mr Jacob, in recognition of his services in connection with the introduction of submarine telegraphy (100), **Trollope**, Mr Thomas Adolphus, in consideration of the value of his literary work, his straitened means, and his advanced age (200), **Waters**, Mr Edmond Chester, for his long and arduous labours as a writer on genealogy (100), **Bolton** Mr Thomas, for services which he has rendered to science by his investigations in connection with microscopic fauna (50) **1887 Kent**, Mr Charles, for his contributions to biographical and other literature (£100) **Massey**, Mr Gerald, in consideration of his literary merit, and of the smallness of his means of support (30), **Palliser**, Lady (additional), for services of her late husband, Sir William Palliser, as an inventor of munitions of war, etc, and of her destitute condition, and to enable her to provide for her daughters (150); **Clerk**, Mrs Jessie, in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, the Rev Archibald Clerk, LL D, as a Celtic scholar and of her destitute condition (120) **1888 Neild**, Mrs Mary L, in consideration of the death of her husband Major Neild, R M, from the effects of a wound received while on duty at Charlestown, and of her destitute condition (£100), **Tulloch** Miss Frances, Miss Blanche, and Miss Amy, in consideration of the distinguished services of their late father, Principal Tulloch, of St Andrews University, in connection with the logy, philosophy, and literature, and of their destitute condition (25 each), **Jefferies**, Mrs Jess consideration of the literary attainments of her late husband, Mr Richard Jefferies, and of her destitute condition (100), **Sheill**, Sir John, in consideration of his merits as a sculptor, and of his destitute condition (100), **Hutchinson**, Mrs Mary, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Mr Thomas J Hutchinson, M D, of H M Consular Service, and of his literary attainments, **Leech** Miss Mary, Miss Rose Jane, and Miss Adeline Amy, in consideration of the eminence of their brother, the late John Leech, as an artist and of their destitute condition (10 each), **Pinkett**, Mrs Kate, in recognition of the services of her late husband as Crown Solicitor, Chief Justice, and Acting Governor of Sierra Leone, and of her destitute condition (50), **McClatchie**, Mrs Isabella Sarah, in consideration of the long and valuable services of her late brother, Sir H Parke, and of her destitute condition (75) **Morris**, Rev F O, in recognition of his merits as a naturalist, and of his inadequate means of support (100), **Cumming**, Miss Constance Frederica Gordon, in consideration of her merits as an author, and of her destitute condition (50), **Moira**, Mrs Eugenia, in recognition of the eminence of her late husband as a miniature painter, and of her destitute condition (25), **Hughes**, Mrs Cerriog, in recognition of the merits of her late husband, Mr J C Hughes, as a Welsh poet, and in consideration of her destitute condition (50), **Barnes**, Miss Laura Liebe, in consideration of the merits of her late father, the Rev W. Barnes, as an author and linguist, and on account of her destitute condition (50), **Baynes**, Mrs Spencer, in consideration of the eminence of her late husband, Professor T. S. Baynes, as an author and scholar, and of her destitute

condition (75); **Parker**, Mr William Kitchen, F R S, in recognition of his services to science as an investigator, of his old age, and of his inadequate means of support (100) **Seldon**, Mrs Barbara, in consideration of the services of her late husband Mr Samuel Seldon, principal of the statistical department of H M Customs and of her destitute condition (100), **Stewart**, Mrs Balfour, in recognition of the services rendered to science by her late husband Professor Balfour Stewart and of her destitute condition (50), **Bell** Mr John in recognition of his merits as a sculptor, and of his destitute condition (50)

Civil Service One of the oldest institutions of the country, and probably dates from the earliest monarchical times It is only within perhaps the last hundred years that the English Civil Service has assumed its present vast proportions The Civil Service comprises all persons who serve the Queen in a civil capacity as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury** which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department** which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments and is required to see that the expenditure of each is in accordance with the authorities received from the Treasury The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office** together with the **Home Office** probably rank next amongst the numerous departments of the Home Civil Service The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office Inland Revenue, and Customs**—are of course important branches of the service, there are also among what is known as the **spending departments** the **War Office Admiralty, Board of Trade Office of Works Education Office, Privy Council Office** the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices —Most of the **clerkships** in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition and the various offices are grouped into two grades The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in **1874** to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Service should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out Most of the better class offices are grouped under Grade I and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II, in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme The **scale of salaries** for these clerks is uniformly throughout the service £80 rising by £15 triennially to £200, while duty pay not exceeding £100 may be paid to clerks of the Lower Division who are performing superior duties In those offices where the hours of attendance are seven instead of six the salaries of the Lower Division clerks are increased by about one sixth Although it was one of the objects of the Playfair scheme to abolish a numerous class of civil servants known as **writers**, who receive tenpence an hour, and whose appointments are of a purely temporary character, there still exists a considerable body of these men in the Civil Service. A Royal Commission has recently been appointed to inquire into the present state of the Civil Service The first sitting took place last November, and it will probably take a considerable time before the inquiry closes There is of course a considerable difference in the **examinations** for the two grades of the Service, and that for the higher grade is what is popularly termed a "stiff one Very good prizes are offered to the successful candidates in this examination, which therefore attracts candidates from amongst university men The Lower Division examination is of a simpler character, and at the prizes offered are not so great, a different class of men is attracted Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services, and of the situations to be competed for, can always be obtained on application to the **Civil Service Commission at Cannon Row, S W** For details see FINANCE NATIONAL

Civil Service Commission A Royal Commission to inquire into the administration of the civil establishments at home and abroad was appointed in 86, as the result of a resolution moved by Lord Randolph Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequer In a Treasury minute, which disclosed the grounds for the initiation of this comprehensive inquiry, it was stated that the duty of the Commissioners would be to examine into the numbers, salaries, hours of labour superannuation cost of staff, as well as the administration regulation, and organisation and to report whether in their opinion the work of the different offices is effectually and economically performed, whether it can be simplified whether the matter of procedure can be improved and whether it is deficient or unnecessarily elaborate The Commissioners have published **two reports**, one in 87 and the other in 88 but their labours are not yet completed The following are the names of the **Commissioners** – Sir M W Ridley, Bart, chairman Earl Brownlow Lord Lingen, Lord Rothschild the Right Hon Lord Basing, Right Hon H H Fowler M P Sir C F Lewis, M P Mr R W Hanbury, M P, Mr H L W Lawson M P Mr J W Maclean M P, Mr J Cleghorn director of the North Eastern Railway Company Mr A S Harvey secretary to Glyn Mills & Co and Mr A B Milford C B, late Assistant Commissioner of Public Works Mr Walpole Permanent Under Secretary for India is the secretary to the Commission The **first report** of the Commission dealing with the **civil departments** of the **War Office** and the **Admiralty** and pointing out some old standing abuses with suggestions for remedying them, was issued in 87

Civil Service Supply Association, The (see ed 80) **Headquarters** Queen Victoria St, E C and Bedford St, Covent Garden, W C

Clark, Sir Andrew, Bart, M D, b 1826 Educated at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh In the extra academical medical school of this city he gained the first medals in anatomy, physiology chemistry, botany, materia medica, surgery pathology, and practice of physic For four years Dr Clark had charge of the pathological department of the **Royal Naval Hospital** at **Haslar** M D Aberdeen (1884). Became a member of the Royal College of Physicians Elected on the staff of the London Hospital Appointed a Fellow of the College of Physicians (1858) Dr. Clark is the **author** of numerous essays, lectures and reviews,

and has for some time been Mr Gladstone's medical attendant Baronet (83) In Nov '88 a somewhat novel medical consultation was held between Sir A C and Lord Ennismore's physicians at Vancouver, by means of the electric cable, the consultation lasting three hours

Clarke, Sir Edward, Q C, M P, was b 1841 Educated at the City Commercial Schools, Lombard Street and Crosby Hall Gained the Society of Arts prize for English Literature (1856), History (1857) Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1864), created Q C (1880) Elected a bencher of his Inn (1882) Returned as Conservative member for Southwark (Feb 1880), Plymouth (1880 85), re elected 1885 and 1886, when he was made **Solicitor General** in Lord Salisbury's administration and received the honour of knighthood Sir E C is a man who sprang from the ranks and in his earlier days relied upon journalism for his support He was for some time a reporter in the House of Commons for the *Morning Post* He made his mark in the celebrated **Penge case** and successfully defended Mrs Bartlett in the celebrated **Pimlico** poisoning **case** On the question of the Government's proposed **compensation** to the **publicans** he made a speech in which he attempted to show that a legal right to compensation was well established In a letter addressed to the public press on this question he also contended that the justices had no right to refuse to renew a licence provided the applicant's house had been well conducted an opinion which was subsequently upset by a judgment delivered by Mr Justice Field, against which however, an appeal was entered

Claviharp This is a new musical instrument and, as its name implies **consists** of a combination of the harp strings and of the ordinary keyboard the **method of playing** being as in a pianoforte, the strings however being pulled and not struck, according to the practice of the harpist It has two pedals one for increasing and sustaining the volume of sound the other for producing harmonics The instrument is the **invention** of **M Dietz** of **Brussels** and it was first introduced to public notice by Mr W H Cummings, who invited a number of professors and amateurs to witness a performance at Princes Hall It is conceded that the claviharp will be a valuable addition to the concert room, especially now that it is so difficult to obtain really skilled harpists for as M Dietz remarks, the difficulty of learning the ordinary harp which is furnished with catgut strings affected by all the influences of temperature and requiring to be frequently tuned, and the necessity of playing the strings with the fingers, renders it hard to obtain equality in the sounds It gives only the natural sounds of the diatonic scale, and in order to obtain changes of modulation the pedals must be employed The **tone** of the claviharp in a portion of its register resembles the harpsichord, while in the higher octaves true harp effects are obtained

Clayden, P W, author and journalist, has been connected with the *Daily News* (*q v*) ever since its reduction in price to one penny and is now **associated** in the editorship of that **newspaper** with Mr J R Robinson (*q v*) **Formerly** connected with the provincial press, Mr C **was** for some time one of the **leader writers** of the *Daily News* Has been **an unsuccessful candidate** for Parliamentary **honours** on three occasions, viz, at Nottingham (68), Norwood Division of Lambeth ('85), and North Islington (86) Is the **author** of "England under Lord Beaconsfield, issued in '80; 'Samuel Sharpe, the Philanthropist' (83), and "**The Early Life of Samuel Rogers,**' published in 87 A volume entitled **Rogers and his Contemporaries** is now passing through the press Mr C was elected **Chairman** for **88** of the **London branch** of the **National Society of Journalists** (*q*)

Clayton Bulwer Treaty (1850) See ed 88

Clémenceau, Georges Benjamin, was b at Mouilleron en Pareds, in the Vendée, Sept 28th, 1841 He studied medicine in Paris, is an M D, and practised at Montmartre Elected mayor of the 18th arrondissement (Montmartre) in Sept 1870, he was, in Feb 1871, elected one of the deputies for the Seine, and formed part of the Extreme Left party M Clemenceau was still mayor when Generals Lecomte and Clement Thomas were shot He soon after resigned the positions of mayor and deputy He then became a member, and afterwards **president** of the **Paris Municipal Council** He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies at the elections of Feb 1876, and again voted with the Extreme Left He has continued to sit in the Chamber, and during the latter years of Gambetta's life was the political adversary of the 'dead tribune' He dexterously forced Gambetta into taking office and was instrumental in securing his fall He has since as **chief of the Radical party** frequently imposed his will upon the Chamber particularly in making and unmaking ministries He sits for the department of the Var having been also elected at the general election of Oct 1885 as one of the deputies for Paris He is **proprietor** of the *Justice*, an important Paris journal and is regarded as one of the most expert swordsmen in France It was a resolution moved by M Clemenceau, and insisting on a thorough investigation of the **Wilson scandal** that led to the overthrow of the Rouvier Government and the consequent fall of M Grévy M Clemenceau was asked by the President to form a Ministry but declined, and told the President plainly that the crisis was not a political but a presidential one M C acted as one of the seconds to M Floquet in his duel with General Boulanger July 88

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("**Mark Twain**") b at Florida Missouri, U S, 1835, was apprenticed in his youth to a printer, and subsequently served as a pilot on the Mississippi (he adopted his *nom de plume* from the instructions he used to receive to "mark twain where two currents met) Afterwards obtained an appointment as reporter on a paper in California whence, after some years service, he removed to edit a paper at Buffalo He is undoubtedly the most original and popular of the American humorists, his **best known works** are 'The Jumping Frog, "The Innocents Abroad, "The Gilded Age, "Roughing

[illegible] **letter to the Queen** on the subject of his **assessment** to the income tax on account of his **books** published in this country and "**The Crusade of the Excelsior**" (2 vols) is among the most recent of Mark Twain's contributions to humorous literature

Clergy, Deceased, Jan. 1st to Nov. 30th, 1888. See OBITUARY.

Clerk of the Parliaments. See PARLIAMENTS, CLERK OF THE.

Cleveland, Stephen Grover, Ex-President of the United States, b at New Jersey, March 18th, 1837. The son of a Presbyterian minister, he rose from a humble clerkship in Oneida to be Governor of the State of New York, defeating his opponent (Judge Foulger) by 192,000 votes He thus became the prominent candidate for the presidency, and was so nominated by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago in July '84 A few months later he was elected President by 4,910,975 popular votes, beating Mr Blaine by about 100,000 votes. Subsequently receiving the majority of electoral votes, he was duly inaugurated at Washington, March 4th, 85 Two important events will make the year '87 memorable in the history of Mr C's term of office *i e*, the celebration of the **centenary** of the adoption of the **American Constitution**, and the enunciation of the programme of **sweeping fiscal reforms** contained in the **presidential message** of Dec. 6th, '87 The principal terms of this policy, which recommended a large reduction of the import dues on raw materials as the most practical means of dealing with the glut of money in the Treasury, were embodied in his **address**, seeking for **re-election** in November 88 On the occasion of the rejection by the Senate of the **Fisheries' Treaty**, the President's announcement to ask for powers to adopt a policy of retaliation against Canada created a profound sensation at first, but soon came to be regarded merely as a clever electioneering move. President C's action with relation to the **retirement of Lord Sackville** was the subject of much comment President C. was opposed by General Harrison (*q v*). The result of the election was the return of General Harrison by 233 electoral votes against 168 given for Mr Cleveland

Clifford, Rev John, M A, D D, **President of the Baptist Union,** was b 1836 at Sawley. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College. During his third year at the College accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington Dr. C graduated B A at London University in 61, B Sc in '62, in 64 taking the degree of M A, and in 66 that of LL B. The honorary degree of D D was conferred on him in 83 by Bates University, U S A His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of **Westbourne Park Chapel,** which was opened Sept. '77, and where Dr C still continues to minister His **works** include the following "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," and "Starting in Life" The **addresses** he delivered to the Baptist Union attracted much attention

Clifton College, Gloucester **Founded** 1860, received charter 77 It is under a **Council** of fifteen, Earl Ducie being **President** It has a military and engineering side, and prepares pupils specially for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or Cooper's Hill (*q v*), also for the Indian Civil Service (*q v*). Three **exhibitions,** ranging from £25 to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, offered annually. Pupils, 600. **Head Master,** Rev J Wilson, M A.

Closure See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Clubs and Club Houses, Principal

Name of Club.	Club House	Established	No of Members	Subscription. Entrance.	Subscription. Annual.
Albemarle	25, Albemarle Street	1875	600	None	5 5 0
Alexandra (Ladies' Club)	12, Grosvenor Street, W.	1884	670	3 3 0	2 2 0
Alpine	8, St Martin's Place	1857	No limit	1 1 0	1 1 0
Army and Navy	36, Pall Mall	1838	2,350	40 0 0	10 10 0
Arthur's	69, St James's Street	1765	600	31 10 0	10 10 0
Arts	17, Hanover Square	1863	450	15 15 0	6 6 0
Arundel	1, Adelphi Terrace	1860	280	5 5 0	4 4 0
Athenæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Bachelors'	8, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	780	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton	100, Piccadilly, W	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Beaufort	32, Dover Street, W	1886	500	None	5 5 0
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street	1762	600	19 19 0	11 11 0
Brooks's	St James's Street	1764	600	15 15 0	11 11 0
Burlington	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0
Camera	21, Bedford Street, W C	1885	No limit	1 1 0	3 3 0
Carlton (*q v.*)	94, Pall Mall	1832	1,600	30 0 0	10 10 0
Cigar Club	6A, Waterloo Place, S W	1880	1,000	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton	St. Swithin's Lane	1868	1,000	15 15 0	8 8 0
City Liberal	Walbrook	1874	1,055	21 0 0	10 10 0
City of London	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cobden	None	1866	960	None	3 3 0
Cocoa Tree	64, St James's Street	1746	350	10 10 0	4 4 0
Conservative	74, St. James's Street	1840	1,400	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional	Northumberland Avenue	1883	7,000	10 & 6 gs	5 & 3 gs.
Crichton	10, Adelphi Terrace	1871	650	None	3 3 0
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street	1875	1,500	31 10 0	10 10 0
East India United Service	16, St. James's Square	1849	1,200	30 0 0	8 8 0
Eldon	27, Chancery Lane	1879	200	2 2 0	3 3 0
Farmers'	Salisbury Square Hotel	1843	600	1 1 0	1 1 0
Garrick	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	8 8 0
German Athenæum	93, Mortimer Street, W.	1869	500	15 15 0	6 6 0
Grafton	10, Grafton Street, W.	1863	984	5 5 0	3 3 0
Green Room	90, Bedford St., Covent Garden	1877	250	5 5 0	2 2 0

Name of Club	Club House	Established	No of Members	Subscription Entrance	Subscription Annual
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E C	1843	500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Grosvenor	135, New Bond Street, W	1883	2 000	5 5 0	5 5 0
Guards	70, Pall Mall	1813	400	31 10 0	11 0 0
Gun Club	Wood Lane Notting Hill	1860	No limit	12 12 0	8 8 0
Hogarth	30, Dover Street, W	1870	No limit	10 & 5 gs	4 4 0
Hurlingham	Fulham, S W	1868	1 500	15 15 0	5 5 0
Isthmian	150, Piccadilly	1882	1 600	None	10 10 0
Junior Army and Navy	10, St James's Street	1869	1 500	21 0 0	8 8 0
Junior Athenæum	116 Piccadilly	1864	1 000	21 0 0	10 10 0
Junior Carlton	Pall Mall	1864	2 100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Garrick	1a Adelphi Terrace	1867	600	5 5 0	5 5 0
Junior Travellers	8 St James's Square	1886	2 000	31 10 0	8 8 0
Junior United Service	Charles Street St James's	1827	2 000	40 0 0	7 7 0
Kennel	6 Cleveland Row St James's	1874	300	5 5 0	5 5 0
Lancaster	Savoy W C	188	300	None	3 3 0
Law Society	10 Chancery Lane	1832	400	5 5 0	5 5 0
Marlborough	5 Pall Mall S W	1876	500	31 1 0	10 10 0
Meistersingers	6 St James's Street	1888	5	10 10 0	8 8 0
Military and Royal Naval	16 Albemarle Street W	188	600	None	6 6 0
National	1 Whitehall Gardens	1045	500	15 15 0	5 5 0
National Conservative	9 Pall Mall	1880	600	10 10 0	6 6 0
National Liberal	Whitehall Place S W	188	600	1 10 0	6 6 0
National Union	3 Albemarle Street W	1887	1 0	None	5 5 0
Naval and Military	94 Piccadilly	1860	900	6 15 0	8 8 0
New Athenæum	6 Suffolk Street	1878	80	0	4 & 8 gs
New Club	Covent Garden	1883	600	1 0 0	10 0 0
New Oxford & Cambridge	Albemarle Street	1884	55	None	6 8 0
New University	57 & 58 St James's Street	1883	1 100	31 10 0	8 8 0
Oriental	16 Hanover Square W	1848	8	31 0 0	9 9 0
Orleans	9 King Street St James's	1877	55	1 0 0	8 8 0
Oxford and Cambridge	71 Pall Mall	1830	1 17	4	8 8 0
Pall Mall	7 and 8 Waterloo Place	1870	750	1 10 0	8 8 0
Paulatim	30 Fitzroy Square	187	350	1 1 0	2 2 0
Pelican	21 Dermin Street W	1887	1 00	5 5 0	3 3 0
Portland	1 Stratford Place Oxford St	1816	250	1 1 0	7 7 0
Pratt's	14 Park Place St James's St	1840	1 000	5 5 0	5 5
Press	1 7 Fleet Street E C	1882	No limit	1 1 0	3 3 0
Primrose	4 & 5 Park Place St James's	1886	No limit	None	3 3 0
Raleigh	16 Regent Street S W	1858	800	26 5 0	10 10 0
Reform	104 Pall Mall S W	1834	1 400	42 0 0	10 10 0
Royal Canoe	11 Buckingham Street W C	1866	200	2 0 0	1 0 0
Royal Navy and Army	4 Grafton Street W	1886	1 500	6 0 0	6 0 0
Russell Whist	55 Great Coram Street W C	1870	100	1 1 0	3 3 0
St George's	4 Hanover Square W	1874	2 800	10 & 5 gs	8 8 0
St George's Chess	63 St James's Street	18 6	No limit	2 0	3 3 0
St James's	106 Piccadilly	1857	650	6 5 0	11 11 0
St James's Whist	87 St James's Street	188	00	5 5 0	5 5 0
St Stephen's	1 Bridge Street Westminster	187	1 500	1 0 0	10 10 0
Salisbury (New)	12 St James's Square	1888	1 00	None	10 10 0
Savage	Savoy Place W C	1857	400	5 5 0	5 5 0
Savile	107 Piccadilly W	1868	600	10 1 0	5 5 0
Scandinavian	8c Strand W C	1875	300	None	4 4 0
Scottish	39 Dover Street W	1879	1 500	10 10 0	7 7 0
Smithfield	12 Hanover Square	1798	930	None	1 1 0
Somerville (Ladies)	231 Oxford Street	1870	700	0 10 0	0 10 0
Thatched House	86 St James's Street	1865	800	6 5 0	10 10 0
Travellers	106 Pall Mall	1819	750	31 10 0	10 10 0
Turf	85, Piccadilly W	1868	550	31 10 0	15 15 0
Union	Trafalgar Square	1822	1 000	39 18 0	7 7 0
Unionist	68 Pall Mall S W	1887	1 500	None	5 10 0
United Service	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1815	1 600	40 0 0	8 0 0
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,060	31 10 0	8 8 0
United Whist	60, St James's Street	1876	170	3 3 0	3 3 0
Vernon	4 & 5 Park Place St James's	1877	700	None	6 6 0
Wellington	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1 400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Whitehall	47, Parliament Street	1866	600	21 0 0	10 10 0
Whites	37, St James's Street	1730	625	19 19 0	11 11 0
Windham	13, St James's Square	1828	650	32 11 0	10 0 0

from, Law on, in '88. A decision of Mr. Justice Kay (April) is of considerable importance to committees and members of clubs The plaintiff in the action (Andrews v Salmon) received a letter requesting him to attend a meeting of the committee of the Wanstead Conservative Club, of which he was a member, to hear a charge made against him. He wrote back stating that he would attend when he was informed of the character of the charge against him, and in his absence he was formally expelled Mr Justice Kay condemned such conduct as contrary to every notion of justice, and directed the defendants, who had subsequently reinstated the plaintiff as a member, to pay the costs of the action A somewhat similar action was heard before the same judge in July The officers and council of the Gas Institute had expelled Mr Bray from the rights and privileges of membership, apparently because he had brought serious charges against the council The defendants admitted that the resolution had not been regularly and properly passed, and consented to a perpetual injunction, as prayed Mr Justice Kay accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs against the members of the council

Coal. The chief varieties of coal are anthracite, or "stone coal," which occurs largely in South Wales, and is used in furnaces and malt kilns; semi-bituminous, or "steam coal, much used in marine and locomotive engines, being almost smokeless, bituminous, or "household coal," which is the common form of fossil fuel for domestic use, and lignite, known also as "brown coal,' or "wood coal, an imperfect coal, not used in this country, though valued on the Continent Cannel is a variety of coal which does not soil the fingers, and burns readily like a candle, whence the name It occurs abundantly near Wigan, and is highly valued for gas making The vegetable origin of coal is fully established by its chemical composition, microscopic structure, its mode of occurrence, and its associated fossils Some coals, notably the "better bed of Bradford in Yorkshire, are largely made up of resinous spores or minute reproductive bodies shed from the cones of fossil lycopods, or plants allied to modern club mosses Two kinds of spores, known as microspores and macrospores, occur in certain lycopods, and similar bodies are found in coal Some observers regard the larger bodies not as spores, but as sporangia or spore cases Certain kinds of coal seem to be largely made up of the mineralised bark of the coal measure plants Small deposits of coal may have been formed by vegetable matter drifted by streams, and buried in lakes or in estuarine deltas, but in most cases the vegetable matter must have grown *in situ* The roots of the coal plants are often found in the "underclays' or fossil soils beneath the coal seams The principal coal fields of Great Britain are those of South Wales, Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset, Warwickshire, South Staffordshire, North Staffordshire, Shropshire, Denbigh and Flint, Lancashire and Cheshire, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Durham and Northumberland, the Clyde Basin, Midlothian, Fifeshire, and Ayrshire. In Ireland good coal occurs in Tyrone and Antrim, but the resources are not well developed; the coal in the south of Ireland is chiefly anthracitic. The deepest coal-pit in Britain is at the Ashton Moss colliery, near Manchester (12,688 feet).—As the general characteristic of British trade in all its staple branches during '88 may fairly be inscribed as "good," coal mining prospered, first in quantity of output, and next as to prices and wages Statistics of an official character for the year, so far as the whole country is concerned, will not as usual be available for months to come, but there are details which will sufficiently indicate the general tone. South Yorkshire has been described as the "cockpit of the coal trade," and during the first seven months of the year this district sent to Hull alone 991,176 tons against 1,002,704 tons for the same period of '87—a decline, certainly, but in face of the fact that the coalfields of South Russia, and the other fuel supplies of the same region have developed enormously, it is suggestive that for the ten months ending October there was a distinct improvement, notwithstanding temporary dislocation caused by a strike (see below), for the amount sent to Hull was 1,487,496 against 1,487,512 tons. As South Yorkshire sends a large quantity of fuel to London by rail, and as during the ten months of the year ending Oct 31st there was an increase in this traffic amounting to 311,642 tons, it is fair to assume that the district amply made up her very small decline in foreign exports The statistics of the London port and district for the ten months of 88 are as follows Ships arrived, 4,957, bringing 4,009,870 tons—an increase of 291 ships and 250,224 tons over '87 By rail and canal 6,274,173 tons—an increase of 311,642 tons over 87 Once more it will be seen that the railway borne coal shows the greater increase, but it will be remembered that a considerable quantity is brought into the London area *in transitu* for other parts or for export Thus during the ten months of 88 no less than 2,588,188 tons were so disposed of—an increase of 116,010 tons over the corresponding period of 87 Adding together the increases in sea borne and railway coal, a total of 561,866 tons is reached, deduct from this the increase in the exports, 116,010, and the actual increase of the trade in the London district is found to be 445,856 tons One of the most remarkable events of the year was the combined effort of the men—except those districts which were bound by sliding scales or other arrangements, such as Northumberland, Durham, and South Wales, and also some of the coalfields beyond the border—to raise their wages Towards the end of September a conference of delegates, representing 200,000 colliers, met at Manchester, and on the 27th of that month they passed a series of stringent resolutions, to the effect that notices be given all round, terminable in the week ending Oct 29th, for an advance in wages of 10 per cent, that no colliery or district accept less, and that no district should accept the advance conditionally on surrendering it if it were not granted elsewhere For a month or more the whole trade was in a lively state of anticipation Conferences of this kind had been held often enough before, and had proved abortive from one cause or another, in fact, it may be said that to see started a general movement of this kind was the day-dream of the late Mr Alexander Macdonald, M P. In this instance the project was carried out with signal success The South Yorkshire miners' officials, led by Mr B Pickard, M P, were the prime movers in the matter, but the Lancashire owners appear to have been the first to grant the full advance. To begin with, the colliery

proprietors of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire district set their faces firmly against such a large concession, but finding that they were likely to be left to fight the battle single-handed they gave way, and as Derbyshire followed, the men had practically won all along the line by the end of October It was subsequently stated that the wages paid in a year to South Yorkshire miners amounted to £3,229,932, and the 10 per cent advance would give them an additional £392,839 There were 48,526 miners, and if they paid 6*d* each to the Trade Union per week, and the lads 3*d*, an income of £66,667 would be secured annually, the men still keeping for themselves a net gain of £326,171 About the same time the examination of the owners' books on behalf of the Sliding Scale Committee for South Wales and Monmouthshire showed that a 5 per cent advance would be warranted, to come into effect at the beginning of 89, this being the first advance the men have received for years In Lanarkshire a rise of 2½ per cent was given on Nov 1st, and an examination of the books later on warranted the employers in giving another 5 per cent on the 15th —**Miscellaneous** On May 22nd the *Times* described a process by which **Mr W A Gibbs**, of Gilwell Park, Chingford, Essex, produced a perfectly pure air from the combustion of coal, the discovery having arisen from the necessities of the drying branch of the tea trade —The first annual meeting of the Colliery Managers' Association, which embraces members from all parts of the country, was held at Derby on Sept 7th, **Mr Samuel Alsop** M E, of the Pinxton Collieries, Alfreton, being the first president —What may be described as a development of the trade, and what should be a very profitable one, came into prominence during the year in the form of compressed fuel Patent fuel had long been known as an article of commerce but its introduction for use in the household fire grate is a matter of comparatively recent date During the year the Universal Patent Fuel Machine Company, of London, introduced a machine by which these briquettes may be made at the rate of 14 a minute, the size being 4½ by 2½ by 2¼ inches, and the weight 1¼ lb each Steam or horse power can be used in the manufacture, and no skilled labour is required Coal dust, which in some quarters even now is wasted wholesale, and pitch appear to be the only necessary ingredients — **A new coal-heading machine** has recently been invented by Messrs Stanley Brothers, and is at work in their Warwickshire collieries Before its introduction roadways and headings were made by manual labour, aided by blasting, but this machine cuts an angular groove in the face of a heading, so that a core falls or is cleared as the work proceeds There is a great saving of time by its use, and it will cut through the hardest material — The report of the British Consul-General at Hamburg showed that in 87 the amount of British coal imported was 1,220,000 tons, against 1,210,000 tons in 86 He pointed out that a serious rivalry had sprung up with Westphalian coal, of which 549,640 tons were imported in '87 —An interesting article on the trade of the Welsh coal ports, as compared with other ports of the United Kingdom, appeared in the *Times* of Feb 18th —It seems that Ireland has now 76 collieries—9 in Ulster, 7 in Connaught, 31 in Leinster, and 29 in Munster; very few of them being worked —The formation of a Collieries Trust was mooted in October, with a capital of £80,000,000, but nothing seems to have been done in the matter —A movement, which promised to be of a threatening character, arose among the miners of South Wales towards the end of the year on the wages question, the dissatisfaction as to the working of the sliding scale apparently being widespread

Coal and Wine Dues The total amount of the duty now levied upon coal entering the Metropolitan Police district, extending over an area of fifteen miles radius from Charing Cross, is 13*d*, made up of three separate duties of 8*d*, 4*d*, and 1*d* each, imposed at different times for distinct and specific purposes The whole of the duty is levied by the Corporation, though the 4*d* tax only goes to swell their revenues, the 8*d* and the 1*d* dues being placed to the credit of the Metropolitan Board of Works The 4*d* duty is the survival of a metage charge of 4*d* a chaldron, which the Corporation secured the right to charge as far back as 1591 From an account of revenues of the City Corporation presented to the House of Commons in 1692, we learn that the yield of the metage charge at that date was £1,120 a year, paid by fourteen coal metres at £80 each In 1831, however, when the system of measuring coal was abolished in favour of weighing it, the annual yield of the tax was £20,000 In the same year the metage duty of 4*d* per chaldron of 25 cwt, was changed to one of 4*d* per ton weight, and in 1845 Parliamentary powers were obtained for levying the impost not only on the sea borne coal entering the port, but also on all inland coal brought to London by rail Mr Firth points out that the original charge of 4*d* per chaldron was for measuring actually done, but after 1831 the duty was received by the Corporation without, in the words of the Metropolitan Taxation Committee of 1861, their "rendering in return any service whatever in relation to the trade in coal The 8*d* duty is the equivalent of additional duties which the Corporation secured from Parliament the right to charge in 1694, in order to save themselves from threatened bankruptcy The story of the proceedings by which the additional taxing powers of the City were thus obtained reflects little credit upon those concerned in them The Corporation at the time were in debt to the extent of £747,472 These liabilities were incurred, according to the preamble to the bill of 1694, through "sundry accidents and public calamities This bill was introduced to relieve the Corporation of their debts at the expense of the coal consumers It was three times rejected, however, by the House of Commons Finding that they could not get their bill passed by fair means, the Corporation tried other methods. They handed a bill for a thousand guineas to Sir John Trevor, the Speaker, and bribed other members of the House to get the bill through. Sir John Trevor was subsequently charged with accepting this bribe, and when summoned to appear in answer to it, excused himself on the ground that he was "taken suddenly ill with a violent colic ' This excuse, however, was not considered satisfactory by the House of Commons, who on March 16th, 1695, declared him to have been guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour, and ordered his expulsion from the House A similar sentence was passed upon another corrupted member, —viz, Mr Hungerford, the chairman of the com-

mittee to whom the bill of the Corporation was referred The bill, however, got through, and by its provisions the City debt was converted into an annuity by means of the additional coal tax of 10d per chaldron Part of this duty only was levied till 1750, but in 1748, the City being still in difficulties, the full 10d was imposed for a period of thirty five years, and in 1767 Parliament further decided to extend the period to 1831 In 1829 the Corporation induced Parliament to further extend the period to 1852, but in 1831 the duty was changed from 10d per measure of 25 cwt to the present charge of 8d per ton Since the latter date the coal dues have been six times reimposed, the last occasion on which the House of Commons sanctioned the reimposition being in 1868, when the period for levying them was extended to July 5th, 1889 The present annual yield of the coal dues, after deducting drawback and cost of collection, is about four and a half millions sterling —The right to levy wine dues has also been enjoyed by the Corporation from a remote period, though this right also, as in the case of the coal dues, has been periodically limited to a certain number of years, fixed by Parliament The rate of the wine duty is 4s 9½d for every tun of 252 gallons, and the annual yield is about £9,000 net A strong protest has been raised against the renewal of the coal and wine dues when the period for which they were last sanctioned expires, in July of the present year The ground on which this application for renewal is based is that the revenues derived from the imposts have been devoted to the preservation of open spaces such as Epping Forest, Burnham Beeches, Highgate Woods, etc, and to the execution of such important public works as the Thames Embankment the Holborn Viaduct, Thames Bridges, etc The objections to the imposition of the duties, however, are that they are raised and expended by authorities who are not directly responsible to the ratepayers, that as merchants, middlemen's and retailers profits have to be made upon the tax, the consumers really pay a much larger amount than the initial duty, that the coal duty, by largely increasing the price of that commodity, cripples manufacturing industry, and has in fact driven some important industries, such as shipbuilding, etc, from London, while at the same time the tax presses with intolerable hardship upon the poor Lord Randolph Churchill (q v), in his reply to a deputation from the City and the Metropolitan Board, who waited upon him on Nov 18th, 1886, to urge him to support them in their efforts to renew the impost, advanced the arguments against the reimposition, and pointed out that it was a question which those who were burdened by the duties, and not the irresponsible bodies who levied and expended them, ought to have the power to decide A bill to continue the Dues until Dec 31st, 1900, was (Jan 28th, 87) introduced by Sir J M'Garel-Hogg (now Lord Magheramorne), but was eventually dropped, as no opportunity was found to discuss it on second reading Mr W H Smith stated in the House (Jan 31st, 88) that the Government intended to adhere to the declaration of Lord Randolph Churchill Having so far failed to get the sanction of Parliament for the renewal of the dues, it is stated that the Corporation will endeavour to establish a right, alleged to be vested in them by charters of James I and James II, to levy a charge of 8d per ton for weighing all coal that comes into the port of London Owing to this rumour, Sir Joseph Pease gave notice of his intention to move the Government to repeal such charters if they were found to be in existence

Coaling Stations, British See STATIONS, COALING

Coal Mines Regulation Act, '87 see ed 88

Cobbe, Frances Power, b in Dublin 1822 Has for many years been associated with various social and philanthropic movements, and is the author of many works devoted to the solution of social and ethical problems She was connected with the late Mary Carpenter in the work of bringing criminal and neglected children under healthy educational influence She has practically aided the establishment of institutions for the protection of young servants and for the relief of destitute incurables, and has been a powerful advocate for the removal of women's disabilities, and for the advancement of female education She is also a prominent leader of the anti vivisection agitation Miss C has contributed largely to periodical literature Amongst the most important of her books are An Essay on Intuitive Morals (55), "Religious Duty (57), "Darwinism in Morals (72), and 'Duties of Women (80) In '88 Miss C issued another book entitled 'The Scientific Spirit of the Age

Cobden Club The formation of this political association was suggested by Mr Bright (q v) and Mr Thorold Rogers within about a year of Cobden's death, and Mr F B Potter, who had long been an intimate personal and political friend of Cobden and had been accepted as his successor in the parliamentary representation of Rochdale, undertook the task of organising the Club and of presiding over its work The specific object for which the Club was established was that of 'encouraging the growth and diffusion of those economical and political principles with which Mr Cobden's name is associated , and its motto, which was suggested by Mr Goldwin Smith, is "Free Trade, Peace, Goodwill among Nations" Since the foundation of the Club more than a million and a half of books and pamphlets enunciating Cobden's principles have been distributed at home and abroad, and during 1885 8 about twelve millions of leaflets on Free Trade and other subjects akin to it were circulated, with the view of counteracting what is known as the "Fair Trade movement An important feature of the Club is its banquet, presided over usually by some eminent statesman (see ed 87) The roll of honorary members of the Association includes many distinguished foreigners Sec, R Gowing, 6, Upper Park Rd, N W

Coca See ed 88

Cochin China (1) Lower or French Cochin China consists of a portion of the old Annamese province of Champa, and comprises the whole of the Mekhong delta, but comprehends little or none of Cochin China proper Area 23,082 sq m, pop 1,792,733 Capital, Saigon (2) Cochin China proper is the protectorate kingdom of Annam, exclusive of Champa (or French Cochin China) and Tonquin See ANNAM, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

"Cocker, According to" A phrase synonymous with "satisfactory, quite in order" It is derived from the name of Edward Cocker, an arithmetician and penman, who in the middle of the seventeenth century published a

treatise on arithmetic, which was for a long time very popular. The phrase doubtless orginally implied mathematical accuracy

Cocos (or Keeling) Islands. A dependency of the **Straits Settlements** (*q.v.*), 700 miles south-west of Java. Area 9 sq. m., pop, 400. Consists of Horshing and Keeling, with several smaller islands. Abound in cocoa-nut palms.

Code Napoléon. Finding no fewer than four hundred systems of administering the law in vogue, Napoleon I. assembled, in 1802, the ablest lawyers in France under the presidency of Cambaceres, for the purpose of bringing the several systems into harmony. The result was the production of several codes—the Code Civil des Français, Code de Procédure, Code Penal, and Code d'Instruction Criminelle. There were created in addition Commercial and Military Codes, the whole of which are known as the Code Napoleon.

Codrington College. In **Barbadoes.** Affiliated to Durham University (*q v.*).

Coercion Bills. See IRELAND and CRIMINAL LAW (IRELAND)

Coffee House System. See ed. '87.

Coinage, The Jubilee. See ed '88

Col de Cabre Tunnel. This is a railway undertaking, cutting under the Col de Cabre, the frontier of the Drome and the Hautes Alpes, and will be 3,800 metres in length. It is considered to be an important work in the strategic line, connecting Central France with the Italian frontier by Gap and Briançon. The work was commenced Sept. 25th, '86.

Coleridge, John Duke Coleridge, P C., 1st Baron (creat. 1873), Lord Chief Justice, eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon (a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench), by Mary, d. of Dr. Albert Buchanan, vicar of Woodmansterne, and rector of Northfleet; b 1821. Educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford B.A. ('42), M A. ('46), Hon. D C.L ('77); was scholar of Balliol and Fellow of Exeter. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple ('46); made a Q.C. and bencher of his inn ('61); a serjeant-at-law (Nov. 73); was **Recorder of Portsmouth** ('55-65, when he resigned). Was M.P. for Exeter (July '65 to Nov. '73); was **Solicitor-General** (Dec. 68 to Nov. '71); **Attorney-General** from the last date to '73, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and made **Lord Chief Justice of England** ('80). Paid a visit to the United States in '83, and was very cordially received, particularly by the judiciary and the bar. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals. His name was prominently before the public in '86 in connection with certain libel actions brought by his son-in-law, Mr. Adams, a member of the bar Lord C. distinguished himself in Parliament by his powerful advocacy of the removal of **Dissenters' disabilities at the universities.** Owing to his musical voice, he is known in society and at the bar as "the silver-tongued Coleridge." Lord C. ('88) presided at the trial of the **action for libel, O'Donnell** v. *The Times*, in connection with the series of articles headed "Parnellism and Crime." At an early stage of the proceedings Lord Coleridge stopped the further hearing on the ground that the plaintiff had no case.

Collins, Wilkie, b. 1824, son of William Collins, R.A., whose life he published in '48. It was, however, as a writer of sensational romances, and not as a biographer, that Mr. Collins was destined to achieve distinction.

considerable attention; but it was not until the publication of the "**Woman in White**" that Mr. Collins rose to the height of his popularity. The success of this novel was electrical, and the author's subsequent stories—especially "No Name," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," "Poor Miss Finch," and "**The Evil Genius**" ('87), have had an immense circulation. He is distinguished by his marvellous ingenuity in the construction of plots.

Colombia. A republic of Central America, formed by the union in 1861 of nine states — viz., Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima—under the title of the "United States of New Granada," changed in '71 to that of the "**United States of Colombia.**" After the termination of the **revolution,** which prostrated this country in '84-5, a **new constitution** was promulgated in August '86. By this constitution, the Republic, from being Federal, has become Central; and the country is now styled the "**Republic of Colombia.**" The sovereignty of the nine States is abolished, and they are now simple departments, their presidents being reduced to governors under the direct nomination of the **President** of the Republic, whose term of office has been extended to six years The **Senate,** as before, consists of 27 members, 3 from each department, and the **House of Representatives** of 66 members, elected by universal suffrage, each **department** forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants. (For members of executive see article DIPLOMATIC.) **Area,** 513,938 sq. miles; **pop.** about 3,000,000. **Capital, Bogota,** pop. 100,000 **Estimated revenue** for the biennial period '87-8, £4,178,000; **expenditure** £4,580,000, **foreign debt,** £2,231,618, chiefly due to English creditors. Finances in a very unsatisfactory condition. Industries chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Great attraction of Colombia its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and precious stones. Army, in time of [illegible] Education steadily [illegible] will admit. Railway construction extending. The bulk of the foreign trade is with Great Britain and the United States. The transit traffic across the isthmus of Panama is of great importance. In Feb. '81 an inter-oceanic canal [illegible] inter-oceanic canal was the subject of conference between that Government and Great Britain with reference both to the Lesseps scheme and the project of an alternative canal through Nicaragua. See also PANAMA CANAL.

Colombo. Capital of **Ceylon** (*q.v.*), pop. about 120,000.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition '86. See ed. '87.

Colonial Institute. See ROYAL COL. INST.

Colonial Office. The authority of the Crown throughout our colonial dependencies is exer-

cised by the **Colonial Secretary.** Governors of colonies are nominated to the Crown by him, the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him, for approval or disallowance (a pure formality in most cases), and in his office the constitution of new colonial legislatures is planned The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to the Crown colonies, protectorates, etc (see BRITISH EMPIRE) An **Emigrants' Information Office** (*q v.*) is attached to the department Crown colonies are represented in London by Crown Agents, and colonies having responsible governments by Agents General (see DIPLOMATIC). The **British Settlements Act 1887** enables Her Majesty in council to prov de for the government of her possessions acquired by settlement, and by order in council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice as may appear to be necessary

Colonial Wines and Vineyards For detailed account see ed 87

Colonies and Dependencies of European Powers. Great Britain comes first on the list, the aggregate area of her possessions being 9,000,000 sq m, pop 316,000,000 All are separately treated, and a classified list will be found under the head BRITISH EMPIRE, ETC Powers having foreign dependencies are—France, Portugal, the Netherlands, Germany Spain, Denmark, and Italy Many of these dependencies will be found elsewhere treated under their respective headings The figures here given are chiefly derived from the latest official returns of each mother country, and will sometimes be found to differ from other enumerations —**FRANCE** began to acquire foreign possessions in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Recently she has largely increased them Her colonies proper are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and politically form part of the Republic Including Algeria, officially a French department, Madagascar and other "Pays Proteges, the total area of the French dependencies amounts to 979,621 sq. m. (reckoning 2 6 kilometres carres as equal to 1 sq m English), with total pop. 29,003,862, including estimates, detailed as follows —**African** Algeria, 256,538 sq m, pop. 3,817,465, Tunis (pro), 45,384 sq m, pop 2,000,000, Senegambia, 96,154 sq m, pop 183,237, Ivory and Slave Coast Stations, 35 sq m, pop 186,000, Gaboon Ogowe Congo Region, 174,000 sq m, pop 500,000, Madagascar (pro), 228,500 sq m, pop 3,500 Reunion, 966 sq m, pop 179,639, Co Islands, 620 sq m, pop 53,000, Nossi Be and Ste Marie Islands, 320 sq m, pop 28,982, Obock and Tajurah, 3,846 sq m, pop 22,370 — **Asiatic**: Pondicherry and Chandernagore, 192 sq m., pop 275,261, Cochin China, 22,868 sq m, pop 1,792,733, Tonquin, 34,615 sq m, pop 9,000,000; Annam (pro), 26,923 sq m, pop 6,000,000, Cambodia (pro), 32,254 sq m, pop 1,500,000 —**Polynesian**. New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands, 7,624 sq m, pop 56,463 Marquesas, 478 sq m, pop. 5,776, Tahiti, Society Islands, 453 sq m, pop 10,639; Tubuai, Austral Islands, 80 sq. m., pop 665; Tuamotu, Low Archipelago, 384 sq. m., pop. 8,500.—**American**: St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands, 90 sq. m., pop. 6,300; Guadeloupe, etc., 719 sq.m. pop. 182,098; Martinique, 379 sq. m., pop. 169,232, Cayenne, 46,697 sq m, pop 26,502 Most of these possessions are very costly to France —**PORTUGAL** possesses, according to the official lists, dependencies aggregating in area 705,258 sq m, with pop 3,338,951 These figures are largely discounted when it is remembered that in the two great African provinces Portuguese influence is really limited to a comparatively small portion of them Details as follows —**African** Cape Verde Islands, 1,650 sq m, pop 110,926, Bissao, Casamanza, etc, 26 sq m, pop 4,985, Principe and St Thomas Islands, 454 sq m, pop 21,037, Ajuda, 13 sq m, pop 4,500, Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes, 312,509 sq m, pop 2,000,000, Mozambique, etc, 382,683 sq m, pop 350,000, **Asiatic** Goa, Daman, Diu, etc, 1,605 sq m, pop 481,467, Timor, etc (Asiatic Archipelago), 5,290 sq m, pop 300,000, Macao, 28 sq m, pop 56,036 Except the Cape Verde Islands, these colonies are in a decayed or stagnant state —**HOLLAND** possesses colonies to the stated extent of 766,137 sq m, with pop 28,687,341 The **Dutch East Indies** comprise Java, parts of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, New Guinea, and other islands of the Asiatic Archipelago total area 719,674 sq m, pop 28,585,851 —**West Indian Islands** Curaçao, 210 sq m, pop 25 203, Oruba, 69 sq m, pop 6,579, St Martin, 17 sq m, pop 4,526 Buen Ayre, 95 sq m, pop 4 043, St Eustatius, 7 sq m, pop 2,312, Saba, 5 sq m, pop 2,458 —**South American**. Surinam, 46,060 sq m, pop 56,869 —**GERMANY**, since 1884, has annexed extensive territories, but it is doubtful whether it will pay her to retain them As yet unorganised, and for the most part neither delimited nor explored, figures must be received as merely approximate Total area perhaps 700,000 sq m, with pop probably 1 250,000—viz, **African** Togo land, 400 sq m, pop 40,000, Cameroons, etc (including country claimed in interior), 115,000 sq m, Damaraland and Luderitzland, 200,000 sq m, pop 236 000, German East African Company's territory, 100 000 sq m, pop 500,000, Somaliland, 200,000 sq m, pop 100,000 In **Pacific** Bismarck Archipelago, 18 150 sq m, pop 188,000, Solomon Islands, 8,500 sq m, pop 80,000, islands in the Marshall Archipelago area 42 sq m, pop 10,000, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (New Guinea), 70 300 sq m, pop 109,000 — **SPAIN** retains but a remnant of her once vast possessions Altogether they now amount to 239,526 sq m, pop 8,059,766—viz, **African** Ceuta, Ifni, and other stations in Morocco, 650 sq m, pop 2,476, the N W Saharan seaboard (1887), 75,000 sq m, Fernando Po, Annabon, and Corisco Islands, Elobey, etc, 850 sq m, pop 70,000 —**West Indian**. Cuba and Pinos, 43,220 sq m, pop 1,521,684, Puerto Rico, etc, 3,550 sq m, pop 784,709 — **Asiatic** Philippine Islands, 114,326 sq m, pop 5,561,232, Sulu Islands, 950 sq m, pop 75,000, Caroline and Pelew Islands, 560 sq m, pop 36,000, Marianne Islands, 420 sq m, pop 8,665. —**DENMARK** has dependencies to the extent of 86,954 sq m, pop 127,208—viz, **Northern**. Faeroe 74 sq m, pop 18,430; St Thomas, 23 sq m., pop 14,389, St John, 21 sq m, pop 944.—**ITALY** possesses Assab, in the Red Sea, 243 sq. m, pop. 1,193; in '86 she took possession of Massowah, area and pop, not yet declared.

Colonisation, German. See GERMAN COLONISATION

Colour Blindness, or *Achromatopsia*, is a defect in appreciation of colour, shown by a want of power in distinguishing between certain complementary colours Those so affected regard as similar colours which to most people are quite distinct It depends either upon disease of the optic nerve, or it is congenital, and is often hereditary It is very rare in women, but is said to occur, in varying degrees, in from 3 to 5 per cent of the males of the chief European countries (See ed '88) **Instructions** are now issued to superintendents of **Mercantile Marine Offices** to distribute copies of the circular of the Board of Trade containing the regulations for examination in C B to all young men and boys entering the marine service

Columbia Market, The See ed 87

Commemoration, Days of The Black letter Saints Days of the Anglican Calendar, so called from the names being printed in ordinary **black letters,** and not in **red,** like the more important feasts No special collect, epistle, and gospel are appointed

Commercial Education "A new departure in the direction of making the national education more worthy of the first commercial country in the world, and more suited to modern conditions, and at least as efficient as that provided in those foreign countries—especially Germany—which are successfully competing with British traders in their oldest markets, was inaugurated in 87 The commercial and educational communities were at last awakened to the need for immediate action, and before long youths who are intended for a commercial career, instead of entering an office without even an elementary knowledge of trade or commerce, will have an opportunity of obtaining that special training which is given to those who are intended for the learned professions **Technical Education** (*q v*)—thanks mainly to the City and Guilds of London Institute—has done, and is doing, much for our artisans and operatives engaged for the most part in manual labour The **Government** of the day has placed upon its legislative programme a measure for the purpose of giving facilities for providing **Technical Instruction** in **Elementary Schools** after a child has passed the **sixth standard,** and it is quite likely that the **fifth** will ultimately be agreed upon But C E, or as it has been called, the "**trained intelligence**" of the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the manager, the commercial traveller, and the clerk, has been **comparatively neglected** in this country and a young man entering a house of business in spite of classical and mathematical efficiency at school or college, finds that he has learned very little that is of practical value to him at the outset of his career It is only after a long and sometimes expensive experience that he realises the thousand and one conditions that enter into the consideration of the successful business man In commerce, as in every thing else, there are things that only experience can teach; but it is contended that, with a knowledge of the **objects of commerce,** of the **economic laws** and **regulations** which **control** it, **of commercial law,** of **commercial geography,** and of **modern languages,** a young man will at once be able to take a more intelligent and therefore more useful, part in the business he adopts Such is the principle recognised by the **Germans** and other foreigners whose **competition** we have experienced at home and abroad in recent years, and there is no doubt that their educational superiority has stimulated it **The Royal Commission on Depression of Trade** (see ed '87) stated in their report "In the matter of education we seem to be particularly deficient, as compared with some of our foreign competitors, and this remark applies not only to what is usually called technical education, but to the ordinary commercial education which is required in mercantile houses, and especially the knowledge of foreign languages" This statement of the position has been generally accepted The C E movement is steadily gaining ground The **Chambers of Commerce** have given a great impetus to it An **Association** has been formed, with Lord Hartington as President and the support of many leading public men, to promote the required reforms, and the **Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board,** after conferring with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, have adopted a **scheme** under which **certificates** are granted for proficiency in commercial knowledge preparatory to entering upon a mercantile career The **next examination** for certificates will be held **July '88** **Secs**, E J Cross, M A, Caius College, **Cambridge,** and P L Matheson, New College, **Oxford,** from whom all information can be obtained In various parts of the country—and especially in London—**evening classes** have been instituted for imparting knowledge on commercial subjects, and efforts are being made to induce the governors and teachers of existing schools to modify their curriculum with the same object By this means, and with the aid of the ample endowments already devoted to educational purposes in many places, it may be fairly hoped that the Englishman will no longer be placed at a disadvantage compared with his foreign rivals The movement has been fully recorded in the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (Botolph House, London, E C) A **report** has recently been published by the Foreign Office (Miscellaneous Series 76) in which **Mr. Grattan,** Consul General at **Antwerp** describes the working of the **Institut Supérieur de Commerce** (founded 52) at that city The **Yorkshire College at Leeds** has also arranged for a **special curriculum** for students intended for commercial life

Commercial Museums may roughly be divided into **two classes** (1) those established in manufacturing countries for the exhibition of articles of every day demand in foreign markets, and (2) those established in foreign countries for the exhibition of the manufactures of Europe and the United States A consular officer living, say, in Cuba, finds the agricultural implements used in that island to be of a wretchedly crude type He immediately opens a room, and therein exhibits specimens of light American ploughs and general agricultural machinery, sent out by the manufacturer, and a new trade with the United States is thus initiated The other kind of commercial museum may be illustrated by a reference to that at Brussels Here the Belgian cotton manufacturer will find samples of cotton goods used in various parts of the world He will discover whether for a particular trade much or little "size" is required, in what lengths and widths the pieces are usually sold, and what colours are preferred.

Side by side with this will be found specimens of the cotton produced in certain little known countries, and the spinner will be able to form an opinion whether he could with advantage draw a portion of his supply of raw material therefrom At the beginning of 87, when the **question of** a suitable **site** for the **Imperial Institute** (*q v*) was being discussed, some amount of **opposition** was shown to its proposed location at S Kensington, and this at one period threatened to seriously influence the Mansion House Fund for the Institute, as it was held in high quarters that its proper place was within the boundaries of the City of London It was therefore proposed to invite subscriptions for a **City Commercial Museum** but subsequently the project became incorporated with the Institute, and it was officially agreed that 30 per cent of the Mansion House Fund should be devoted to the Museum, the remainder to the Imperial Institute, and the Museum to be an integral portion of the latter A considerable sum has been already raised and there is established a **special committee** charged with the furtherance of the scheme

Commerell, Vice Admiral Sir John b in London, 1829 Entered the navy 42 Served with distinction in China South America and the Crimea Received the **Victoria Cross** for heroic service before Sebastopol **Naval Aide de-camp** to the **Queen** 7 Groom in waiting 74 **Junior Lord of the Admiralty** 79 Commander in chief on the American Station 82 In recognition of his long and distinguished service, Admiral C was (88) appointed to the **chief command at Portsmouth**

Commissionaires frequently called *Commissioners*, are public street messengers The idea is of Parisian origin At first they were selected from the wounded soldiers pensioned after the Crimean and Indian wars They receive their appointment from a society which was established by Captain Sir I Walter, K C B, in 1859, and which regulates their charges Their number is now about 1 723 During the year '88 the system has been introduced with success in Sydney and Melbourne **Office**, 419, Strand, W C

Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London are appointed by the Corporation of London under the City of London Sewers Act 1848, as continued and amended by the City of London Sewers Act 1851 They exercise in the City of London functions in many respects analogous to those discharged by the Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards (*q v*) in other parts of the Metropolis The **expenses** of the Commrs, so far as they are defrayed out of rates, are met by a **Sewers Rate** and a **Consolidated Rate** made under the former of the above Acts, which rates are applicable to the payment, not only of the expenses of the Commrs but also of the amounts included in the **precepts** of the **Metropolitan Board of Works** and the **School Board for London** The **receipts** of the Commrs (excluding loans) amounted during the year ending 29th Sept 1887 (for which the latest returns of the Local Government Board are made up) to **£627,618**, of which £392,574 was derived from rates Their **expenditure**, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, was **£541,764**, of which £268,706 consisted of payments to the Metropolitan Board of Works and the School Board for London

Committees, Various Parliamentary See BILLS, PRIVATE, GRAND COMMITTEE, and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Commoners now Peers See PEERS WHO HAVE BEEN COMMONERS

Common Law The Common Law has often been described as that immemorial and unwritten customary law, which dictated the decisions of those ancient Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in later times grouped under the name of Courts of Common Law In reality the Common Law is an enormous accretion of law in the form of judicial decisions given by the judges of those courts in the course of several centuries It is neither a complete nor a systematic body of law It doubtless had a nucleus of primitive custom, and has been modified very largely by legislation, in the form of Acts of Parliament Its early development is obscure, but its characteristic principles had been elaborated before the close of the fourteenth century The Common Law is **contrasted with** (1) the statute law contained in Acts of Parliament, (2) equity, also an accretion of judicial decisions, but formed by a new tribunal, which first appeared when the Common Law had reached its full growth and which administered justice upon new principles, (3) the civil law, inherited by modern Europe from the Roman empire, and never recognised as of authority in England, although through the agency of the old ecclesiastical courts and courts of equity and admiralty many of its provisions have been gradually introduced into our law At the present day the Common Law is in a state of rapid disintegration, owing to the following causes (1) the consolidation of all the superior courts of justice into one Supreme Court of Judicature and the consequent obliteration of distinctive modes of procedure and distinctive legal habits of thought, (2) the extreme activity of the Legislature, whose acts embody the ideas of a modern society

Common Prayer Book of After the Reformation the first Prayer Book was that of **Edward VI** in 1542 this was followed by the **New Prayer Book**, in 1549 succeeded in 1552 by the **Second Prayer Book of Edward VI** Another revision was made in the reign of **James I.** (1604) Under the rule of the Puritans the use of the Prayer Book was made punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the "**Directory**" was substituted in its place The P B underwent its **final revision** in 1662, and was embodied in the Act of Uniformity A **revised Lectionary** came into use between 1871 and 79, and **shortened services** were authorised in 72 A **society** for obtaining such a **revision of the Prayer Book** as would 'strengthen its Protestant basis' was established in '54

Commons, House of. With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch and Irish judges, except the Master of the Rolls in England, clergymen of the Established Church of any of the three kingdoms, Roman Catholic priests, the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute

—including revenue officers—persons who have been convicted of certain offences, aliens who have been naturalised (except in special cases where exceptions are made), imbeciles, government contractors (except contractors for government loans), and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act, all these are disqualified No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever from the country for his service in the House or on any committee thereof The Speaker (*q v*) is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who come to the table without any ceremony, and are presented to him by the clerk Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members The **form of oath** taken is as follows —"I, ——, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law So help me God Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others are permitted to make an affirmation to the same effect as the oath, and under a standing order passed in 1880, any member returned who may claim to be a person for the time being by law permitted to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation subject to any liability by statute Until 1837 the roll subscribed by members was really a roll of paper, but since that date books have been used for the purpose A few years ago a valuable return was made to the House of all the members who had sat for hundreds of years before, and was printed and sold as a parliamentary paper A seat in the House is vacated when the holder is created a peer or succeeds to the peerage, by death, or by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown, and there are also certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy (see PRIVILEGES OF PEERS, etc) All the principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats and are eligible for re election, but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown, and a change from one office to another does not involve going again to the constituency In theory a member cannot resign but he can accept the office of honour or profit under the Crown of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the manors of Northstead, which is granted to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and resigned immediately its purpose is served (See WRITS) **The Act of Union with Ireland** increased the **number** of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the parliament of 80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640 The **Redistribution Act** did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670 (For list of constituencies and members as then returned see GENERAL ELECTION, '87 ed) The **alphabetical list** of the members follows below, together with **summary** of the number and political bias of the members returned by the boroughs, counties, and universities of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, to the Parliaments of '85-86 and August 86 A **table** is also given exhibiting the result of the **changes** which the **subsequent bye elections** have made up to **December 1st, '88** A word as to the **parts of the House** which the **different sections of members** occupy may be added here The benches are fixed in two long rows, extending on either side from the chair to the bar, and each row is divided midway by a narrow passage known as the gangway The front bench to the right of the chair and above the gangway is the **Treasury Bench**, and upon it sit the leader of the House and as many of his ministerial colleagues as can find accommodation there The other benches on the Ministerial side are occupied by supporters of the Government, below the gangway having been, when the Liberals were in power, the resort, for the most part, of the Radical members In the last parliament the Liberal Unionists sat, some above and some below the gangway, Mr Chamberlain and Sir G Trevelyan taking the latter position, while Lord Hartington chose a place immediately behind the Treasury Bench On the left of the chair are the **Opposition benches**, the front of which, above the gangway, is reserved to ex Ministers and Privy Councillors Now that the Liberals are in opposition Lord Hartington and Mr Chamberlain, Mr Gladstone and Sir W Harcourt all sit on the front bench on this side Since 1880 the Parnellites have always sat in opposition, and most of them keep below the gangway The famous and now historic Fourth Party sat on the front bench of this quarter of the House, until its existence as such was terminated on the formation of the first Salisbury cabinet By **ancient custom** the **two members** for the **City of London** sit on the **Treasury Bench** on the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament The **legislative duties** of Ministers are familiar to most readers, but a word or two concerning some of them may be said here If the **Secretary for War** and the **First Lord of the Admiralty** are peers the Financial Secretary to the War Office generally, and the Secretary to the Admiralty, have charge of the Estimates The **Education Estimates** for England and Wales are introduced by the Vice President A goodly number of the **Civil Service Estimates** are in charge of that hardly worked official, the **Financial Secretary to the Treasury**, and he is bound to be well up in a large mass of detail, not only as regards them but other parliamentary matters, for he arranges the course of Government business in the House of Commons The **Patronage Secretary** as **principal ministerial whip** endeavours to secure a good attendance of members of his own side when Government business is being transacted, issuing on important occasions **summonses**, which are also called **whips**, and which, according to the urgency of the case are emphasized by three, four, or five underlines He is aided in his important party duties by the Junior Lords of the Treasury and the holders of subordinate Household appointments, or some of them, and with their assistance, too, he tells for the Government in divisions (*q v*) See PARLIAMENT, SPEAKER, ELECTION, etc The important **changes** in the **rules** of the House, made during the sessions of **88**, are noticed in detail under PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, and for the provisions of the Oaths Bill see SESSION, sect **37**

COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE

NOTES —*In cases where members possess a double surname* (e g , *Hicks Beach*)

The asterisk (*) *denotes Member of the last Parliament*

Names when given in italics indicate those members who, though returned at the General

No	Name	Party	Past and Present Constituencies	Club or Residence	Born /
1	*Abraham, W	G L	Rhondda 85 86, Glamorganshire, Rhondda Valley D , 86		1842
2	*Abraham, W	P	W Limerick 85 86		1840
3	*Acland, A H Dyke	G L	Rotherham D , W R S , Yorks , 85 86, 86	National Liberal	1847
4	*Acland, C T D	G L	E Cornwall 82 85, N E Cornwall 85 86 Launceston D , 86	Athenæum and Travell	1842
5	*Addison, J E W	C	Ashton under Lyne 85 '86, 86		1838
6	*Agg-Gardner, J T	C	Cheltenham 74 80, 85 86, 86	Carlton and J Carlton	1846
7	*Ainslie, W G	C	N Lonsdale D , Lanc N , 85 86, 86	Carlton, Constitutional	1832
8	*Akers-Douglas, A	C	Kent E 85, 85 86 86	Union and Carlton	1851
9	*Allison, R A	G L	Cumberland N 85 86	New Univ	1838
10	*Allsopp, Hon George H	C	Worcester 85 86 '86	Carlton	1846
11	**Allsopp, Hon S C* (*see* Lord Hindlip Peerage)	C	E Staffs 73 80, Taunton 82 86 86	Carlton and Turf	1842
12	*Ambrose, W	C	Middlesex, Harrow D , 85 86 86	Carlton	1832
13	Anderson, C H	G L	Elgin and Nairn 86	Nat Liberal	1838
14	Anstruther, H T	U L	St Andrews Dist 86	14, Hobart Pl	1860
15	Anstruther, Lt Col R H Lloyd	C	Suffolk S E , Woodbridge D , 86	Whites, Junior U S	1841
16	*Asher, A	G L	Elgin Burghs 81 86 Elgin D 86	Reform and Devonshire	1835
17	*Ashmead Bartlett, E	C	Eye 80-85, Sheffield, Eccleshall, 85 86, 86	Carlton, Empire	1849
18	Asquith, H H	G L	Fifeshire E D 86	1, Paper Bldgs E C	1852
19	Atherley Jones, L A	G L	Durham N W D 85 86, 86	4, Paper Bldgs	1849
20	Atkinson, H J	C	N Linc 85, Boston 86	Carlton, National	1828
21	Austin, J	G L	Yorks W R E , Osgoldcross D , 86		1823
22	*Baden Powell, Sir George S	C	Liverpool, Kirkdale D , 85 86	Carlton	1847
23	**Baggallay, E*	C	Lambeth, Brixton D , 85 86	United University	1850
24	Bailey, Sir J R	C	Herefordshire 65 85, Hereford 86	Carlton	1840
25	Baird, J G A	C	Glasgow, Central D , 86	Carlton	1854
26	*Balfour, Rt Hon A J	C	Hertford 74 85, Manchr E 85 86, 86		1848
27	*Balfour, Sir G , K C B	G L	Kincardineshire 72-86, 86	City Liberal	1809
28	*Balfour, G W	C	Leeds, Central, 85 86, 86	Carlton .	1853
29	*Balfour, Rt Hon J B	G L	Clackmannan and Kinross shires 80-85, 86	Brooks's, Reform, Nat Liberal	1837
30	Banes, Major G E	C	West Ham S D '86	Chestnut Ho , Plaistow, E	1829
31	*Barbour, W B . . .	G L	Paisley 85 86, 86 . .	Devonshire,	1828
32	*Barclay, J W.	U L	Forfarshire 72-86, 86 . . .	Reform . .	1832
33	Baring, Viscount . . .	U.L	Winchester '80-85, Bedfordshire, N or Buggleswade D , '86	Travellers'.	1850

HOUSE OF COMMONS RETURNED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1886

their names will be found in the following list under the first name

For Members returned since the General Election, see pp 176—179

Election of 1886, have since resigned, been called to the Upper House, or have died

Biographical No.

Vice President Monmouthshire and S Wales Mining Association

Chm Limerick Bd Gdns 85 87, 88, 89
2 s Rt Hon Sir T Dyke Acland, Bt, E Rugby and Ch Ch Oxon, Sen Bursar Balliol C Ox

e s Rt Hon Sir T Dyke Acland, Bt, E Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, J P Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, D L Devon Somerset, Sec Bd of Trade 86, Dep Warden Stanneries
s Henry Addison, Preston, E Trin C Dublin, In Temp 62, Rec of Preston 74, Q C '80, Bencher 83
s James Agg Gardner, E Harrow and Trin C Camb, In Temp 73, J P Glouc, Ld of Manor Cheltenham
s late M Ainslie J P, D L, H E I C S, E Sedbergh Gram Sch, Harrison, Ainslie & Co, Chm N Lonsdale Iron and Steel Co, J P Lanc
s late Rev A Akers Malling Abbey, Kent, E Eton and Univ C Oxon, In Temp '74, took name of Douglas 75 Parl Sec Treas 85 86 J P Kent and Dumfries
s J Allison, Stanwix Carlisle E Rugby & Trin C Camb, J P Cumberl, Direc Mid Ry
3 s late Baron Hindlip, E Eton and Trin C Camb, J P Staffs, Chm Burton Sch Bd, twice Mayor of Burton, D L Staffs
e s late Baron Hindlip F Harrow and Trin C Camb, D L Staffs, J P Staffs and Derbysh, Dep Chm G N R
E Chester Sch, Linc Inn 59, Q C 74, Bencher Mid Temp 81
s Rev R Anderson, In Temp '67, Q C 85
2 s Sir R Anstruther, E Eton Advocate Edinb 85
s late Col Lloyd Anstruther, Hintlesham Hall, Ipswich Rifle Brig '58, Ind Mutiny med, Suakin med and clasp retired Lt Col D L, J P Suffolk
s late Dr Asher, Inveravon Banffshire, L Edin Univ, Q C 81, Sol Gen Scot '81 85 and 85 86 Hon LL D Aberdeen 82 D I Edin
s late Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, Plymouth, Mass, E Ch Ch Oxon, Pres Ox U, In Temp 77, Exam Ld Dept 80, Civil Ld Adm '85 re app 86
late J D Asquith Morley, Yorks E City of Lond Sch and Balliol, Oxon, B.A 1st class Classics, Craven Sch 74 Linc Inn 76 See biographical notice
s late Ernest Jones, Chartist E Brase C Oxon In Temp 75, Author "Miner s Manual
2 s late G Atkinson, Hull J P Midx, D L, Linc J P & Aldm Hull, Mayor 64-66, Pres Cham Ship U K, Chm Hull Banking Co Order Red Eagle of Prussia
s late J Austin, Skelton Ho York, L Owens C, J P W R Yorks, Former Pres Osgoldcross Lib Ass

went with Sir G F Bowen to Malta 88 as a Royal Commr to inquire into the manner of dividing Malta and its dependencies into electoral districts and created a K C M G on his return, for various services rendered in connection with the colonies
s late Sir R Baggallay, Ld Just of Appeal, E Marlboro and Caius C, Camb, In Temp 73, S E Cir Sen Coun to P Office at Old Bailey, app stip mag W Ham July '87
e s late J Bailey, M P, of Easton Court Tenbury, E Harrow and Ch Ch Oxon, Ld Lt and Chm Quar Sess Breconsh H Sheriff 64, J P & D L Radnorsh & Herefordsh, Hon Col 1st Vol Batt S Wales Borderers
2 s late W Baird, Elie, Fife, E Eton and Oxon, for Lt 16th Lancers, Capt Ayrsh Yeom See biographical notice
E Military Acad Addiscombe, Madras Army Lt Gen 74, Consul Shanghai 43 66, Madras Mil Bd 49 57, Mil Fin Com India 59 60, Chief of Com 60-62, Asst Compt in Chief, War Dept '68 72
4 s late J Maitland Balfour (as above), E Eton and Trin C Camb, 1st class Clas Trip '74, Asst Tutor, Fell, Priv Sec to Rt Hon A J Balfour (brother), Pres Loc Govt Bd '85
s Rev P Balfour, Clackmannan, E Edin Acad & Univ, LL D Edin and S Andrews, Q C '80, Sol Gen Scotland 80, Ld Adv 81 85, & 86, Memb of Council on Educ for Scotland '83, P C 83, D L Edin
e s late G Dann Banes, Surv Iron Shipbuilding to Admiralty, E Chatham and Rochester High Sch, Founder 3rd Essex (now 1st) Artil Vol 59, rtd Major 76, Mem W Ham Sch Bd five times, Alderman and J P West Ham
s W. Barbour, a Bailie of Paisley, E privately, Barbour, Barclay & Co, retired '74.
s late G Barclay, Cults, Aberdeen, Gram Sch and Univ Aberdeen, merchant; Town Councillor Aberdeen 62 65, 68 71
e. s. 1st Earl of Northbrook, E Eton, Rifle Brig 70, Gren Gds '76, retd. '80, A.D C. E. of Northbrook, Gov -Gen India, Major 1st Hants Vol, J P Hants.

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
34	*Barnes, A.	U.L.	E. Derbysh. '80-85, Chesterfield D. '86.	Reform . .	1823
35	Barran, J.	G.L.	Leeds '76-'85, Yorks W.R.E., Otley D., '86.	Reform . . 24, Queen'sGt.	1821
36	*Barry, J.	P.	Wexford '80-86, S.D. '86.	Bogie Ho., Kirkcaldy.	1845
37	*Bartley, George C. T. . .	C.	Islington N.D. '85-86, '86	S. Stephens, Constitutional.	1842
38	*Barttelot, Sir W. B., Bart.	C.	W. Sussex '60-85, Horsham D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1820
39	*Bass, H. A.	U.L.	Tamworth '78-85, Staffordshire W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform, Brooks'.s	1842
40	**Bass, Sir M. A.* (*see* Baron Burton, Peerage).	G.L.	Staffs. '65-68, E. Staffs. '68-85, Burton D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Brooks's.	1837
41	*Bates, Sir E., Bart. . . .	C.	Plymouth '71-74, '80 (unseated on petition), returned '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Jun. Carlton.	1816
42	*Baumann, A. A.	C.	Camberwell, Peckham D. '85-86, '86	44, Hyde Pk. Sq., W.	1856
43	*Beach, W. W. B.	C.	N. Hants '57-85, Andover D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1826
44	*Beadel, W. J.	C.	Essex Mid. '85-86, '86	J. Carlton & S. Stephen's.	1828
45	*Beaumont, H. F.	U.L.	Yorks W.R S. '65-74, '85-86, Valley D. '86.	National Liberal.	1833
46	Beaumont, W. B.	G.L.	S. Northumberland '52-85, Tyneside D. '86.	Reform, Brooks's.	1829
47	*Beckett, E. W.	C.	Yorks. W.R., Whitby D. '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1856
48	*Beckett, W.	C.	E. Retford '76-80, Notts., Bassetlaw D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1826
49	*Bective, Earl of	C.	Westmoreland '71-85, Kendal D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1844
50	*Bentinck, Rt. Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish-.	C.	Taunton '59-65, Whitehaven '65-86, '86.	Carlton and Travellers'.	1821
51	Bentinck, Lord H. C. . .	C.	Norfolk N.W.D. '86	. . . . .	1863
52	Bentinck, W. G. C. . . .	C.	Penryn and Falmouth '86	United Service.	1854
53	*Beresford, Lord C. . . .	C.	Waterford '74-80, Marylebone '85-86, E.D. '86.	Carlton, Marlboro'.	1846
54	**Beresford-Hope, Rt. Hon. A. J. B.*	C.	Maidstone '41-52, '57-59, Stoke '65-68, Camb. Univ. '68-86, '86.	. . . . .	1820
55	*Bethell, Commander G. R.	C.	Yorks. E.R., Holderness D. '85-86, '86.	Naval and Military, Yorkshire.	1849
56	*Bickford-Smith, W. . . .	U.L.	Cornwall, Truro D., '85-86, '86 . .	Reform . .	1827
57	*Biddulph, M.	U.L.	Herefordshire '65-85, Herefordsh. S. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's and Reform.	1834
58	*Biggar, J. G.	P.	Cavan Co. '74-85, Cavan W.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1828
59	*Birkbeck, Sir E., Bart. . .	C.	Norfolk N. '79-85, Norfolk E. '85-86, '86.	Carlton and Marlboro'.	1838
60	*Blake, J. A.*	P.	Waterford City '57-69, Waterford Co. '80-84, Carlow Co. '86 (returned unopposed on Mr. D. Gray electing to sit for Dublin, S. Stephen's Green).	. . . . .	1826
61	**Blake, T.*	G.L.	Leominster '76-80, Forest of Dean '85-86, '86.	Reform and Cobden.	1825
62	*Blane, A.	P.	Armagh S.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1855
63	Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Col. H.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Ince D., '85-86, '86	10, Stratton St., W.	1831
64	*Bolton, J. C.	G.L.	Stirlingshire '80-86, '86	Reform . .	1819
65	Bolton, T. D.	G.L.	Derbyshire N.E.D '86	Devonshire	1841
66	Bond, G. H.	C.	Dorsetshire E.D. '86	Carlton and Constitut'n'l.	1845
67	*Bonsor, H. C. O.	C.	Surrey N.E., Wimbledon D., '85-86, '86.	Union, Turf, Wellington.	1848

Biographies No.

s J G Barnes, Ashgate, *E* privately, Colliery proprietor, D L and J P Derbyshire 34
s J Barran, New Wandsworth, S W, Leeds merchant, twice Mayor Leeds, a former Pres Leeds Chamb Com, J P Leeds 35
s F Barry, Poulrane, Wexford, *E* Barmow, co Wexford, Linoleum manfr Kirkcaldy, a joint founder of Home Rule Confed of Gt Brit, Hon Sec 73 76, Sen V Pres 76 36
2 s late R Bartley, Hackney, *E* Univ C Sch Lond, *m* 3rd *d* late Sir H Cole, K C B, Civil Ser Science and Art Dept 59 80, founder Nat Penny Bank, writer on thrift and educ among Poor, J P Midx 37
e s late G Barttelot, Stopham Ho, Pulboro, *E* Rugby, 1st R Drag 39, Capt retd 53, Hon Col 2nd B A R V Roy Sussex Reg R V, D L J P Sussex 38
2 s late M T Bass, *y b* & heir pres by spec rem Sir M A Bass, *E* Harrow, J P Staffs, Hon Major 4th Vol Batt Prince of Wales Regt (N Staffs) 39
s late M T Bass, M P, Derby, *E* Harrow, Trin C Camb, M A 63, Bass & Co, Burton on Trent, D L, J P Staffs 40
s late J Bates, Spring House, Halifax, *E* Wakefield, L India mercht and shipowner, D L Lanc, J P Lanc and Hants 41
2 s W Baumann, Glasgow and Manchester, *E* Wellington C and Balliol C Oxon, Pres Oxford U, In Temp 81, Hon Sec Comttee Metrop M P s Relief of Distress in Lond 85 42
s late W Beach, formerly M P Malmesbury *E* Eton, Ch Ch Oxon, B A 49, M A, Major Hants Yeo Cav 58 J P Hants 43
late J Beadel, Chelmsford *E* privately, Estate agent and surveyor Pres Surveyor s Inst, Chm Auction Mart Co 44
e s H R Beaumont Newby Park Yorks *E* Eton and Trin C Camb, D L Yorks W R, J P W & N R Yorks, J P Lincolnsh Hon Col D of Wellington s W R Regt V 45
s late T W Beaumont, M P *E* Harrow and Trin C, Camb, D L Northumb, J P W R Yorks, Durham & Northumb mine proprietor 46
e s W Beckett *n* Lord Grimthorpe resumed his surname 86, *E* Eton & Camb, banker, Leeds, Capt Yorkshire Hussars 47
2 s late Sir F Beckett *E* Rugby and Trin Coll Camb Banker (Beckett & Co) Yorks and Notts Pres Eng Country Bankers Assn, D L J P W R Yorks, Capt Yorks Hussars 48
e s Marquis of Headfort *E* Ch Ch Oxon Succ to rep of Westmoreland on his father s access to the Peerage 70 High Sheriff 68, Capt Westmoreland R V and Yeo 49
s Maj Gen Ld Fred Bentinck C B, *E* Westmin Sch and Trin C Camb, M A 47, Linc Inn 46 Parl Sec B of Trade 74 75 Judge Adv Gen 75 80 50
h *b* and heir app D of Portland, *E* Eton Ch Ch Oxon, Lieut 3rd Batt Derbysh Regt (Sherwood Foresters) 51
e s Rt Hon G A F Cavendish Bentinck, Branksea Is, Poole, *E* Harrow and Camb, J P Dorset, formerly Capt Dorset Militia 52
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Died Oct 10th, 87 54

s late W J Bethell Rise Holderness, *E* Gosport Nav Sch and H M S *Britannia*, Lt *Challenge* 72 76, *Warrior* 77 78, *Alert* 78 80, *Minotaur* 80-84, Com 84 Khedive bronze star, Egypt medal 55
e s late G Smith I L D, Camborne, assumed name of Bickford by roy licence, *E* Saltash, Plymouth, Patent safety fuse manfr, J P Cornwall, Vice Pres Truro Wesleyan Coll, F R A S, F R H S, formerly Capt 15th Cornwall Vol 56
e s R Biddulph, Ledbury, *E* Harrow, Cocks, Biddulph & Co, Director Economic Life Assn, D L, J P Herefordsh 57
s J Biggar, Belfast, *E* Belfast Acad, Provis merch, Memb Town Counc Belfast, Chm Belfast Water Commrs 69 72 58
s H Birkbeck, Keswick House, Norwich D L, J P Norfolk, Originator and Chm International Fisheries Exhib, Chm Royal Nat Lifeboat Inst, Bart Feb 86 59
s late A Blake, Waterford, *E* S John s C, Waterford Royal C, Pau, *m* 75, *d* N Mahon Power, Esq, M P co Waterford, *ob* May 22nd, 87 60

s late W Blake, Ross, formerly acct and estate agent, retired, Chm Ross Sch Bd 73 86, local philanthropist, resigned July 87 61
E Christ Bros Green Park, Agent Cath Registn Assn '76, Pres Pris Aid Soc, imp under Crimes Act 88 62
e s R B Blundell Hollinshead Blundell, Deysbrook, L pool, *E* Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, Rifle Brig '55, served Crimea after fall of Sebastopol, Egypt 84 85, Assist Adj Genl Home Dist '77 82, Col h p Gren Gds, D L Lancs, owner Pemberton Colliery 63
Formerly Glasgow merch and Pres Glasgow Cham of Commerce, Chm Caledon Ry 64
Member Town Counc Windsor, Chm various companies 65
2 s Rev N Bond, Wareham, *E* Oriel, Oxon, D L, J P Dorset, formy 2nd Lt Q O Dorset Yeo '67-'80 66
s late J B Bonsor, Kingswood Warren, Surrey, *E* Eton, partner Combe & Co, brewers; Direct Bank of Eng, Gov Christ s Hospital 67

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
69	*Boord, T. W.	C.	Greenwich '73-86, '86	Carlton . .	1838
69	*Borlase, W. C.	G.L.	E. Cornwall '80-85, S. Austell '85-86, '86.	Windham .	1848
70	*Borthwick, Sir Alger., Bt.	C.	Kensington S.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton and S. James's.	1830
71	*Bourke, Rt. Hon. R. (see Ld. Connemara, Peerage.)	C.	King's Lynn '68-86, '86	Carlton . .	1827
72	*Bradlaugh, C.	G.L.	Northampton '80-81, '82, '84 (validity of election contested *re* affirmation; admitted to House '86), '86.	. . . . .	1833
73	*Bridgeman, Col. Hon. F. C.	C.	Bolton '85-86, '86	Carlton and Guards'.	1846
74	*§Bright, Jacob	G.L.	Manchester '67-68, '68-74, '76-85, S.W.D. '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1821
75	*Bright, Rt. Hon. J. . . .	U L.	Durham '43-47, Manchester '47-'57, Birmingham '57-'85, Central D., '85-86, '86.	Reform and Athenæum.	1811
76	*Bright, W. L.	G.L.	Stoke-on-Trent '85-86, '86	Reform.	1851
77	*Bristowe, T. L.	C.	Lambeth, Norwood D, '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1833
78	*Broadhurst, H.	G.L.	Stoke-on-Trent '80-85, Birmingham, Bordesley D., '85-86, Nottingham W.D. '86.	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1840
79	*Brodrick, Hon. W. St. J. F.	C.	West Surrey '80-85, Guildford D., '85-86, Surrey S.W., Guildford D., '86 (unopposed).	Carlton and White's.	1856
80	Bromley-Davenport, W. .	C.	Cheshire, Macclesfield D, '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1863
81	*Brookfield, A. M.	C.	Sussex E., Rye D., '85-86, '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1853
82	*Brooks, Sir W. C., Bart. .	C.	E. Cheshire '69-85, Cheshire, Altrincham D., '86 (on d. Mr. J Brooks, M.P., March '86).	Carlton . .	1819
83	*Brown, A. H.	U.L.	Wenlock '68-85, Shropshire Mid '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1844
84	Brown, A. L.	G L.	Hawick Burghs '86	Nat. Liberal.	1851
85	Bruce, Lord H. A. B. . .	C.	Wilts N.W., Chippenham D., '86. .	Carlton . .	1842
86	*Bruce, Hon. R. P. . . .	G.L.	Fifeshire '80-85, Fifesh. W. '85-86, '86 (unop).	New Univ. .	1851
87	*Bryce, J.	G.L.	Tower Hamlets '80-85, '85-86, Aberdeen S.D. '86 (unop).	Athenæum .	1838
88	*Buchanan, T. R.	U.L.	Edinburgh '81-85, Edin. W.D. '85-86, '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1829
89	*Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B.	C.	Westminster '85-86, 86 (unop) . .	Carlton . .	1851
90	*Burghley, Lord	C.	Northamptonshire '77-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1851
91	*Burt, T.	G.L.	Morpeth since '74	Reform . .	1837
92	Buxton, S. C.	G.L.	Peterborough '83-85, Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., '86.	Brooks's and National Liberal.	1853
93	§Byrne, G. M.	P.	Wexford Co. '80-83, Wicklow W.D. 85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1829
94	Caine, W. S.	U.L.	Scarborough '80-85, Barrow-in-Furness, April '86.	Devonshire, National Liberal.	1842
95	Caldwell, J.	U.L.	Glasgow, S. Rollox D., '86	National Liberal.	1839
96	*Cameron, Dr. C.	G.L.	Glasgow '74-85, College D. '85-86, '86	Reform and National Liberal.	1841
97	*Cameron, J. Macdonald .	G.L.	Wick Burghs '85-86, '86	Devonshire, Nat. Liberal	1847
98	*Campbell, Col. Sir A. C. .	C.	Renfrewsh. '73-74, W.D. '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1837

Trin. C., Camb., M.A. '73; Pres. R. Inst. Cornwall '68-70, F. S. Ant., Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Bd. '86 (*vice* Mr. Jesse Collings resig.), antiq. author; resigned May '87.
s. late P. Borthwick, M.P.; *E.* King's C. Sch.; Prop. *Morning Post*, Pres. Newspaper Press Fund, and Nat. Assn. Journalists; created a Bart. '87.
3 *s.* 5th E. Mayo; *E.* Trin. C., Dub.; *m.* Lady Susan Georgiana, *e.d.* 1st M. Dalhousie; In. Temp. '52, Lt. S. Midx. Vol. '60, U. Sec. For. Affairs '74-'80 and '86, Gov. Madras Sept. '86. 71
s. C. Bradlaugh; *E.* National Sch. Hackney; commercial life, army '50-53, solicitor's clerk, freethought writer and publisher, prop. *The National Reformer*, Pres. Nat. Secularist Soc.

2 *s.* 2nd Earl of Bradford; *E.* Harrow; Scots Gds. '65, Lt. and Capt. '69, A.D.C. H.S.H. Prince Ed. of Saxe Weimar '75-76, Lt.-Col. '77, served in Soudan; attached to Ld. Rosslyn's Spec. Emb. to Madrid '78; Col. '87. 73
s. late J. Bright, Rochdale, *b.* Rt. Hon. J. Bright; *E.* Friends' Sch. York 74

See biographical notice 75

2 *s.* Rt. Hon. J. Bright; *E.* Tottenham & Lond. Univ.; formly coll agent and shipbroker. 76
s. J. S. Bristowe, M.R.C.S., Camberwell; formerly Capt. 1st Surrey Rifles, Bristowe Bros., Stock Exch., Mem. Comtte. Stock Exch '68-77. 77
s. late Mr. T. Broadhurst, Littlemore, Oxon; formerly stonemason, mem. Parl. Committee. Trade Union Cong. '72, Sec. Trade Union Cong. '76-86, Under Sec. Home Dept. '86. 78

e. s. V. Midleton; *E.* Eton & Balliol C. Oxon., M.A. '82; *m.* Lady Hilda C., 3 *d.* E. Wemyss '80; Roy. Commr. on Irish Prisons '84, D.L., J.P. Surrey, Finan. Sec. War Office '86. 79

e. s. late W. Bromley-Davenport; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon; J.P. Cheshire 80
e. s. Rev. Canon Brookfield, Chap. to Queen; *E.* Rugby and Jesus C. Camb., 13th Hussars '73, retired '80, J.P. Sussex, Com. 1st Cinque Ports R.V. 81
s. late S. Brooks, banker; *E.* Rugby and S. John's C. Camb.; In. Temp. '48, pract. N. Circ., partner Cunliffes, Brooks & Co., bankers, D.L. Lanc., J.P. Lanc., Chesh., Manch., Bt. '86. 82

s. A. Brown, Beilby Grange, Yorks.; formerly Cornet 5th Drag. Gds., Col. 1st Lanc. Artil. Vol., J.P. Lanc. 83
s. W. Brown, Galashiels; Scottish tweed manufacturer 84
3 *s.* 3rd Marq. of Ailesbury; Army '60, retd. '76, Capt. High Bord. Mil. '76, Capt. 3rd Batt. D. of Edinburgh's Regt. '82 85
2 *s.* 8th E. of Elgin; *E.* Eton & Balliol C. Oxon; Scottish bar '79, Capt. Fifeshire Mil. Art. '77-80, D.L., J.P. Fifeshire. 86
s. J. Bryce, LL.D., F.G.S., of Glasgow, an eminent geologist and author; *E.* Glasgow and Trin. C. Oxon (B.A. double first '62), Craven and Vinerian Scholar, Fellow Oriel C. '62, Linc. Inn '67, Regius Prof. Civil Law Oxon '70, Hon. LL.D. Edin. '84, Glasgow '86, Und. Sec State Foreign Affairs '86; author "Holy Roman Empire," "Transcaucasia and Ararat," etc. *E.* Balliol C. Oxon (B.A. 1st class '70); Stanhope prize '68, Fellow All Souls' '71, In. Temp. '73. 87

s. late E. Bartlett, Plymouth, *m.* Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name; Keble C. Oxon, M.A. '76; Sch. Keble Coll., Speci Commr. in Turkey Baroness Burdett Coutts' Turkish Comp. Fund '77, Order of Medjidie '78, proptr. of Columbia Market.
e. s. 3rd M. Exeter; *E.* Eton; Lt. and Capt. Gren. Gds. '70, retd. '77, Maj. Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire Militia; Parliamentary Groom in Waiting since '86. 90
s. Peter Burt, miner; Miner, Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65. 91
s. C. Buxton, M.P. E. Surrey; *E.* Clifton & Trin. C. Camb.; *m.* a *d.* Sir J. Lubbock, Bart. Memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '76, Hon. Sec. Tuke Irish Emig. Fund '82, author and editor on political questions. 92
2 *s.* late J. Byrne, merchant, Ballybrack, co. Dublin; *E.* Leopardstown C.; G. M. Byrne & Co., estate and mortgage brokers. 93
e. s. late N. Caine, J.P. Broughton-in-Furness, *m.* Alice, *d.* late Rev. H. S. Brown; formly. iron mer. Liverpool, J.P. N.R. Yorks, Dir. Hodbarrow Mining Co., Civil Ld. Admiralty '84-85, Union Liberal Whip.
s. F. Caldwell, Glasgow; *E.* Glasgow and Edin. Univ.; Memb. Fac. Procurs. Glasgow '64, Law Lect. Mech. Inst., retd., Memb. General Council Glasgow Univ. 95
s. late J. Cameron, Glasgow and Dublin, newspaper proprietor; *E.* S. Andrews & Trin. C. Dub., B.A. '62 (hons.), M.A. '65; Paris, Berlin, Vienna; M.D. '65 and LL.D. '71 Dub., Ed. *N. Brit. Daily Mail* '64-74, Pres. (Health Sect.) Social Sc. Cong. '81, advocated *6d.* teleg. and intr. several important parlt. measures, propr. *Glasgow Daily Mail* and *Weekly Mail*.
s. late M. L. Cameron, Saltburn, Scot.; *E.* Roy. Sch. Mines, Lond.; Instr. Chem. Res. Lab. R. Sch. Min. '74-79, min. expert, metal., auth. mining & scient. subjects, F.G.S., F.C.S., etc. 97
s. late A. Douglas, Maine (assd. name and arms of Campbell '38); served in Scots Gds. Crimea, medal and clasp (Eng., Turk.), Canada, V.-Lt. and Convenor Renfrewsh., Col. 1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Grand Master Mason of Scot. '84, Bart. '80.

Name	Party	Past and Present Constituencies	Club or Residence	Born
*Campbell, Sir G	G L	Kirkcaldy Burghs 75 86, 86	Athenæum, Brooks s, Reform	1824
*Campbell, H	P	Fermanagh S D 85 86, 86		1860
*Campbell, J A	C	Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ 80-86, 86 (unop)	Carlton	1825
*Campbell, R F I d June 88	U L	Ayr Burghs 80-86, 86	Jun United Service	1831
*Campbell Bannerman, Rt Hon H	G L	Stirling Burghs 68 86, 86	Brooks s, Reform, Devonshire	1836
*Carew, J L	P	Kildare N D 85 86 86 (unop)	12, New Court, Lincoln s Inn	1853
Cavan, Earl of (see Kilcoursie, Lord)				
*Cavendish, Lord F	U L	N E Sussex 65 68 Derbyshire 80-85, W D 85 86 86 (unop)	Devonshire	1838
*Chamberlain, Rt Hon J	U L	Bham 76 85, W D 85 86 86 (unop)	Athenæum	1836
*Chamberlain, R	U L	Islington W 85 86, 86	Devonshire, Nat Liberal	1840
*Chance, P A	P	Kilkenny S D 85 86 86 (unop)	12 Westmoreland St Dub	1857
*Channing, F A	G L	Northamptonshire E D 85 86 86	Reform, Nat Liberal, New Univ	1841
*Chaplin, Rt Hon H	C	Mid Lincolnshire 68 85 Sleaford D 85 86 86 (unop)	Carlton, White s, etc	1840
*Charrington, S	C	Tower Ham Mile End D, 85 86 86	Conservative	1818
*Childers, Rt Hon Hugh C F	G L	Pontefract Co 85 Edinburgh S D 86 (Jan Sir J Harrison dec)	Nat Liberal, Brooks s	1827
*Churchill, Rt Hon Lord R H S	C	Woodstock 74 85 Paddington S D 85 86, 86	Carlton	1849
*Clancy, J J	P	Dublin Co N D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Drumcondra, Dublin	1847
*Clark, Dr G B	G L	Caithness shire 85 86 86	Nat Liberal	1846
*Clarke, Sir Edward	C	Southwark Feb to Apr 80, Plymouth 80-86, 86	Carlton	1841
*Cobb, H P	G L	Warwickshire, Rugby D, 85 86, 86	Reform, Nat Liberal	1835
Cochrane Baillie, Hon W	C	S Pancras N D 86		1860
*Coddington, W	C	Blackburn 80-86 86	Carlton	1830
Coghill, D H	U L	Newcastle under Lyme 86	U Univ	1855
*Cohen, A, res Feb 88	G L	Southwark 80-85, W D 85 86, 86	Reform, Devonshire, C Lib	1830
*Cohen, I L d June 87	C	Paddington N D 85 86 86		1832
Coleridge, Hon B J S	G L	Sheffield, Attercliffe D, 85 86, 86	Devonshire	1851
*Collings, J	U L	Ipswich 80-85 (re elec 85, unseated on petition Feb 86), Birmingham, Bordesley D, 86	National Liberal	1831
*Colman, J J	G L	Norwich 71 86, 86	Reform, Devonshire	1830
Colomb, Sir John C R, K C M G	C	Tower Hamlets, Bow & Bromley D, 86	Carlton	1838
*Commerell, Vice Adm Sir J E, G C B, res May 88	C	Southampton 85-86, 86	St Stephen s Carlton	1829
*Commins, Dr A	P	Roscommon Co 80-85, S D 85 86, 86	Legal	1832
*Compton, F	C	S Hants 80-85, New Forest D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Carlton	1824
*Condon, T J	P	Tipperary E D '85 86, 86 (unop)		1850
*Connolly, L, res June 88	P	Longford N D 85 86, 86 (unop)		1833
*Conway, M	P	Leitrim N D '85-86, 86 (unop)		1844
*Conybeare, C A V	G L	Cornwall N W, Camborne D '85-86, '86.	Nat Lib and Savile	1853

Biographical. No.

e. s. Sir G. Campbell, Edenwood, Fifesh.; *E.* S. Andrews, Haileybury; Commr. Cis-Sutlej Prov., Judic. Comm. Oude, Judge H. Ct. Calcutta, Pres. Comm. Orissa Fam. '66, Chief Commr. (*pro tem.*) Cent. Prov., Lt.-Gov. Bengal '71-75, D.L. Fife, polit. writer, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.
Private sec. Mr. Parnell . . . . . .
e. s. late Sir J. Campbell, Glasgow; *E.* High Sch., Glasg. Univ; J.P. Lanarksh. and Forfarsh. Memb. Scot. Univ. Com. '76, & Educ. Endow. Com. (Scot.) '82, Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow).
e. s. late J. Campbell, Craigie; *E.* Rugby, Staff Ind. Mut., V.-Lt., J.P. Ayrsh., Lt.-Col. Ayrsh. Yeo. Cav.

grand committees '83.
s. late L. Carew, Kildangan, co. Meath; *E.* Clongowes Wood C. and Trin. C. Dub.; Linc. Inn '78, an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

3 *s.* 7th Duke of Devonshire; *E.* Trin. C, Camb.; Army, retd. '65, priv. sec. Earl Spencer (L.-Lt. Ireland) '73-74, D.L., J.P. Derbysh., Lt.-Col. 3rd Batt. Derbysh. Regt.
See biographical notice . . . . . .
b. Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; *E.* Univ. C. Sch. Lond.; formerly brass-founder, Birmingham, Mayor '79, '81, J.P. Warwicksh. and Birmingham.
2 *s.* late A. G. Chance, Dub.; *E.* Cath. Univ. Irel.; Solicitor '82 . . . . . .

s. late Rev. W. H. Channing, L'pool and Kensington, *g.n.* Dr. Channing, author and divine; *E.* L'pool and Univ. C. Oxon, Hon. Class. & Math., Chanc. Prize Eng. Essay, Arnold Hist. Essay, Fellow, Lect., Tutor Univ. Coll., Linc. Inn.
2 *s.* late Rev. H., *n.* C., Chaplin, Blankney Ho. (suc. to his estates); *E.* Harrow and Ch. Ch. Oxon; *m.* '76, Lady Florence, *d.* 3rd D. of Sutherland (*ob.* '81); Chanc. Duchy Lanc. June to Dec. '85, D.L., J.P. Linc.
. late N. Charrington; *E.* Eton, Charrington, Head & Co., brewers . . . . . .
. late Rev. E. Childers, Cautley, Yorks, *E.* Trin. C. Camb, 14th Sen. Opt., B.A. '50, M.A. '57; Memb Gov. Victoria '51 57, Ld. Ad. '64-5, Fin. Sec. to Treas. '65-6, First Ld. Ad. '68-71. Chanc. Duchy Lanc. '72-73, Sec. for War '80 82, Chanc. Excheq. '82-85, Home Sec. '86.
See biographical notice . . . . . .

s. W. Clancy, Curragh Lodge, Claregalway; *E.* C Immac. Conc., Quin, co. Galway; formerly Class Master Holy Cross Seminary, Tralee, barrister.
3 *s.* late W. Clark, Glasgow; *E.* Glasgow and Edin. Univs., King's C. Lond.; M.D., F. & L.R.C.S. Edin., Consul-Gen. S. African Repub., Crofters candidate '86.

bankers, Banbury.
s. Ld. Lamington, *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Lanarksh. Yeo. Cav., Asst. Sec. Ld. Salisbury '85; travelled in Armenia and Circassia.
e. s. late W. D. Coddington; Mayor Blackburn '74-75, D.L., J.P. Lanc., Coddington & Sons.
2 *s.* H. Coghill, J.P. Staff; *E.* Chelt. & Corp. Ch. Ox., M.A.; In. Temp. '79, Oxford Circuit.
s. late B. Cohen, *g.n.* late Sir Moses Montefiore; *E.* Univ. Coll. Sch. and Magd. C. Camb., 5th Wrang. '53, Hon. F. Magd. C, In. Temp. '57, Bencher, Jun. Counsel Great Brit., Alabama Arbtr. Geneva '72, Q.C., Judge Cinq. Ports '74, Standing Counsel Camb. Univ. '76.
s. late L. Cohen, Gloucester Place, W., *ob.* June 26th, '87 . . . . . .
e. s. Ld. Coleridge, Ld. Chief Justice England; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Oxon; *m.* Mary A., *d.* Dr. Mackarness, Bp. Oxford '76, Mid. Temp. '77, West. Cir., Sec. R. Com. Corrupt Pract. Chester '80, successfully def. Adams *v.* Coleridge Nov. '86, Jun. Coun. to P.O, West. Cir. '84.
s. T. Collings, Littleham, Exmouth; J.P. B'ham, Mayor '78-79, Hon. Sec. Nat. Educ. Leag., formly. Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed., Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. '86, mover Small Holdings Resol. which caused defeat of Lord Salisbury's Admin. Jan. '86.
s. late J. Colman, Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk; D.L. Norfolk, J.P. Norfolk and Suffolk, J.P., Sheriff '62-63, and Mayor '67-68 Norwich.
s. late Gen. G. T. Colomb; *E.* Royal Naval C.; formerly Capt. R.M.A. '54-69, J.P. co. Kerry, a founder of Imp. Fed. League, and author of numerous works on Imperial Defence.
s. late J. Commerell, Stroud Park, Horsham; R.N. '42, V.C., C.B. '66, C.B. (mil.) '70, K.C.B. '74, Jun. Ld. Adm. '79, Com.-in-chief American and W.I. Station '82; res. May '88, on being nominated for the naval command at Portsmouth. See biographical notice.
s. J. Commins, Ballybeg, co. Carlow; *E.* Q. C. Cork and Queen's Univ. Irel.; M.A. (Univ., LL.D. Lond., Linc. Inn '60, N. Cir. (Eldon Chambers, Liverpool).
6 *s.* late H. Combe Compton, Minsted Manor, Hants; *E.* Merton C. Oxon; F. All Souls' '46, Linc. Inn and Mid. Temp. '50, J.P. Hants.
Town Commr., Poor Law Guardian, Clonmel; imp. under Crimes Act '88 . . . .
s. O. Connolly, tenant farmer, Hazlehatch, co. Dublin; memb. City Council '75-86
E. S. Mary's Training C. Hammersmith; Pres. Blackburn Branch Imp. National League .
s. late J. C. Conybeare, S. Leonard's Green, Ingatestone; *E.* Tonbridge and Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '76; Gray's Inn '81, S.E. Circ., Hon. Sec. Social and Political Educ. League.

No.	Name	Party	Past and Present Constituencies	Club or Residence.	Born.
134	*Cooke, C W R	C	Newington W D '85 86, 86	S Stephen s and Constitutional	1841
135	**Coope, O E*	C	Yarmouth 47 48, Middlesex 74 85, Brentford D 85 86, 86		1848
136	*Corbet, W J	P	Co Wicklow 80-85, L Wicklow 85 86, 86	Nat Liberal	1825
137	*Corbett, A C	U L	Glasgow, Tradeston D, 85 86, 86	Nat Lib	1856
138	*Corbett, J	U L	Droitwich 74 85, Mid Worcestershire 85 86, 86	Reform and Gresham	1817
139	*Corry, Sir J P, Bart	C	Belfast 74 85, Armagh Mid 86 (Feb Prof McKane dec)	Carlton and S Stephen s	1826
140	*Cossham, H	G L	Bristol E D 85 86, 86	Reform and Nat Lib	1824
141	*Cotton, Col E T D A	C	Cheshire, Wirral D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Jun Un Ser Carlton	1847
142	*Courtney, L	U L	Liskeard 76 85, Cornwall, Bodmin D, 85 86 86	Reform and Nat Lib	1832
143	*Cox, J R	P	Clare E D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Nat Lib	1852
144	*Cozens Hardy, H H	G L	Norfolk N D 85 86, 86	Savile and Reform	1838
145	Craig, J	G L	Newcastle-on Tyne 86	Nat Lib	—
146	*Cranborne, Viscount	C	Lancs N F, Darwen D, 85 86, 86	Carlton	1861
147	*Craven, J	G L	Yorks W R N, Shipley D, '85 86, 86 (unop)	National Liberal	1825
148	*Crawford, D	G L	Lanarksh N F D 85 86, 86	Oxford and Cambridge	1837
149	*Crawford, W	G L	Durham, Mid D, 85 86, 86 (unop)	Nat Lib	1833
150	*Cremer, W R	G L	Shoreditch, Haggerston D, 85 86, 86	Paul s Chamb 23, Bedford St Strand	1828
151	*Crilly, Daniel	P	Mayo N D 85 86 86 (unop)	Cath Dub	1857
152	**Cross, Sir R A* (see Visct Cross, Peerage)	C	Preston 57 62, S W Lanc 68 85, Newton D 85 86, 86		1823
153	*Crossley, E	G L	Yorks W R N, Sowerby D, 85 86, 86 (unop)	National Liberal	1841
154	*Crossley, Sir S, Bart	U L	Suffolk S, Lowestoft D, 85 86, 86 (unop)	Reform	1857
155	*Crossman, Maj Gen Sir W	U L	Portsmouth 85 86, 86	Unit Serv, National Liberal	1830
156	*Cubitt, Rt Hon G	C	W Surrey 76 85, Epsom D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Carlton	1828
157	*Currie, Sir Don, K C M G	U L	Perthshire 80-85 W D 85 86, 86	Reform and City Liberal	1825
158	*Curzon, Viscount	C	Bucks, S or Wycombe D 85 86, 86	Carlton	1861
159	Curzon, Hon G N	C	Lancashire S W, Southport D 86	Carlton	1859
160	Dalrymple, Sir Chas, Bart	C	Buteshire 68 85, Ipswich 86 (on unseating of Mr J Collings)	Carlton .	1839
161	Davenport, H T	C	N Staffordshire '80-85, Leek D, 86	Carlton	1833
162	*Davies, W	G L	Pembrokeshire 80-86, 86	Devonshire	1821
163	*Dawnay, Lt Col Hon L P	C	Thirsk 80-85, Thirsk and Malton D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Carlton, Guards'	1846
164	*Deasy, J	P	Cork City 84 85, Mayo W D 85 86, 86 (unop)		1856
165	*De Cobain, E S W	C	Belfast E D 85 86, 86	Ulster and Constitut n'l	1840
166	De Lisle, Edwin	C	Leicestershire Mid, Loughborough D, 86	Carlton .	1852
167	*De Worms, Baron Henry	C	Greenwich '80-85, East Toxteth 85 86, 86 (unop)	Carlton and Jun Carlton	1840
168	*Dickson, Major A G	C	Dover 65-86, '86 (unop)	Carlton, Army&Navy.	1834
169	*Dillon, J	P	Tipperary 80-83, Mayo E D. '85-86, '86 (unop)	. . . .	1851
170	*Dillwyn, L. L.	G L	Swansea Feb to Oct '85, Town D Dec. '85-86, '86	Athenæum & Nat. Lib.	1824

Biographical No

s R D Cooke, Hellens, Herefordshire, *E* Emmanl C Camb, Sch Le Bas & Burney Prizes, honrs Moral Sci Tripod, Linc Inn 72, Oxford Cir, J P Hereford, Pres Hereford Chamb Agric, founder Constit Union
Ind, Coope, & Co, D L, J P Essex, Hon Col Essex R V, *ob* Nov 27th, 87

3 s late R Corbet, Bally Kaneen, Queen s Co, *E* Broadwood, Lancs, Clerk Lunacy Office, Dublin, M R I A, author and poet
2 s late T Corbett, J P, *E* Glasgow Acad, J P Warwick Emigr Commr for Col of Vict
e s late J Corbett, Shropshire, propr Stoke Prior Salt Works J P Worcestershire and Merionethshire
s late R Corry, Belfast, *E* Belfast C, shipowner, Belfast, J P Armagh co and bor

s J Cossham, Thornbury, Gloucestersh, *E* Bristol, prop Kingswood 51, formy memb Town Coun Bristol, Mayor Bath 82 83 84 85, F G S, author various pamphlets
s Most Rev G E Lynch Cotton, late Bp Calcutta, *E* Rugby, Marlboro, R M Acad Wool, Royal Artillery, retd Capt '81, Lt Col Crewe (Rly) Engineers 88, J P Cheshire
s J S Courtney, Alverton House, Penzance, *E* S John s C Camb (2nd Wrangler 85) See biography
s H Cox, farmer, Kilmore *E* S Mel s C Longford, priv sec to two late Lds Mayor Dub, imp under Crimes Act Feb 88
2 s W H Cozens Hardy, Letheringsett Hall Norfolk *E* Amersh Sch & Univ C Lond, LL B Lond 63, Examiner Lond Univ, Equity & Real Prop 71 76, Q C 82, Bencher '85
Borries, Craig & Co, Newcastle
e s Marquis of Salisbury, *E* Eton & Univ C Oxon, B A 84, Capt Herts Yeo Cav 81
s J Craven, manfr, Thornton, Gov Thornton Gram Sch, Crossley Orphanage, Airdale C

Fo[illegible]
s G M Cremer, herald painter, Fareham, Hants, *E* National Sch Farcham, formerly carpenter and joiner, sec International Arbitration League, ed *Arbitrator*, founder Amalg Soc Carpenters
s D Crilly, merchant Liverpool, *E* Sedgeley Park C Staffs, Journalist (*Nation*)
s late W Cross, D L Lanc, Redscar, Preston, *E* Rugby & Trin C Camb

e s late Jos Crossley, Halifax, *n* late Sir F Crossley, M P, *E* Owens C Manchester, *m* Jane E, 3rd *d* Sir E Baines, D L Leeds, J Crossley & Sons, Ld, Halifax, Alderman and Mayor 74 76, 84 85, J P Halifax, F R A S
s late Sir F Crossley, Bart, M P, *E* Eton & Balliol C, B A 81, Lt 2nd Brig F Div R Artil Mil, J P Suffolk & Norfolk
s late R Crossman, Cheswick, Northumberland, *E* R Mil Acad Wool, Lt R E 48, J P W Australia 52 53, H M Sp Commr Griqualand W Insp Submar Def 76-81, Roy Commr W Indies 82, Col com R F S Dist 82, K C M G 84 Maj Gen retd 85
s T Cubitt, Denbies, Dorking, *E* Trin C Camb, M A 54 Second Ch Estates Commr 74 79, P C 80, D L Surrey and Middx
s James Currie, mercht, Greenock, Managing Direc Castle Mail Packets Co C M G 77, K C M G, D L Lond
e s Richard, 3rd E Howe, *E* Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, *m* Lady G Churchill, *d* 7th D Marlboro, Lt Leices Yeo Cav 83, J P Bucks
s Rev A, Baron Scarsdale, *E* Eton & Balliol C Oxon, Fell All Souls, D L, J P Derby, formy priv sec Ld Salisbury

s late T Davies, Solicitor adm 48, D L, J P Pembrokeshire and Haverfordwest
2 s 7th Viscount Downe, *E* Eton, Coldstream Gds 65, retired Capt and Lt Col 79

s M. Deasy, C E, Cork, memb Bd Gdns, Cork City, a prominent Nationalist

s. late Rev E De Cobain, *E* Bell s Acad Belfast, Gd Mast Gd Orange Lodge, Belfast, Dep Gd Mast Irel
7 s A P de Lisle, of Garendon and Gracedieu, *E* Münster and Innspruck Univ, priv sec Sir F Weld, G C M G 81 82, and Ld J Manners 85, author political and social subj
2 s 1st Baron de Worms, *E* King s C Lond (Fel 63), In Temp 63, D L, J P Middx, Commr Roy Patriotic Fund, Parl Sec Bd Trade 85 86, and 86-8, app Und Sec for the Colonies '88
s G Dickson, Belchester, Berwickshire, *E* Rugby, Major 13th Huss 60, Crimea & India, Chm Crystal Palace Co, Dir L C & D R
3 s. late J. B Dillon, M P Tipperary, *E* Cath Univ Dub, L R C S I (See special biographical notice)
s. late L. W. Dillwyn, M P. Glam, Hon Col 3rd Glamor R V, Dir G W R, Glamor Banking Co.

No	Name	Party	Past and Present Constituencies	Club or Residence	Born
171	*Dimsdale, Hon Baron	C	Hertford 68 74, Hitchin D 85 86, 86	Carlton and Constitut n l	1828
172	*Dixon, G	U L	Birmingham 67 76, Edgbaston D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Reform	1820
173	*Dixon Hartland, F D	C	Evesham 80-85 (on petition), Middx , Uxbridge D , 85 86, 86 (unop)	Carlton, Garrick	1832
174	*Dodds, J	G L	Stockton 68 86, 86	Reform	1819
175	*Donkin, R S	C	Tynemouth 85 86, 86	Jun Carlton, Constituti nl	1836
176	Dorington, Sir J E	C	Gloucester, Tewkesbury D , 86 (un opposed)	Carlton and Athenæum	1832
177	Duff, R W	G L	Banffshire 61 86, 86	Brooks s, Devonshire, Nat Lib	1835
178	Dugdale, J S	C	Warwickshire N E , Nuneaton D , 86	Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge	1835
179	*Duncan, D*	G L	Barrow 85 (unseated on petition), Liverpool, Exchange D , 86		1831
180	**Duncan, Col F d Nor* 88	C	Finsbury, Holborn D , 85 86, 86	Carlton and United Service	1836
181	*Duncombe, A	C	Yorks F R Howdenshire D , 85 86, 86 (unop)	Carlton	1840
182	*Dyke, Rt Hon Sir W H	C	West Kent 65 68, Mid D 69 85, Dartford D 85 86, 86	Carlton and S Stephen s	1837
183	**Eaton H W* (*see* Lord Cheylesmore Peerage)	C	Coventry 65 80, 81 86, 86	Carlton	1816
184	*Elmington, Viscount	U l	Tiverton 81 85, Tavistock D 85 86, 86	Brooks s & Travellers	1854
185	*Edwards Moss, T C	C	Lancs S W , Widnes D 85 86, 86	Carlton	1855
186	*Egerton, Hon A J I	C	Lancs Eccles D 85 86 86		1854
187	*Egerton, Hon A de I	C	Mid Cheshire 83 85 Knutsford D 85 86 86 (unop)	Carlton	1845
188	*Elcho Hon Lord H R W C	C	Haddingtonsh 83 85 Ipswich Apr 86 (Mr Collings unseated on petit) 86		1857
189	*Elliot Hon A R D	U l	Roxburghshire 80 86 86	Brooks s	1846
190	Elliot, Sir G	C	N Durham 68 to Feb 80 Aug 81 85, Monmouth D 86	Junior Carlton	1815
191	Elliot, G W	C	Northallerton 74 85, Yorks N R , Richmond D 86		1844
192	*Elliot, Hon H I H	U L	Ayrshire N D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Brooks s, Travellers	1848
193	*Ellis, J I	G l	Notts Rushcliffe D , 85 86, 86	Reform , 40 Pont St , S W	1841
194	*Ellis, Sir J W	C	Mid Surrey 84 85, Kingston D 85 86 86	Carlton, Con stitutional	1829
195	*Ellis, J	G l	Leicestersh W , Bosworth D , 85 86 86	National Liberal	1829
196	Ellis, T L	G L	Merionethshire 86	National Liberal	1859
197	Elton, C I	C	Somerset W , Wellington D , 86	Carlton	1839
198	*Esmonde, Sir T H G	P	Dublin Co S D 85 86, 86	Nat Liberal	1862
199	*Esslemont, P	G L	Aberdeensh E D 85 86, 86	National Liberal	1834
200	**Evelyn, W J* res Feb 88	C	West Surrey 49 57, Deptford 85 86, 86	Oxford and Cambridge	1822
201	*Ewart, Sir William, Bart	C	Belfast 78 85, N D 85 86, 86	Carlton	1817
202	Eyre, Col H	C	Lincolnsh , W Lindsey or Gainsborough D , 86	Carlton	1834
203	*Farquharson, H R .	C	Dorset W D 85 86, 86 .	S Stephen s	1857
204	*Farquharson, R .	G L	Aberdeenshire W D 80-86, 86 .	Reform, Jun United Service.	1837

Biographical

s late 5th Baron Dimsdale (in Emp of Russia), *E* Eton & Corp Ch C Oxon, D L Herts, J P Midx, Herts, Westminster, Pres Herts Chamb Agric, Dep Chm Quar Sess Herts
s A Dixon, Whitehaven, *E* Leeds Gram Sch, Mayor Birmingham 66, Pres Nat Educ League
e s late N Hartland, Oaklands, Glouc, *E* Cheltenham, J P cos Glouc, Middx, etc, Lt City of Lond, Treas Nat Conser U, a founder Prim Le gue, Almoner Ch Hos, F S A
s M Dodds, Whorley Hill, co Durham, Solr 50, D L Durham, Mayor Stockton 57 58
s J Donkin, shipowner, Memb Chamb Ship, signat to agrmt Chamb and M de Lesseps *re* Suez Canal, J P Northumb, Hon Col Tynemouth Art Vol
e s late J E Dorington, *T* Eton & Trin C Camb, J P, Chm Quarter Sessions Glouc 78, Bart Feb 86
m Louisa, *d* late Sir Walter Scott, Bart 71, changed name Abercromby to Duff on succn uncle s estates 61 *E* Blackheath Sch R N 48, retd com 70, D L Banff, Kincard, and Aberd, Jun Ld Treas June 82, Civil Ld Adm 85 86
2 *s* late W S Dugdale, M P, Merivale & Blyth Halls, *E* Eton & Merton C Oxon, M A 86, In Temp 62, Q C 82, Rec Grantham 74 77, Birmingham 77, Chm Quarter Sess Warwicks, Chan Dioc Worc
s J Duncan, The Brae, Perthshire *E* High Sch Dundee J P Cheshire, V Pres L pool Inn Ref Club, *ob* Dec 30th 86
E Woolwich and Aberd Univ, M A, LL D, Army Col 85 Com Egyp Artil 83 85, C B for services, Egyp war medal and 3rd class Osmanlieh, author military and colonial works, D C L Durham, *ob* Nov 16th 88
2 *s* Adm Hon A Duncombe, M P F R Yorks 31 6, *E* Univ C Oxon, Linc Inn 67, J P N and T R Yorks
e sur *s* late Sir P Hart Dyke, *E* Harrow and Ch Ch Oxon D L, J P Kent Patronage (First Whip) Sec Treas 74 80 P C 80, Chief Sec Ireland July '85 to Jan 86 app Vice Pres Council Jan 87
Mar *d* & *h* I I Harman, New Orleans, *E* Enfield Col Rollin, Paris, Silk mer, direc Marine Ins and Imper Fire Assn D L Suffolk Tower Hamlets etc
e s 7th E Fortescue, *E* Harrow and Trin C Camb B A (hon) 75, *m* Hon L Ormsby Gore, *d* Ld Harlech, 86, D L, J P Devon Capt N Devon Hus Yeo Cav, formy priv sec Earl Spencer Ld Pres Council
2 *s* Sir T Edwards Moss Bart, Otterpool I pool, *E* Eton & Brasenose C Oxon, M A, Lt Lanc Hus Yeo, priv sec Sir R Cross Home Sec 5 Ex Pres O U B C
2 *s* 2nd L of Ellesmere *b* pres L Lt Gren Gds
s late Ld Egerton (1st B) of Tatton, *E* Eton, Lt I of Chester s Yeo, J P Cheshire

e s 9th E of Wemyss, Elcho, *E* Harrow and Ball C Oxon, Lt 5th Vol Batt R Scots

2 *s* 3rd E of Minto, *E* Edin and Trin C Camb B A 68, M A In Temple 7, North Circ Pres Assn Mining Engineers D L J P Monmouth

s Sir G Elliot, M P Monmouth Dist, *E* Edin and Trin Coll, Camb, Colliery owner, D L Monmouth co J P N R Yorks
3 *s* 3rd E of Minto, *E* Eton C and Camb, formerly a clerk H of Com, sec late Sir W P Adam, First Commr Works 80
s late E S Ellis, Leicester, Chm Mid Ry Co, *E* Friends Sch, Kendal Coal owner Notts, J P Nottingham Boro and Co and N R Yorks
5 *s* Joseph Ellis Richmond, S W, Aldm 72, Shff 74 Ld Mayor 81 82 Bt 82 Lt City, Chev 2nd cl Gold Lion Nassau J P Londonderry
s J Ellis, The Gynsills, Leic, *E* Friends Sch, Pres S Leic Lib Ass, Chm Indus Sch Desford & Leic Sch Bd
s T Ellis, tenant farmer, Cynlas, *E* New C Oxon, B A (hon), priv sec Mr Brunner, M P Cheshire, Northwich D
E Cheltenham and Balliol C Oxon, B A (hon) Tel Queen s Coll Oxon, Vinerian Law Sch, Q C 85, J P Somerset author legal and historical works
e s Col Sir J Esmonde, Bart, *g g s* Rt Hon Henry Grattan, Lt 6th Brig S Irish Div R A 80, High Sheriff Waterford Co superseded Feb 87
3 *s* P Esslemont, farmer, *E* Public School, Belhelvie, Esslemont and Macintosh, Aberdeen, Ld Provost 80-83, J P, ex Pres Cham Commerce, Aberdeen
e s late G Evelyn, Wotton, *E* Rugby and Ball C Oxon, B A 48 High Shff 60, D L, J P Surrey, F R G S, a descendant of the diarist, disapproved the Irish policy of the Govt and resigned Feb 88
s late Alderman W Ewart, Glenbank, co Antrim, *E* Belfast Acad, J P, Pres Irish Linen Trade and Flax Supply Assn, mem Belf L Bd, Mayor 59 60, creat a Bart 87
[illegible] Gen Sir W [illegible] service in Crimea and India, D L, J P Notts, High Shff 73, Col 4th Notts
s late H Farquharson, Blandford, *E* Eton and Jesus C Camb
s late F Farquharson, Finzean, Aberdeenshire, *E* Acad and Univ Edin (M D '58), Paris, Vienna, LL.D Aberd, R A 59, As Surg Coldst Gds, Phys Belgrave Hosp, As Phy and Lect mat med S Mary s, P R C P Lond 72, D L, J P Aberdeensh, med author

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
205	**Fellowes, Capt. W. H.* (*see* Ld. de Ramsey, Peerage).	C.	Huntingdonshire '80-'85, Ramsey D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1848
206	†Fenwick, C.	G.L.	Northumberland, Wansbeck D., '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1850
207	*Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	C.	Ayrshire '54-57, '59-68, Manchester N.E. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Guards'.	1832
208	*Field, Admiral E.	C.	Sussex S., Eastbourne D., '85-86, '86	Carlton, United Serv.	1830
209	*Fielden, Gen. R. J. . . .	C.	Lancs. N. '80-85, Chorley D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1824
210	Fielden, T.	C.	Lancs. S.E., Middleton D., '86 . .	Carlton . .	1854
211	*Finch, G. H.	C.	Rutlandshire '67-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Carlton . .	1835
212	**Finch-Hatton, Hon. M.E.G.* (*see* E. of Winchilsea and Nottingham, Peerage).	C.	S. Lincolnshire '84-85, Spalding D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, White's.	1851
213	*Finlay, R. B.	U.L.	Inverness Burghs '85-86, '86 . . .	Reform .	1842
214	*Finucane, J.	P.	Limerick E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	. . . . .	1842
215	*Fisher, W. H.	C.	Fulham '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1853
216	*Fitzgerald, R. U. P. . . .	C.	Cambridge '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1839
217	*Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. J. W.	U.L.	Peterborough '78-86, '86	Brooks's .	1852
218	*Fitzwygram, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. W. J.	C.	S. Hants '84-85, Fareham D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1822
219	*Fletcher, Sir H., Bart. . .	C.	Horsham '80-85, Sussex Mid, Lewes D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton and Turf.	1835
220	*Flower, C.	G.L.	Brecknock '80-85, S. Beds, Luton D., '85-86, '86	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1843
221	*§Flynn, J. C.	P.	Cork Co. N.D. '85-86—(Poll: Flynn 4982, Walsh (U.) 103)—'86 (unop.)	. . . .	1852
222	*Foley, P. J.	P.	Galway, Connemara D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Lib. and International	1836
223	*Foljambe, C. G. S. . . .	G.L.	N. Notts '80-85, Mansfield D. '85-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1846
224	*Folkestone, Rt. Hon. Visct.	C.	S. Wilts '74-85, Enfield D. '85-86, '86	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1841
225	*Forster, Sir C., Bart. . .	G.L.	Walsall '52-86, '86 (unop.)	Devonshire, Oxf. & Camb.	1815
226	*Forwood, A. B.	C.	Lancs., S.W., Ormskirk D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	S. Stephen's, Constitut'n'l.	1836
227	*Fowler, Rt. Hon. H. H. .	G.L.	Wolverhampton '80-85, E.D. '85-86, '86.	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1830
228	*Fowler, Sir R. N., Bart. .	C.	Penryn '68-74, City of London '80-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, City Carlton, National.	1828
229	*Fox, J. F.	P.	King's Co., Tullamore D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	. . . . .	1853
230	*Fraser, Gen. C. C. . . .	C.	Lambeth N.D. '85-86, '86	Travellers', Bachelors', Marlborough.	1829
231	*Fry, L.	U.L.	Bristol '78-80, N.D. '85-86, '86 . . .	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1832
232	*Fry, T.	G.L.	Darlington '80-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Lib.	1836
233	*Fuller-Maitland, W. . . .	G.L.	Brecon '75-85, Brecknocksh. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Brooks's, Oxf. & Camb.	1844
234	*Fuller, G. P.	G.L.	Wilts W., Westbury D., '85-86, '86 .	Nat. Lib., Unit. Univ.	1833
235	Fulton, Forest	C.	West Ham N.D. '86	Carlton . .	1846
236	Gane, Lawrence	G.L.	Leeds E.D. '86	Nat. Lib., Devonshire.	—
237	*Gardner, H.	G.L.	Saffron Walden D. '85-86, Essex N. '86	Brooks's.	1847
238	Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. A.E.	C.	Canterbury '78-80, Sussex N., E. Grinstead D., '86.	Carlton . .	1845
239	*Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. J. S.	C.	Rye '68-80, Mid Kent '84-85, Medway D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Arthur's.	1839
240	Gedge, Sydney	C.	Stockport '86	Carlton, Unit. Serv.	1829

Biographical

e s E Fellowes, Ramsey Abbey, M P Hunts '37 80, *E* Eton, Army, Life Gds, Capt '72, ret 77, D L, J P Huntingdonsh
Formerly collier, one of the Executive Northumb Miners rep Trades Union Congress '84, memb Joint Com Coal Owners and Miners to settle colliery labour disputes
e s late Sir C Dalrymple Fergusson, Bart *E* Rugby, Univ C Oxon Capt Gren Gds, U Sec India 66-67, Home Dept 67 68, Gov S Austr 68 73, P C 68, Gov N Zeal 73 74, Gov Bombay 80-85, D L, J P Ayrsh, G C S I, K C M G, C I F, U Sec For Affairs 86
s late J Field, The Vale, Chesham, Bucks, *E* R Nav C Portsmouth, R N 45, Capt 69, ret 76, Rear Adm 86, J P Hants, Chm Fareham Bench
s late J Feilden, M P Blackburn 65 69, Maj -Gen 79, C M G 70 for serv Red River Exp., J P Lancs
s J Fielden, M P, *E* Trin C Camb, J P W R Yorks
s late G Finch Burley on Hill, Rutland, *E* Eton, New C Oxon, J P Rutland, Hon Maj Leicestersh Yeo Cav
2 *s* 10th and *h p* 11th E of Winchilsea, *E* Eton, Balliol C Oxon, late Fell Hertford C Oxon, High Sheriff Lincolnsh 79

s Dr W Finlay, Edinburgh *E* Univ Edin M D 63 Q C 82 Bencher 84
F Maynooth for priesthood became farmer hon sec Limerick and Clare Farmers Club
e s Rev F Fisher rector Downham *F* Univ C Ox B A 76, In Temp 79 Oxford [illegible]

s late Sir R Fitzwygram, Bart Army Maj Gen 69, Insp Gen Cav 79 Com Cav Brig Aldershot Lt Gen '83 J P Hants, 4th Bart 73
e s late Sir H Fletcher, *E* Eton Army Lt Gren Gds 55 retd Lt Col and Hon Col 2nd Sussex R V, D L J P Sussex and Surrey Groom in waiting to Queen 85
s late P W Flower Streatham *F* Harrow and Trin C Camb, In Temp 70, D L Lond Lt Bucks Yeo, Jun Lord Treas Feb to July 86
s D Flynn, Whitechurch co Cork, *E* Christian Bros Sch Cork and priv tuit, late sec Cork Evicted Tenants Fund an organiser of Nat League
s P Foley Sligo, *E* Cathedral Sch Leeds Chm Indus Assur Prot Assn, man direc Pearl Assur Co
e s late G S Foljambe, Osberton Notts *E* Eton, R N 60 Lt 67 retd served with distinc N Zealand 63 64, D L J P E R Yorks, D L J P Notts, J P W R N Yorks and Northants
e s E of Radnor, *E* Harrow and Trin C Camb, D L J P Wilts, Treas Household June 85 to Jan '86
s late C S Forster, 1st M P Walsall *F* Worc C Oxon B A 40 M A 43 In Temp '43, Oxford Circ, D L J P Staffs creat Bart 74 Chm Com Petitions
s late T B Forwood, J P, Manor Thornton Hough Cheshire *E* Liverpool C Upper Sch, J P L pool, Alderman Mayor 77 78 Pres L pool Constit Assn
Rev J Fowler, Wesleyan *E* S Saviour s Sch Solic 52 Mayor Whampton 63, 1st Chm Sch Bd '70 D L Staffs, J P Whampton Und Sec Home Dept Dec 84 to June 85, Fin Sec Treas Feb to July 86 P C June 86, a temporary Chm of Committees 88
T Fowler, Tottenham, banker *E* Univ C Lond, B A '48 M A 50 Aldm 78, Shff 80-81, Ld Mayor 83 84 85 86 Bt 85 Chev Ord Leopold of Belgium, Member Senate Lond Univ, J P Middx Wilts Comr Lieutenancy Lond
E Queen s C Cork, formerly tutor New York S Francis Xavier s Coll, M A surgeon at Troy, N Y M D U S Circt
2 *s* late Lt Col Sir J J Fraser, Bart *E* Eton Army Maj Gen 77 Com 11th Hussars, serv with distinc in Indian Mut and Abyssin War, A D C H R H Com in Chief 73 77, Com Curragh 80-84, Inspec Gen Caval, V C 58, C B 68 Col 8th Hussars 86
4 *s* J Fry, Bristol, *b* Rt Hon Ld Justice Fry, Solicitor adm 54 formerly member Town Council, 1st Chm Sch Bd 71 80
s F Fry, F S A, *c* Rt Hon Ld J Fry and L Fry, M P Bristol, *F* Bristol Sch, Fry, Janson & Co, Darlington 77 78 J P Durham
e s late W Fuller Maitland, Stanstead, *E* Harrow and Ch Ch C Oxon, D L Brecon, J P Brecon, Essex
s late J B Fuller, D L Wilts, *E* Winchester and Ch Ch C Oxon High Shff 78, Capt Wilts R Yeo Cav 60-83, Chm Bd County Finance 70-78, J P Wilts
s late Lt Col Fulton, R A, B A, LL B Lond Univ, Mid Temp 72, S E Circ, Counsel to Mint for Herts, author "Constitutional History
s E Gane, Devizes, *E* Wesley C Inst, Taunton, Mid Temp 70, N E Circ, Q C '85, formerly memb Sch Bd, Leeds
E Harrow and Trin C Camb, M A 72, D L Middlesex
3 *s* Viscount Cranbrook, *E* Eton and Balliol C Oxon, B A 67, Inn Temp '69, Jun Counsel Chief Comr Works, Counsel Commrs Woods and Forests
e s V Cranbrook, *E* Eton and Ch Ch C Oxon, 1st cl Law and Hist Sch, formly Lt Rifle Brig, formy priv sec Visct Cranbrook, D L, J P Kent, Lt -Col E Kent R V
e s late Rev S Gedge, N Runcton, Norfolk, *E* Corp Christ C Camb, M A, Solic Lond Sch Bd '71

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
241	*Gent-Davis, R.	C.	Lambeth, Kennington D., '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1857
242	*Gibson, J. G.	C.	Liverpool, Walton D., '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton and Univ. Dub.	1846
243	*Giles, A.	C.	Southampton '78-80, '83-86, '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1816
244	*Gilhooly, J.	P.	Cork W.D. '85-'86, '86 (unop.) . . .	. . . . .	1845
245	*Gill, H. J.; res. April '88 .	P.	Co. Westmeath '80-83, Limerick City '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Leinster, Dublin.	1836
246	*Gill, T. H.	P.	Louth S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	. . . . .	—
247	Gilliat, J. S.	C.	Clapham '86	Oxf. & Camb., Carlton.	1829
248	*Gladstone, H. J.	G.L.	Leeds '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 . . .	National Liberal.	1854
249 & 250	*Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E.	G.L.	Newark '32-46, Oxf. U. '47-65, S. Lanc. '65-68, Greenwich '68-80, Midlothian '80-86, '86 (& Leith Dt.: sits for Midl'n)	Nat. Liberal and United Univ.	1809
251	Godson, F. A.	C.	Kidderminster '86	New Univ. .	1835
252	*Goldsmid, Sir J., Bart. . .	U.L.	Honiton '66-68, Rochester '70-80, St. Pancras S. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's, Athenæum.	1838
253	*Goldsworthy, Major-Gen. W. T.	C.	Hammersmith '85-86, '86	United Ser. & Carlton.	1837
254	*Gorst, Sir John E. . . .	C.	Cambridge '66-68, Chatham '75-86, '86	Carlton.	1835
255	*Gourley, E. T.	G.L.	Sunderland '68-85, '86	Devonshire, Nat. Lib.	1828
256	Graham, Cuninghame . .	G.L.	Lanarkshire N.W.D. '86	. . . . .	1852
257	Gray, C. W.	C.	Essex, E. or Maldon D., '86 . . .	Halstead, Essex.	1845
258	*Gray, E. Dwyer; d. Mar. '88	P.	Tipperary '77-80, Carlow Co. '80-85, '86; Dub., St. Steph. Green D., '86.	Nat. Lib. .	1845
259	*Green, Sir E., Bart. . . .	C.	Wakefield '74 (unseated on petition, elected bye-election '85), '86.	Carlton . .	1831
260	*Greene, E.	C.	Bury St. Edmunds '65-85; Suffolk, N.W. or Stowmarket D., '86.	Carlton . .	1815
261	*Greenall, Sir G.	C.	Warrington '47-68, '74-80, '85-86, '86 .	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1806
262	*Grey, Sir E., Bart. . . .	G.L.	Northumberland, Berwick D., '85-86, '86.	Wellington.	1862
263	*Grimston, Viscount Jas. Walter.	C.	Hertfordshire, St. Albans D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Bachelors'.	1852
264	Grotrian, F. B.	C.	Hull E.D. '86	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1838
265	*Grove, Sir T. F.	L.	South Wilts '65-74, Wilton D. '85-86, '86.	Army & Navy, Nat. Liberal.	1825
266	Gully, W. C.	G.L.	Carlisle '86	Oxf. & Camb., Devonshire.	1835
267	*Gunter, Col. R.	C.	Knaresboro' '84-85, Barkston Ash D. '85-86, '86.	Army & Navy, Carlton.	1835
268	*Gurdon, Robert T. . . .	U.L.	South Norfolk '80-85, Mid Norfolk '85-86, '86.	Brooks's, University.	1829
269	*Haldane, R. B.	G.L.	Haddingtonshire '85-86, '86.	Brooks's, New Cl. Edin.	1850
270	*Hall, Alexander William .	C.	Oxford '74-80, '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1831
271	*Hall, Charles	C.	Cambs., Chesterton D., '85-86, 86 .	White's, Garrick.	1845
272	*Halsey, T. F.	C.	Herts, '74-85, '86; Watford D., '86 .	Carlton, University.	1839
273	Hambro, Col. C. J. T. . .	C.	Weymouth '68-74; Dorset S. '86 . .	Carlton, White's.	1833
274	*Hamilton, Col. C. E. . .	C.	Southwark, Rotherhithe D., '85-86, '86	Carlton, Conservative.	1844
275	*Hamilton, Lord Claud John; res. Aug. '88.	C.	Derry City '65-68, Lynn Regis '69-80, L'pool '80, W. Derby D. '85-86, '86.	White's, Carlton, etc.	1844
276	*Hamilton, Lord E. . . .	C.	North Tyrone '85-86, '86	Naval & Mil., Carlton.	1855

Biographical. No.

s. R. Davis, Hampstead; Governor and auditor S. Bartholomew's Hospital
s. late W. Gibson, Rockforest, co. Tipperary; E. Trin. C. Dub. (gold medal); Serj.-at-Law '85, Sol.-Gen. Irel. Nov. '85, '86, re-app '86, Att.-Gen. Irel. July '87, Chan. Dioc. Killaloe, app. a Judge Queen's Bench Div. Ireland, Jan. '88.
s. F. Giles, C.E., Lond., civil engineer; Chm. Union Steamship Co.
s. J. Gilhooly, late coastguard service; draper, Bantry, co. Cork; imp. under Crimes Act '88
e. s. late M. H. Gill, Dublin; E. Trin. C. Dublin, B.A. '57, M.A. '72; M. H. Gill & Son, publishers, Dublin; memb. Dublin Municipal Council; author.
E. Trin. C. Dub.; journalist, *Freeman's Journal*, ed. *Nationalist* and *United Ireland*
s. late J. K. Gilliat, Fernhill, Windsor; E. Harrow and Univ. C. Oxon; Direc. Bank of England '62, Gov. '83, J.P. Herts, H.M. Lt. City London.
4 s. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; E. Eton & Univ. C. Oxon, B.A. '76 (1st cl. Mod. Hist.), M.A. '79; priv. sec. his father '80 (sal.), Ld. Treas. Aug. '81 (no sal.), Dep. Commr. Bd. Works '85, Finan. Sec. War Feb. to July '86, Lect. Mod. Hist. Keble C. Oxon.

E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon (double 1st cl. '31), M.A. '34, Hon. D.C.L. '48. See biographical notice.
s. S. H. Godson, barr., Tenbury, Worcestershire; E. King's C. Lond., and Queen's C. Oxon, M.A.; In. Temp. '59, Oxford Circuit.
e. s. late F. D. Goldsmid, M.P.; E. Univ. C. Lond.; Linc. Inn '64, Fellow and Treas. Univ. C. Lond., D.L. Sussex, Kent, J.P. Kent, Hon. Col. 1st Sussex Art. Vol. '81.
e. s. late T. Goldsworthy, R.N., Calcutta; served under Havelock during Mutiny, Cornet 8th Hussars, retired half-pay '85, Maj.-Gen.

s. John Young Gourley, shipowner; Ald. and J.P. Sunderland, Mayor 3rd time '68, Col. 3rd Durham Vol., D.P.

unlawful assembly in connection with the Trafalgar Square disturbances.
s. late C. Gray, barrister; E. Pembroke C. Camb.; tenant-farmer, Capt. 2nd Vol. Batt. Essex Regt.
s. late Sir John Gray, M.P. for Kilkenny '65-75; Manag. Direc. *Freeman's Jour.* Lim., Dub., and propr. *Morning News*, Belfast, Lord Mayor Dublin '80, High Sheriff '82.
s. E. Green, Wakefield; E. West Riding Prop. Sch.; Direc. Lancs. and Yorks. Rly., J.P. W. Riding & Norfolk, great Bart. '86.
s. late B. Greene, a West Indian proprietor; E. Grammar Sch. Bury St. Edmunds; brewer D.L. and J.P. Suffolk.
s. late E. Greenall, Wilderspool, Cheshire; country gent., D.L. and J.P. Lancs., J.P. Chesh. High Sheriff Lancs. '73.
s. Lt.-Col. Grey, late Equerry Prince of Wales; E. Balliol C. Oxon; private sec. to Sir Evelyn Baring, and assist. (unpaid) sec. to Mr. Childers when Chanc. of Exch. '84-85.
e. s. E. of Verulam; E. Harrow; Lt. Life Gds. '71, ret. '78, Capt. Herts Yeo. '79, J.P. Herts.

s. late Fredk. L. C. Grotrian, London and Brighton; shipowner and merchant at Hull, J.P., Dep. Chm. Humber Conservancy, was Pres. Hull Cham. of Com.
e. s. late J. Grove, Ferne, Wilts; Army '42, ret. as capt. '49, D.L. and J.P. Wilts, H. Shff. '61, J.P. Dorset, Lt.-Col. Roy. Wilts Yeo.
s. J. Manby Gully, M.D.; E. Trin. C. Camb.; Q.C. '77, Bencher '79, Recorder Wigan '86, was Pres. Camb. Union.
e. s. late R. Gunter, Earl's Court; E. Rugby; served through Crimean War with 4th Drag. Gds., J.P. W. Riding, Col. com. 3rd Batt. Yorks. Regt.
e. s. B. Gurdon, Letton, Norfolk; E. Eton and Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '52; called Lincoln's Inn '56, D.L., J.P., Chm. Quar. Sess. Norfolk, Col. 4th Vol. Batt. Norfolk Regt.
e. s. late Robert Haldane; E. Edin. Univ., M.A., 1st cl. hons. in Philos., Göttingen; called to the bar '79; joint editor and author of "Essays on Philosophical Criticism."
e. s. late H. Hall, Barton Abbey, Oxon; E. Eton, Exeter C. Oxon; brewer; D.L., J.P. Oxfordsh., High Shff. '67.
2 s. late Vice-Chancellor Sir C. Hall; E. Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; Q.C. '81, Bencher '84, app. Att.-Gen. to Prince of Wales and Duchy of Cornwall '77.
s. late T. P. Halsey, M.P. Herts '46-'54; E. Eton and Christ Ch. (B.A. '61, M.A. '64); J.P. Herts, Major and Hon. Lt.-Col. Herts Yeo. Cav.
e. s. Baron Chas. Joachim Hambro; E. Trin. C. Camb.; Inner Temp. '60, Baron of Denmark, Lt.-Col. Queen's Own Dorset Yeo. Cav., D.L., J.P. Dorset, High Shff. '82.
s. late J. Hamilton, Liverpool, E. Liverpool and Brussels; J.P. Lancs., Lt.-Col. 80th L.R.V., thrice memb. Liverpool City Council.
2 s. 1st Duke Abercorn; E. Harrow; Col. 5th Batt. Inniskill. Fusil., A.D.C. to Ld. Lieut. Ireland '66-68, Lord of Treas. Nov. and Dec. '68, Dep.-Chairman G.E.R.
y. s. late Duke of Abercorn; E. Harrow and Roy. Mil. C. Sandhurst; Army: 11th Hussars '78, Capt. '84, retired '85.

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
277	*Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F.	C.	Middlesex '68-85, Ealing D. '85-86, '86	Carlton, Athenæum.	1845
278	*Hamley, Gen. Sir E. B., K.C.B.	C.	Birkenhead '85-86, '86	Athenæum, Carlton.	1824
279	*Hanbury, R. W.	C.	Tamworth '72-78, N. Staffordshire '78-80, Preston '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1845
280	Hanbury-Tracy, Hon. F. S. A.	G.L.	Montgomery D. '77-85, '86	St. James's .	1848
281	*Hankey, F. A.	C.	Surrey, N.W. or Chertsey D., '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1833
282	*Harcourt, Right Hon. Sir W. G. G. V. V.	G.L.	Oxford City '68-80, Derby '85-86, '86	Devonshire, Oxf. & Camb.	1827
283	*Hardcastle, E.	C.	S.E. Lancashire '74-80, Salford N.D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Oxf. & Camb.	1826
284	*Hardcastle, F.	C.	Lancashire, W. Houghton D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1844
285	*Harrington, E.	P.	Kerry W.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1852
286	*Harrington, T.	P.	Westmeath '83-85, Dublin, Harbour D., '85-86, '86.	43, O'Connell St. Up., Dub.	1850
287	*Harris, M.	P.	Galway East '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1826
288	*Hartington, Rt. Hon. Marquis of.	U.L.	N. Lancs '57-68, Radnor D. '69-80, N.E. Lancs. '80-85, Rossendale D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Devonshire.	1833
289	*Hastings, G. W. . . .	U.L.	Worcestershire E. '80-85, '85-86, Bromsgrove D., '86.	Oxf. & Camb.	1825
290	*Havelock-Allan, Sir H. M., V.C., K.C.B.	U.L.	Sunderland '74-81, S.E. Durham '85-'86, '86.	. . . . .	1830
291	*Hayden, L. P.	P.	Leitrim S. D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1856
292	*Healy, Maurice	P.	Cork City '85-86, '86.	Nat. Liberal.	1859
293	Heath, A. R.	C.	Lincolnshire, Louth D., '86. . . .	Oxf. & Camb., Carlton.	1854
294	Heathcote, Capt. J. H. E.	C.	Staffordshire N.W. '86	Carlton.	1843
295	*Heaton, J. Henniker . .	C.	Canterbury '85-86, '86	Carlton. S. Stephen's, Savage,	1848
296	*Heneage, Rt. Hon. E. . .	U.L.	Lincoln '65-68, Great Grimsby '80-85-86, '86.	Brooks's. .	1840
297	*Herbert, Hon. S.	C.	Wilton '77-'85, Croydon '86 (Jan. and July).	Carlton, Constitut'n'l.	1853
298	Hermon-Hodge, R. T. . .	C.	Lancashire N.E., Accrington D., '86	White's . .	1851
299	*Hervey, Lord Francis . .	C.	Bury St. Edmunds '74-80, '85-86, '86 .	Carlton, United Univ.	1846
300	*Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E., Bart.	C.	E. Glo'stershire '64-85, W. Bristol '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1837
301	*Hill, A. Staveley	C.	Coventry '68-74, West Staffs. '74-85, Kingswinford D. '85-86, '86.	United Univ., Carlton.	1825
302	Hill, Col. E. S., C.B. . .	C.	Bristol S.D. '86	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1834
303	*Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord A. W.	C.	Down Co. '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1846
304	*Hingley, B.	G.L.	Worcestershire N. '85-86, '86 . . .	Nat. Liberal.	1830
305	*Hoare, S.	C.	Norwich '86 (Apr. and July) . . .	Athenæum.	1841
306	*Hobhouse, H.	U.L.	Somersetshire E. '85-86, '86. . . .	New Univ., Nat. Lib.	1854
307	*Holden, I.	G.L.	Knaresborough '65-68, N.W.R. '82-85, Keighley D. '85-86, '86.	Reform.	1807
308	*Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir H. T., Bart., G.C.M.G.	C.	Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1825
309	Holloway, Geo.	C.	Gloucestershire, Mid or Stroud D., '86.	Carlton, Nat. Union.	1825
310	*Holmes, Right Hon. H. .	C.	Dublin Univ. '85-86, '86	Carlton, Garrick.	1840

Biographical. No.

3 *s.* 1st Duke of Abercorn; *E.* Harrow; Under Sec. India '74-78, Vice-Pres. Council '78-80, 1st Lord Admiralty '85-86, re-app. July '86. 277
4 *s.* late Admiral W. Hamley; *E.* R.M. Acad. Woolwich; served in Crimea, Comdt. Staff. C. '70-72, Brit. Com. Turkey '72, Armenia '80, Greece '81, to execute Berlin Treaty, Gen. '2, and at Tel-el-Kebir, author military and other works. 278
[illegible] Hall, Tamworth; *E.* Rugby and Corp. Ch. C. Oxon; Hon. Col. 5th Lancs. Art. Vol., D.L., J.P. cos. Stafford, Derby, Warwick. 279
4 *s.* 4th Baron Sudeley; *E.* Trin. C. Camb.; Capt. Worcestersh. Yeo. Cav., J.P. Montgomerysh. 280
e. s. late T. A. Hankey; *E.* Harrow, Oriel C. Oxon; Chairman Consol. Bank, etc. . . . 281
See biographical notice 282

s. late A. Hardcastle, Hatcham House, Surrey; *E.* Trin. and Downing Colls., Camb.; D.L. and J.P. Lancashire, Gov. Owens Coll. and of Cheetham Hospital and Library. 283
s. late James Hardcastle, Bolton, *E.* Repton School; President United Bleachers' Assoc. Lancs. and Cheshire. 284
s. D. Harrington, Castletown Bere, co. Cork; Ed. *Kerry Sentinel*, *b.* to T. Harrington, Sec. Irish National League; imp. under Crimes Act '87. 285
s. D. Harrington, Castletown Bere, co. Cork; *E.* Trin. C. Dub.; Sec. Irish National League, called to Irish bar Jan. '87; imp. under Crimes Act Jan. '88. 286
s. P. Harris, builder, etc., Athlone, *E.* Ashton School, architect; active member Irish National League, advanced democrat and social reformer. 287
See biographical notice. 288

s. late Sir C. Hastings, M.D., Worcester; *E.* Christ's C. Camb.; Mid. Temp. '60, Oxford Circuit, D.L. Hereford, J.P. Worc. and Hereford, was Chm. Council Social Science Assn.; is Chairman of Worcestershire Quarter Sessions.
e. s. Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.; Asst. Adj.-Gen. to father at Lucknow, in Persian Exped. '57; assd. name Allan '80. 290
E. Roscommon National School; Newspaper propr., Chairman Roscommon Council. . . 291
s. Maurice Healy, and *b.* T. M. Healy, *E.* Christ. Bros'. Sch. Lismore; Solicitor '82, elected for Cork '85 along with Mr. Parnell. 292
e. s. Adml. Sir L. G. Heath, K.C.B., of Anstie Grange, Holmwood, Surrey; *E.* Marlboro' and Trin. C. Camb.; called In. Temp. '79; J.P. Oxon and Lincolnshire. 293
s. Rev. E. J. Edwards, vicar of Trentham; *E.* Winchester C.; formerly 68th Regt., Capt. Staffs. Yeo. '75-81, J.P. Staffs. 294
s. late Lt.-Col. Heaton, R.E.; *E.* King's C., Lond.; Landowner Australia, repres. N. S. Wales at Amsterdam Exhib. '83, Ind. and Col. Exhib. '86. In '84 deputed by people of Mauritius to negociate new constitution; author Impl. Penny Postage Scheme. 295
e. s. late G. H. Heneage, M.P., Hainton Hall, Lincoln; *E.* Eton; 1st Life Gds., retd. '63, Chanc. of Duchy of Lanc. Jan. '86, res. April, D.L. and J.P. Linc., High Steward of Grimsby, Board of Trade Commr. of Humber Conservancy. 296
2 *s.* late Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, *E.* Eton and Oxford; raised to rank of earl's son by royal warrant, Junior Lord Treasury '85-86, reappointed July '86. 297
s. G. W. Hodge, solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *E.* Clifton C. & Worc. C. Oxon; J.P. Oxon, Lt. Oxford Hussars 298
4 *s.* 2nd Marquis of Bristol; *E.* Eton (Newcastle Scholar) and Balliol C. Oxon (1st Class Classics); called Linc. Inn '72, Fellow Hertford C. Ox. '74, memb. Lond. Sch. Bd. '76-79. 299
e. s. late Sir M. Hicks Hicks-Beach, M.P. (See biographical notice). 300

s. Henry Hill, Dunstall, Wolverhampton; *E.* Exeter and S. John's C. Oxon; Q.C. '68, Exmr. Sch. Law and Mod. Hist. Oxon. '58, High Stew. Univ. Oxon. '74, Judge-Advocate of Fleet and Council to Admiralty '75. 301
s. C. Hill, Bristol; *E.* Bishop's C. Bristol, High Shff. Glamorg. '85, J.P. Glam. and Cardiff, C.B. '82, Col. commanding Glamorgan A.V. '64, Knt. Swedish Order Wasa. 302
y. s. 4th M. Downshire, *h.p.* Marq. Downshire; 2nd Life Guards '65, retired '68, Controller Household '85-86, reappointed July, J.P. Sussex, Berks, Down, D.L. co. Down. 303
s. late N. Hingley, Hatherton Lodge, Cradley, colliery propr., ironmaster, J.P. Staffs. and Dudley, Chm. S. Staffs. Ironmasters' Assn.; formerly a U.L., and voted against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, but is in favour of a modified measure of the kind, and now [illegible] y Lond. 305
[illegible] lled to 306
bar '80, author handbooks on elections and taxation.
s. I. Holden, Greenends, Trent Head, Alston, Camb.; manufacturer Bradford, Rheims and Roubaix, D.L. and J.P. West Riding. 307
(*See* Lord Knutsford, Peerage) . . . . . .
s. late A. Holloway, Stratfield Turgiss, Hants; *E.* Sherfield Gram. Sch.; manufacturer at Stroud, author social works.
s. late W. Holmes, Dungannon; *E.* Trin. C. Dub.; Q.C. '77, Law Advoc. Irish Govt. '77, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80, Attor.-Gen. '86; app. a judge Q.B. Ireland July '87. 310

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
311	*Hooper, J.	P.	S.E. Cork '85-86, '86		1846
312	Hornby, W. H.	C.	Blackburn '86	Carlton	1841
313	*Houldsworth, Sir W.H., Bt.	C.	Manchester '83-85, N.W.D. '85-86, '86	Conservative	1834
314	*Howard, J.	C.	Tottenham D. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1834
315	**Howard, J. Morgan*	C.	Dulwich D. '85-86, Camberwell '86	Carlton, Conservative.	1837
316	*Howell, G.	G.L.	Bethnal Green N.E.D. '85-86, '86		1833
317	Howorth, H. H.	C.	Salford S.D. '86	Carlton	1842
318	*Hoyle, Isaac	G.L.	Lancs S.E., Heywood D., 85-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Lib.	1828
319	Hozier, J. H. C.	C.	Lanarkshire S. '86	Carlton	1851
320	Hubbard, Egerton	C.	Buckingham '74-80, Bucks, N.D., '86.	Carlton	1842
321	**Hubbard, Right Hon. J. G.* (*see* Ld. Addington, Peers).	C.	Buckingham '59-68, City London '74-85-86, '86.	City Carlton.	1805
322	*Hughes, E.	C.	Woolwich '85-86, '86	Carlton.	1832
323	*Hughes-Hallett, Col. F. C.	C.	Rochester '85-86, '86	105, Cromwell Road, S.W.	1838
324	Hulse, E. H.	C.	Salisbury '86	Marlboro', Carlton	1859
325	*Hunt, F. S.	C.	Marylebone W.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1838
326	*§Hunter, W. A.	G.L.	Aberdeen N.D. '85-86, '86	Reform	1844
327	*Hunter, Sir W. G., K.C.M.G.	C.	Hackney, Central D., '85-86, '86	East India and United Service.	1829
328	*Illingworth, A.	G.L.	Knaresboro' '68-74, Bradford '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86	Reform and Nat. Lib.	1826
329	*Isaacs, L. H.	C.	Newington, Walworth D., '85-86, '86	Carlton, Whitehall.	1830
330	Isaacson, F. Wootton	C.	Tower Hamlets, Stepney D., '86	Carlton and S. Stephen's.	1836
331	*Jackson, W. L.	C.	Leeds '80-85, N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1840
332	*Jacoby, J. A.	G.L.	Derbyshire Mid D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1852
333	**James, C. H.; res. March* '88	G.L.	Merthyr Tydvil '80-85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1817
334	*James, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	U.L.	Taunton '69-85, Bury '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1826
335	*James, Hon. W. H.	G.L.	Gateshead '74-85-86, '86	Reform	1846
336	*Jardine, Sir R.	U.L.	Ashburton '65-68, Dumfries Dist. '68-74, Dumfriesshire '80-85, '86	Reform	1825
337	*Jennings, L. J.	C.	Stockport '85-86, '86	Athenæum.	1837
338	*Johnston, W.	C.	Belfast '68-78, South D. '85-86, '86		1829
339	*Joicey, J.	G.L.	Durham, Chester-le-Street D., '85-86, '86.	Nat. Liberal.	1846
340	*Jordan, Jer.	P.	Clare W.D. '85-86, '86	Enniskillen, Ireland.	1830
341	*Kay-Shuttleworth, Right Hon. Sir U. J., Bart.	G.L.	Hastings '69-80, Lancs. N.E., Clitheroe D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Athenæum.	1844
342	**Kelly, B.*	P.	Donegal S.D. '85-86, '86		—
343	Kelly, J. Richards	C.	Camberwell N.D. '86	Carlton	1844
344	*Kennaway, Sir John H., Bt.	C.	East Devon '70-85, Honiton D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1837
345	*Kenny, C. S.	G.L.	Yorkshire W. Riding South, Barnsley D., '85-86, '86	Reform	1847
346	*Kenny, J. E.	P.	Cork Co., S.D. '85-86, '86	Nat. Liberal.	1844
347	*Kenny, M. J.	P.	Ennis '82-85, Mid Tyrone '85-86, '86		1861
348	*Kenrick, Wm.	U.L.	Birmingham N.D. '85-86, '86	National Liberal.	1831
349	*Kenyon, Hon. G. T.	C.	Denbigh Dist. '85-86, '86	Carlton	1840
350	Kenyon-Slaney, Col. W. S.	C.	Shropshire, Newport or N.D. '86	Carlton	1847

Biographical

Journalist, Alderman Cork Corporation 83, imprisoned under the Crimes Act, Dec '87
s W H Hornby, Blackburn, cotton manfr, director L and Y Railway Co, J P Lancs
s H Houldsworth, Coltness, N B, E S Andrews Univ, cotton manufr, creat Bart '87
s late John E Howard, F R S, Tottenham, E Univ C Lond, iron merchant, called to bar 1[illegible] J P Middlesex 74
s late J Howard, Swansea, Q C 74, Bencher 77, Recorder Guildford, member Council Legal Education, J P Middlesex, Westminster, app County Court Judge Nov 87
s Edwin J Howell, Wrington, Somerset, sec Lond Trades Council, Parl sec Trades Union Cong 71 75, sec Reform League 64 69, sec Plimsoll Com 72 74, etc, author pamphlets and essays on labour question
s late Henry Howorth, merch, Lisbon, E Rossall Sch, In Temp 67, N Circ, Vice Pres Manchester Conserv Assn, trustee Chetham Coll, author Eastern history
4 s Joshua Hoyle, Bacup, E privately, Cotton manfr, direc Manchester Chamb Com, J P. Manchester
s Colonel Hozier, Mauldslie Castle, Lanark, E Eton and Ball C Oxon, served in Foreign Office 74 78, Dip Sec Lord Salisbury s Special Miss Constantinople 76 77, priv sec Lord Salisbury 78 80, 85 86
e s 1st Baron Addington, E Radley and Ch Ch C Oxon, Russia mercht, Direc Roy Exchange Assur Co, Surrey Com Docks, J P boro and co Bucks, Capt 1st Bucks R V
s late J Hubbard, Stratford Grove, Essex, Direc Bank Eng, Chm Pub Works and Excheq Loan Coms 54 75, Com of L tenancy for I ond, auth on commerce and finance
s Wm Hughes, Woolwich, formerly of Birmingham, L King Edward s Sch, B ham, memb Met Bd Wks, London Sch Bd, Col 2nd Kent A V
s late C Hughes Hallett, Judge H E I S, L Roy Mil Acad, served in Roy Art, Roy Horse Art, com 77 2nd Brig N Irish Div R A, and 84 2nd Brig South Div R A
e s Sir E Hulse, E Eton and Brasenose C Oxon, D L Wilts, J P Wilts, Hants, Capt Salisbury Troop Wilts Yeo

s late Thomas Hunter, Catterick, Yorks, L King s C and Aberd Univ, M D, F R C P, F R C S, Principal Grant Med C 76, Sur Gen 77, V Chan Univ Bombay 79 80, retd, hon surg to Queen
e s late D Illingworth, Bradford, E Huddersfield C, worsted manfr, D L, W R Yorks, a temporary Chairman of Committees 88
s late Isaac Isaacs, London, L Univ C Lond, Architect and Surveyor Holborn Board of Works, Hon Soc Gray s Inn
e s late F Isaacson, Mildenhall, Suffolk, L Rev Dr Jennings, D L, was Capt 2nd South Middlesex R V
e s late W Jackson, Leeds, leather mercht, tanner, Dir G N R, Fin Sec Treas 86
s late Moritz Jacoby, Nott ham, Lace manfr, Solic 74, Pres Nott ham Chamb Com, etc Solicitor, retired
See biographical notice
e s 1st Lord Northbourne, E S Peter s C Radley, and Ch Ch Oxford
s late D Jardine, Muirhousehead, Dumfries, I Edin Univ, China merchant, Lond, D L and J P Dumfries Co
Formerly correspondent *Times* in India and United States, author
e s late J B Johnston, Ballykilbeg, Newry, E Trin C Dublin, Irish bar 72, writer of fiction, formerly Inspector Irish Fisheries
s George Joicey, mining engineer, Newcastle on Tyne, E Gainford Sch, coal owner, J P and D L Durham Co, J P Newcastle City
s S Jordan, Fermanagh, L Royal Sch Enniskillen, Chairman Enniskillen Town Commissioners four times
e s late Sir J P Kay Shuttleworth, L Harrow and Lond Univ, Und Sec India Jan to April, Chanc Duchy April to July 86, Lond Sch Bd 80-82, memb Roy Com Reformatory Industrial Schools
s Peter Kelly, Ballyshannon, grocer and potter, branch sec Nat League, *ob* Jan 1st, 87
s late Fred Festus Kelly, L Eton and Trin Hall, Camb, Inner Temple 79
e s late Sir J Kennaway, Bart, I Harrow and Balliol C Oxon, 1st Class Law and Modern History, Inner Temple 64, J P Devon
e s W F Kenny, solicitor, Halifax and Ripon, I Downing C Camb, Sen Law Hist Tripos 74, Broderip Gold Med, called bar 81, Lect Law Trin Coll Camb, Law and Moral Science Downing Coll, LL D, etc
E Dublin, Phys, L R C P & S Edin 79, L A H Dublin Cath Univ, Loc Govt med officer, dismissed as "suspect, but reinstated, Visiting Physician Maynooth College, Treasurer Irish National League
s — Kenny, solicitor, Clare, E Ennis C and Queen s C, Gray s Inn 86
s late A Kenrick, West Bromwich, E Brighton, Ironfounder, G M Chem Lond Univ Aldm. Birmingham Corp, Mayor 77, Chm Mus and Art Com, Gov K Edward s Gr Sch
s. 3rd Ld Kenyon, E Harrow and Ch Ch Oxon, Mid Temp 69, D L J P Flintshire, J P Salop, Gov N Wales Coll, Capt Ryl Salop Yeo, auth "Life of Ld Kenyon, L C J"
s late W Kenyon Slaney, E Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, Gren Guards '67, Lt Col. '83, Egyptian Campaign '82, J P Salop, Col h p

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
351	*Ker, Capt. R. W. B. . . .	C.	Down Co. '84, East D. '85-86, '86 . .	Travellers'.	1850
352	Kerans, F. H.	C.	Lincoln '86	Carlton . .	1849
353	*Kilcoursie, Rt. Hon. Visct. (succ. as Earl of Cavan '87)	G.L.	Somerset S. '85-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1839
354	*Kimber, Henry	C.	Wandsworth '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1834
355	*King, H. S.	C.	Hull Central D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1852
356	**King-Harman*, *Rt. Hon. Col. E. R.; died June* '88	C.	Sligo '77-80, Dublin Co. '83-85, Isle of Thanet '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1838
357	*Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. T.	C.	Kent, N.E. or Faversham D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1835
358	*Knightley, Sir Rainald . .	C.	Northamptonshire S. '52-85, '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1819
359	Knowles, Lees	C.	Salford W.D. '86	Carlton . .	1857
360	Kynoch, George	C.	Aston Manor '86	S. George's.	1834
361	*Labouchere, Henry . . .	G.L.	Windsor '65-66, Middlesex '67-68, Northampton '80-85, '85-86, '86.	Reform . .	1831
362	**Lacaita, Charles C.; res. Feb.* '88.	G.L.	Dundee '85-86, '86	New Univer.	1853
363	Lafone, Alfred	C.	Southwark, Bermondsey D., '86 . .	Carlton . .	1821
364	*Lalor, Richard	P.	Queen's Co. '80-85, Leix D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1823
365	Lambert, Cowley	C.	Islington E.D. '86	Carlton . .	1850
366	*Lane, W. J.	P.	Cork Co. E.D. 85-86, '86	. . . . .	1849
367	*Laurie, Col. R. P.	C.	Canterbury '79-80, Bath '86. . . .	Carlton . .	1835
368	*Lawrance, J. C., Q.C. . .	C.	Lincs. S. '80-85, Stamford D. 85-86, '86	Jun. Carlton.	1832
369	*Lawrence, Sir John Jas. T.	C.	Mid Surrey '75-85, Reigate D. '85-86, '86.	E. India U.S., Carlton.	1831
370	*Lawrence, W. F.	C.	L'pool, Abercromby D., '85-86, '86 .	New Univer.	1844
371	*Lawson, H. L. W. . . .	G.L.	St. Pancras W.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1862
372	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid . . .	G.L.	Carlisle '59-65, '68-85, Cumberland, Cockermouth D., '86.	Reform . .	1829
373	Lea, Thomas	U.L.	Kidderminster '68-74, Donegal '79-85, Londonderry Co. S.D. '86.	Reform . .	1841
374	*Leahy, James	P.	Kildare Co. '80-85, S.D., '85-86, '86 .	. . . . .	1822
375	*Leake, R.	G.L.	Lancs. S.E. '80-85, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D. '85-86, '86.	Reform . .	1824
376	**Leamy, E.; res. April* '87 .	P.	Waterford City '80-85, Cork Co. N.E.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1848
377	*Lechmere, Sir E.	C.	Tewkesbury '66-68, W. Worcestersh. '76-85, Bewdley D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1826
378	Lees, E.	C.	Oldham '86	Conservative.	1860
379	*Leighton, S.	C.	Shropshire N. '76-85, Oswestry D. 85-86, '86.	Athenæum.	1837
380	*Lethbridge, Sir R. . . .	C.	Kensington N.D. '85-86, '86	Empire, Constitn'l.	1840
381	*Lewis, Sir Charles E., Bart.	C.	Londonderry City '72-86, '86: Mr. J. McCarthy declared sitting member Oct. '86, elect. Antrim N.D. Feb. '87 .	Carlton, Conservative	1825
382	Lewis, T.	G.L.	Anglesey '86	. . . . .	1821
383	*Lewisham, Rt. Hon. Visct.	C.	West Kent '78-'85, Lewisham '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1851
384	*Llewellyn, E. H.	C.	Somerset N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1847
385	*Lockwood, F.	G.L.	York '85-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1846
386	*Long, Walter H.	C.	N. Wilts '80-85, Devizes D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1854
387	Low, Malcolm	C.	Grantham '86	Union . .	1831
388	Lowther, J. W.	C.	Rutland '83-85; Cumberland, Mid or Penrith D., '86.	Carlton . .	1855
389	*Lowther, Hon. W. . . .	C.	Westmoreland '68-85, Appleby D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton, S. Stephen's, etc.	1822
390	*Lubbock, Sir J., Bt., F.R.S.	U.L.	Maidstone '70-80, London Univ. '80-85-86, 86.	Nat. Liberal.	1834
391	*Lyell, L.	G.L.	Orkney and Shetland '85-86, '86.	Reform and Athenæum.	1819

s late D S Ker, Montalto, 1st Dragoons, J P co Down, High Sheriff '80 . . . .
s Lyons Kerans, E Rugby, Called to bar 73
e s Fredk, 8th Earl of Cavan, E Harrow, R N, accompanied Prince of Wales to Canada '60, D L Somerset, J P Som and Herts, Vice Chamb of Household Jan to July '86.
s J Kimber, Canonbury, E Univ C London, Sol 58, 1st prize Law Soc, railway direc, Chm Colonisation Cos
e s late H S King, Chigwell, E Balliol C Oxon, banker, E India agent, Lt City Lond
e s late Hon L H King Harman, E Eton, Army, Privy Council Ireland, L L co Ros-

y
s late Sir C Knightley, M P, E Eton, D L and J P Northamptonshire
e s J Knowles, J P, Pendlebury, E Rugby and Trin C Camb, M A, LL M, Linc Inn '82, joint editor 2nd ed "Greenwood s Real Property Statutes
s J Kynoch, Peterhead, Aberdeen, ammunition manufacturer, Birmingham
s John Labouchere, Broome Hall, Dorking, and n late Ld Taunton See biographical notice
s Sir J P Lacaita, K C M G E Eton & Balliol C Oxon, B A 75, M A 78, Linc Inn '79, Assist priv sec Lord Granville till June 85
s late Mr S Lafone, W Derby Lanc memb Lond Sch Bd Bermondsey twice, J P Middx
s Pat Lalor, M P Queen s Co 33 34 civil engineer, farmer, J P Queen s Co
s late T Lambert, Telham Court, Battle L Rugby and Trin C Camb, B A 72, M A '76, Middle Temple 74 author Eastern travels
s John Lane, merch, Cork L Vincen C Cork, memb Cork Town Counc, Chamb Com etc, imprisoned under Crimes Act, Jan 88
s R P Laurie, Harley St, Lond, E Tonbridge Sch Col Comdt 3rd Lond R V, J P Kent
s late T M Lawrance Q C 77, Recorder Derby 80
s late Sir W Lawrence Bt, Serg Surg to Queen, E Winchester C, Indian Army Med Ser, J P Surrey Pres Roy Hort Soc
s late Rev C W Lawrence, E Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, B A 67, M A, Linc Inn 71
s E Levy Lawson, one of the props *Daily Telegraph*, E Eton & Balliol C Oxon, B A, J P Bucks Lt R Bucks Yeo
e s late Sir W Lawson, Brayton, Cumberland Pres United Kingdom Alliance

s late G B Lea, Kidderminster, manufacturer at Kidderminster, J P Worcestershire

s Mr D Leahy, farmer, Tipperary tenant farmer
e s late Robert Leake, Manchester, calico printer, Pres Salford Liberal Assn '70, Pres Manchester Liberal Assn, etc
s late J Leamy, Tipperary, E S John s C, Waterford, Solicitor 78

s late Sir E H Lechmere, E Ch Ch Oxon, banker, D L Worcester 32, High Sheriff 62

s T E Lees D L, J P Oldham L Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, Lt Dorset Yeomanry
e s late Sir Baldwin Leighton, M P, F Harrow and Ball C Oxon, M A, 2nd cl Class Mods 57, Inner Temple 61 D L and J P Salop, J P Montgomeryshire
e s late E Lethbridge F Exeter C Ox, Inn Temp 80, Prof Pol Econ State C Calcutta Univ 68, Prin Krishnagur Coll 74 Pres Com of India and Indian Agent 1st cl, 78
3 s late Rev G W Lewis, M A, of Magd Hall, Oxon, F S Saviour s Grammar School, Southwark, J P co Derry, Direc Lond & Prov Bank, author legal handbooks, created a Bt 87
s T Lewis, farmer, Anglesey, E National Sch, Anglesey corn and flour mercht
e s E of Dartmouth, E Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, Vice Chamb 85 86, re app July '86, a member of the Committee of Council on Agriculture 88
s Ll Llewellyn, Buckland Filleigh, N Devon, L Rugby, J P Somerset, Major 4th Batt Somerset Regt
s Chas D Lockwood, Doncaster, E Caius C Camb, B A 68, Q C 82, Bencher '86, Recorder Sheffield See biographical notice
e s late R P Long, M P, E Harrow and Ch Ch Oxon, I C S 56-77, sec Local Govt Bd 86, D L, J P Wilts
e s late Gen Sir J Low, G C S I, officer with forces during Ind Mu
e s Hon Wm Lowther, M P, E Eton, King s, and Trin Camb, Lt Temp 79, [illegible] D L Cumberland, app Fourth Charity Commr for Eng and Wales (unpaid) Nov '87, a temporary Chairman of Committees '88
3 s late Hon Col H Cecil Lowther, E Magd C Camb, Attache Berlin Emb '41, Sec Legat Naples 52, St Petersburg 58, and Berlin '59, Sec Emb Berlin 62, Min Plenipo. Argent Repub '67, resig '68, J P Westmoreland, raised to rank of earl s son '72
See biographical notice

s Lt-Col H Lyell, n Sir C Lyell, the eminent geologist, E Berlin and Lond Univ.; was Prof Nat Science Univ C Wales, suc to family estate Kinnordy on death of uncle

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
392	*Lymington, Viscount N.W.	U.L.	Barnstaple '80-85, Devon, South Molton D., '85-86, '86.	Brooks's . .	1856
393	*Macartney, W. G. E. . .	C.	Antrim S.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1852
394	*Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. H. A.	C.	Edin. and S. Andrews Universities '85-86, '86.	Carlton, &c.	1836
395	*MacInnes, M.	G.L.	Northumbld., Hexham D, '85-86, '86.	Oxf. & Camb.	1830
396	*Mackintosh, C. Fraser- .	U.L	Inverness Dist. '74-85, Inverness-shire '85-86, '86.	Devonshire.	1828
397	M'Laren, W. S. B. . . .	G.L.	Cheshire, Crewe D., '86	National Liberal.	1853
398	*Maclean, F. W.	U.L.	Oxfordshire, Woodstock D., '85-86, '86	United Univ.	1844
399	*Maclean, J. M.	C.	Oldham '85-86, '86	Carlton, Jun. Athenæum.	1835
400	Maclure, J. W.	C.	Lancashire N.E., Stretford D., '86 .	Carlton, etc.	1835
401	*Macnaghten, E., Q.C. . . Now a Lord of Appeal (see Peerage).	C.	Antrim '80-85, Antrim N.D. '85-86, '86	Carlton & United Univ.	1830
402	Mahony, Pierce	P.	Meath N.D. '86	Kilmorna, co. Kerry.	1850
403	*Makins, Lieut.-Col. W. T.	C.	South Essex '74-85, Essex S E D. '85-86, Walthamstow D, '86.	Carlton . .	1840
404	Malcolm, Col. J. W. . . .	C.	Boston '60-78, Argyllshire '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1833
405	Mallock, R.	C.	Devonshire, Torquay D, '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1843
406	*Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord J. (see Duke of Rutland, in Peerage).	C.	Newark '41 47, Colchester '50-57, Leic N. '57-85, Leic. E. '85-86, Leic, E. E. or Melton D, '86 (unop).	Carlton . .	1818
407	*Mappin, Sir F. T., Bart. .	G.L	East Retford '80-85, Yorks, Hallamshire D, '85-86, '86 (unop).	Reform and Nat. Liberal.	1821
408	*March, Earl of, res. Mar. '88.	C.	West Sussex '69-85, Sussex, Chichester D, '85-86, 86 (unop).	Carlton . .	1845
409	*Marjoribanks, Rt. Hon. E.	G.L.	Berwickshire '80-85, '86	Brooks's . .	1849
410	*Marriott, Rt. Hon. Sir W. T.	C.	Brighton '80-86, '86	Carlton . .	1834
411	*Marum, E. P. M.	P.	Kilkenny Co '80 85, Kilkenny N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop)	S. George's.	1820
412	*Mason, S., res. April '88 .	G.L.	Lanarkshire, Mid D., '85-86, '86 . .	Nat. Liberal.	1830
413	*M'Arthur, Alex.	G.L.	Leicester '74-86, '86	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1814
414	M'Arthur, W. A.	G.L.	Yorkshire, East Riding, Buckrose D., '86 (unseated on scrutiny), elected for Cornwall (St Austell) May '87	Devonshire.	1857
415	*M'Calmont, Capt. J. . . .	C.	Antrim E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop) . .	Carlton . .	1847
416	M'Cartan, M.	P.	Down S.D. '86	Nat. Liberal.	1851
417	*M'Carthy, Justin	P.	Longford Co. '79 85, North D. '85-86, '86 (unop.), declared '86 to be sitting mem for Londonderry, decided to sit for this const. instead of Longfd	20, Cheyne Gdns., S.W.	1830
418	*M'Carthy, J. H.	P.	Athlone '84-85, Newry '85-86, '86 .	Savile . .	1860
419	*M'Donald, Dr. R.	G.L.	Ross and Cromarty '85-86, '86 . . .	Nat. Liberal	1840
420	*M'Donald, P.	P.	Sligo N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	. . . . .	1836
421	Macdonald, W. A. . . .	P.	Queen's Co., Ossory D., '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1841
422	M'Ewan, W.	G.L.	Edinburgh, Central D., '86	Devonshire.	1827
423	*M'Garel-Hogg, Sir J. M., Bart. (see Lord Magheramorne, Peerage).	C.	Bath '65-68, Truro '71-85, Middlesex, Hornsey D., '85-86, '86.	Carlton, Travellers'.	1823
424	*M'Kenna, Sir Joseph . .	P.	Youghal '65-68 and '74-85, Monaghan S.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1819
425	*M'Lagan, P.	G.L.	Linlithgowshire '65-86, '86	Windham.	1823
426	Matthews, Rt. Hon. H. .	C.	Dungarvan '68-74, Birm. E.D. '86 .	Carlton . .	1826

Biographical.

e s E of Portsmouth, *E* Balliol C Oxon, B A 79, V Chanc Lond Univ '74 80, D L, J P Kent Com Lieut Lond E R S D C L (Oxon) LL D (Camb) &c Bree Lincoln Sec

Matthew Norman Macdonald Hume, *E* Univ of Basle and Edin, LL D, Sol Gen Scot 76-80, Q C 80, Ld Advoc Scot '85 86, and 86 8, Dean Fac of Advoc, memb Com mittee Counc Educat Scot, D L, J P co Edin, Col com Queen s Edin Rifles, etc, app Lord Justice Clerk Oct 88, retiring thereupon from Parliament

e s late Gen MacInnes, *E* Rugby and Balliol C, Oxon, banker, Direc L & N W R Co

s late Alexander Fraser, solic retd, assd 57 by royal licence addit name Mackintosh, J P Inverness Co, author "Antiquarian Notes," etc

y s late D M'Laren, long M P Edin, *E* Edin Univ, M A 73, Director of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co, Middlesbrough

s late A Maclean, Carshalton, S W, *E* Trin Camb, In Temp 68, mem Linc Inn, Q C 86

s Alex Maclean, *E* Fellow Bombay Univ, Propr *Western Mail* Chm Bombay Town Counc, author 'Guide to Bombay,' etc

s J Maclure, Manchester, *E* Gram Sch Manchester, Hon Sec Lanc Cotton Famine Fund 62 65, was Maj 40th Lanc R V, J P Manchester, D I, J P Lancs

2 s late Sir E C W Macnaghten, Bart, *E* Camb Univ, B A 52, M A 55, Fellow Trin C Dub, Q C 80

s late P K Mahony, Kilmorna, co Kerry, *E* Magd C Oxon, Roy Agric C, Assist Land Commissioner 81 84, J P Kerry and Limerick, Haygarth gold medal Royal Agricultural College, 75

s C Makins, Craven Hill, W, *E* Harrow and Trin C Camb, J P Essex, Lt Col com 3rd Essex Artil Vol 72, Hon Col 74, Direc G E R, D L Lond

s J Malcolm, Poltalloch, Argyllshire, *E* Eton and Ch Ch Oxon Lt Col Argyllshire Highland R V, D L, J P Argyllshire and Kent

s late C H Mallock Cockington Court, Devon, *E* Harrow, Roy Mil Acad, & Wool, Lt R A 65 76, J P Devon

2nd s of 5th, and *b* of late D of Rutland, *E* Eton & Trin C Camb Commr of Works 52, 58 59, '66 68, Postmaster Gen 74 80, 85, Chanc Duchy Lanc 86, D C L (Oxon) '76

s Jos Mappin, Sheffield Direc Bridgwater Navig Co & M R Co Mayor Sheffield 77 78, Master Cutler 55 56 J P, W R Yorks and Sheriff, appointed Legion of Honour

e s D Richmond and Gordon *I* Eton Gren Gds 65 69, Lt Col 3rd and 4th Batt Roy Sussex Reg, J P Sussex and Banffshire

e s Ld Tweedmouth, *L* Harrow and Ch Ch Oxon J P Berwick and Inverness Cos, Comptroller of Household Jan to July 86, 2nd Liberal Whip since Jan 86

s late C Marriott Crumpsall, Manchester, *L* S John s C Camb, Q C 77, Bencher 79, Judge Advocate Gen 85 86, reappointed July 86, formerly Liberal

e s late R C Marum, Queen s Co *I* Carlow C and Lond Univ, M A and I L B, Irish bar 46, J P Kilkenny and Queen s Co, author works on Irish Land Question

e s David Mason merchant Glasgow, author of pamphlets on land and monetary questions, Direc and late Pres Glasgow Chamb Commerce

s Rev J M'Arthur, Wesleyan minister late Londonderry, *b* of Sir W M Arthur, K C M G, memb Legis Assem N S W, memb Legis Council, memb 1st Lond Sch Bd, D L Lond

e s A M'Arthur, M P D L London, Com N S Wales to Colonial and Indian Exhibition

s of late J M'Calmont, Abbeylands, Belfast, *L* Eton, Cornet 8th Huss 66 ret Capt 74, A D C to Duke of Marlborough and Earl Cowper during their successive viceroyalties

s John M'Cartan, Castlewellan, *I* S Malachy s C Belfast and French C Blackrock, Dublin, solicitor 82, took a leading part in establishing the Land League in co Down

s late M F M'Carthy, Cork, journalist, novelist and historian, author "History of Our Own Times See biographical notice

only s J M'Carthy, M P, journalist, historian, and wrote the comedy of the *Candidate*

s Angus M'Donald, a Skye crofter, *E* Glasgow Normal Sch and Univ, physician and surgeon, a leader in Crofter movement, elected coroner for N E Middlesex 88

s Randal M'Donald, Kilfinane, *E* Blackrock C, wine merchant and rectifying distiller

s Arch Macdonald, Dublin, *E* Trin C Dub, B A 66, M A 76, lost his sight at age of thirteen, author of pamphlets on various subjects, was in orders in Irish Protest Church

s J M'Ewan, shipowner, Alloa, *E* Alloa Acad, a brewer in Edinburgh, D L Edin

e s late Sir J Weir Hogg, *E* Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, 1st Life Gds '43, retired as Maj and Lt -Col '59, Chm Metrop Board Works since 70

s Michael M'Kenna, Dublin, *E* Trin C Dublin, Irish bar 48, D L Cork Co, J P Cork and Waterford, a banker, knighted '42

s. late P M'Lagan, Pumpherston, Midcalder, *E* Edin Univ, D L Linlithgowsh, J P Edin and Linlith, memb Counc Edin Univer, was memb Hypothec and other Commns See biographical notice . . . . . .

No	Name	Party	Past and Present Constituencies	Club or Residence	Born
427	*Maxwell, Sir H E, Bart	C	Wigtownshire 80-86, 86	Carlton	1845
428	Mayne, Rear Adm R C	C	Pembroke District 86	United Serv, Carlton	1835
429	*Mayne, T	P	Tipperary 83 85, Mid D 85 86, 86 (unop)		1832
430	*Menzies, R S	G L	Perthshire E D 85 86, 86	Brooks s	1856
431	*Mildmay F	U I	Devon, Totnes D, 85 86, 86	White s	1861
432	*Mills, Hon C W	C	Kent W or Sevenoaks D 85 86, 86 (unop)	White s	1855
433	*Milnes Gaskell, C	G L	Yorkshire, West Riding South, Morley D, 85 86 86 (unop)	Brooks s	1842
434	*Milvain, T	C	Durham City 85 86, 86	Carlton	1844
435	*Molloy B C	P	King s Co 80-85 Birr D 85 86, 86		1842
436	*Montagu, S	G L	Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D, 85 86 86	Nat Liberal, Devonshire, City Liberal	1832
437	*More, R J	U L	Shropshire S D 65 68, Ludlow D 85 86 86 (unop)	Brooks s	1836
438	*Morgan, Col Hon I C	C	Monmouthshire 74 85, S D 85 86, 86	Carlton, Army&Navy	1834
439	*Morgan, Rt Hon G O	G I	Denbighshire 68 85, East or Bromfield D 85 86 86	Athenæum	1826
440	*Morgan, O V	G L	Battersea 85 86, 86	Devonshire, Junior Athenæum	1837
441	*Morley, Rt Hon John	G L	Newcastle on Tyne 85 86 86	Athenæum	1838
442	*Morley, A	G I	Nottingham 80-85, E D 85 86 86	Reform, Brooks s	1849
443	Morrison, W	U L	Plymouth 61 74 Yorks W R N, Skipton D, 86	Reform	1836
444	*Mount, W G	C	Berks, S or Newbury D, 85 86, 86 (unop)	Carlton	1824
445	Mowbray, R G C	C	Lancashire S E, Prestwich D, 86	Carlton	1850
446	*Mowbray, Rt Hon Sir J	C	Durham 53 68, Oxford Univ 68 86, 86 (unop)	Carlton	1815
447	*Mulholland, H L	C	Londonderry N D 85 86, 86 (unop)		1854
448	*Muncaster, Lord	C	Cumberland W D 72 80, Egremont D 85 86, 86	Marlborough, Carlton	1834
449	*Mundella, Rt Hon A J	G L	Sheffield, Brightside D, 68 85 86	Athenæum	1825
450	*Muntz, P A	C	Warwickshire N D 84 85, Tamworth D 85 86 86 (unop)	Nat Liberal, Reform Union	1839
451	*Murdoch, C T	C	Reading 85 86, 86	Carlton and Jun U Ser	1837
452	*Murphy, W M	P	Dublin, St Patrick s D, 85 86, 86	Leinster (Dublin)	1844
453	*Newark, Lord	C	Notts, Newark D, 85 86, 86 (unop)	Guards', Carlton	1854
454	*Newnes, G	G L	Cambridgeshire, East or Newmarket D, 85 86, 86	Nat Liberal	1851
455	Noble, W	C	Hastings 86		1854
456	*Nolan, Col J P	P	Galway Co 74 85, N D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Army and Navy	1838
457	*Nolan, Joseph	P	Louth N D '85 86, 86 (unop)		—
458	*Norris, Edward S	C	Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D, 85 86, '86	Jun Carlton, Constitut'n'l	1832
459	*Northcote, Sir (H) Stafford, Bart, C B.	C	Exeter '80-86, '86	Athenæum and Carlton.	1846

Biographical No.

s late Sir W Maxwell, E Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, D L and J P Wigtownsh, Maj 4th Batt Scots Fusil, app a Jun Lord of Treasury July 86 487
s late Sir R Mayne, K C B, Chief Comm of Met Police, E Eton, Navy 47, served Crimea, seriously wounded New Zeal 63, ret Rear Adm 79, has order of the Medjidie, is Kt Legion of Honour
s John Mayne, Dublin, E Roy C Sci and Cath Univ Dub, warehouseman, late town councillor Dublin, is member Port and Docks Bd, Dublin 489
e s late Graham Menzies, Hallyburton, E Harrow and Ch Ch Oxon, B A 80, Lincolns Inn 82, J P Perthshire and Forfarshire 490
s H B Mildmay of Flete, S Devon, g g s 2nd E Grey, E Eton and Trin C Camb 491
e s Lord Hillingdon, E Eton, Glyn, Mills & Co 492

e s late J Milnes-Gaskell, M P, E Eton and Trin C Camb, B A 63, called to bar 66, D L and J P West Riding, Yorks
s Henry Milvain, N Elswick, Hull, E Trin Hall Camb, M Temp 69, LL M LL B, Q C 8[illegible]
Mid Temple 72, is Private Chamberlain at Vatican, and has been in the French army
s L Samuel, L pool, a n late Sir M Montefiore, F High School of L pool Inst, Foreign banker, London, name reversed by parents J P, D L, Pres of Jewish Working Men s Club, and has promoted the establishment of many Jewish benevolent institutions
s Rev T F More, E Balliol C Oxon, M A and B C L 62, Lincoln s Inn 63, D L Shropsh, J P Shropsh, Montgomerysh, and Wenlock, author 'Under the Balkans
2 s 1st Lord Tredegar, E Winchester served in Crimea, Capt Rifle Brig, ret, Lt Col com 1st Monmouth Admin Batt K V
e s Rev Morgan Morgan, vicar of Conway F Balliol C Oxon Fell Univ Coll Q C 69, Bencher of his Inn, Judge Adv Gen 80 85 Under Sec Col Jan to July 86, a Chm Grand Committees 88
s late Thomas Morgan, of Glasbury, Breconshire, L Abergavenny Sch, merchant and banker, crucible manufacturer, one of founders of *European Mail*, memb of Imp Fed League and of Mun Reform League

of the G L [illegible]
s late J Morrison, M P, F Eton and Balliol C Oxon, has been Capt 15th W R Rifle Vol, is J P W Riding, was Sheriff 83
s W Mount, D L and J P Berks, E Eton and Balliol C Oxon, J P and Vice Chm Berks Quarter Sessions
s Sir J Mowbray, M P, E Eton and Balliol C Oxon, In Temp 75, is one of the Joint Bd of Examiners Inns of Court
s R S Cornish of Exeter, m Elizabeth, d of G I Mowbray, whose name he assumed, E Ch Ch Oxon (M A 39, hon D C L 69), In Temp 41, D L and J P Durham, J P Berks, a Church Estates Commr, Judge Advocate Gen 58 59, 66 68
e s J Mulholland, Esq, Ballywater Park, Down Co, E Eton, R Mil Acad Woolwich and Balliol C Oxon, Lieut R E 74 78, and is Capt 5th Batt Royal Irish Rifles, J P co Down, Direc Belfast and Co Down Railway Co
2 s 3rd Ld Muncaster, E Eton an Irish Peer served in Crimea, was in Rifle Brig and 90th Foot, and has been Hon Col Cumberland Vol, is L L of Cumberland
e s late Antonio Mundella, of Como Italy, an Italian refugee, a Nottingham manufacturer for many years, J P Nottingham and Middx, Vice Pres Coun on Education 80-85, Pres Bd of Trade Feb to July 86, with seat in Cabinet, F R S
s late G F Muntz, M P, J P Warwickshire

s late J G Murdoch, Berkhampstead, E Eton, J P Berks, was in Rifle Brig and served in Crimea, is a member of Ransom, Bouverie & Co bankers
s D W Murphy, Bantry [illegible] Director [illegible]
e s Earl [illegible]
D L, J P Notts
s Rev T M Newnes, late of Matlock, E City of Lond Sch, propr of *Tit Bits* and other serial publications
s J Noble, D L, J P, Henley, E Eton and Camb, In Temp 80
e s John Nolan, Ballinderry, co Galway, E Trin C Dublin, Roy Milit Acad Woolwich, etc, Lt R A 57, retd 81, J P Galway Co
Manager Aquarium, New Brighton
s late S E Norris, Upper Clapton, D L and J P Tower Hamlets, J P Westminster and Middx, Treas Mercht Seamen s Orphan Asylum, V Chm Southampton Dock Co, Treas, East London Hospital for Children
2 s. E. Iddesleigh, E Eton and Merton C Oxon; Clerk Foreign Office '68-71, attached to E de Grey's special mission to arrange Washington Treaty, app 3rd sec Dip Service '76, Finan. Sec War Office '85-86, Surv-Gen Ordnance '86-87, when the office was abolished; created a Bart 87

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
460	*Norton, R.	C.	Kent, S.W. or Tonbridge D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1838
461	*O'Brien, J. F.	P.	Mayo S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	. . . . .	—
462	*O'Brien, Patrick	P.	Monaghan N.D. Feb. '86, '86 . . .	. . . . .	—
463	*O'Brien, Patrick J. . . .	P.	Tipperary N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	. . . . .	1835
464	*O'Connor, A.	P.	Queen's Co. '80-85, Donegal E. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1844
465	**O'Connor, John*	P.	Kerry S. '85-86, '86	Catholic, Dub.	—
466	*O'Connor, John	P.	Tipperary Co. '85, S.D. '85-86, '86 .	Nat. Liberal.	1850
467	*O'Connor, T. P.	P.	Galway Borough '80-85, Galway and L'pool, Scotland D., '85-86 (elect. to sit for latter), '86	Nat. Liberal.	1848
468	*O'Doherty, J. E.	P.	Donegal N.D. '85-86, '86	Buncrana, co. Donegal.	1848
469	*O'Hanlon, T.	P.	Cavan E.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . . .	. . . . .	—
470	*O'Hea, P.	P.	Donegal W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) . .	Buxton Ter., Cork.	1852
471	*O'Kelly, J.	P.	Roscommon '80-85, N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Democratic, Roscommon.	1845
472	*O'Neill, Hon. R. T. . . .	C.	Antrim Mid D. '85-86, '86	Junior Carlton.	1845
473	*Orr-Ewing, Sir A., Bart. .	C.	Dumbartonshire '68-86, '86	Carlton . .	1819
474	*Paget, Col. Sir R. H., Bart.	C.	Somerset E.D. '65-68, Somerset M.D. '68-85, Wells D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1832
475	*Palmer, Sir C. M., Bart. .	G.L.	Durham N. '74-'85, Jarrow D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform and Brooks's.	1822
476	*Parker, C. S.	G.L.	Perth City '78-86, '86	Athenæum .	1829
477	Parker, Hon. F.	C.	Oxfordshire, S. or Henley D., '86 .	Carlton . .	1851
478	*Parnell, C. S.	P.	Meath '75-80, Cork '80-86, '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1846
479	*Paulton, J. M.	G.L.	Durham, Bishop Auckland D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Devonshire.	1857
480	*Peacock, R.	G.L.	Lancashire S.E., Gorton D., '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1820
481	*Pearce, Sir William, Bart.	C.	Lanarkshire, Govan D., '85-86, '86 .	Carlton . .	1835
482	*Pease, A. E.	G.L.	York '85-86, '86	Reform and Brooks's.	1857
483	*Pease, H. F.	G.L.	Cleveland D. '85-86, Yorkshire N.R. '86 (unop.).	Devonshire & Nat. Lib.	1838
484	*Pease, Sir J. W., Bart. . .	G.L.	Durham S.D. '65-85, Barnard Castle D. '85-86, 86.	. . . . .	1828
485	*Peel, Right Hon. A. W. .		Warwick '65-85, Warwick and Leamington '85-86, '86.	United University.	1829
486	*Pelly, Sir L., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	C	Hackney N.D '85-86, '86	United Serv.	1825
487	Penton, Capt. F. T. . . .	C.	Finsbury, Central D., '86	Carlton . .	1851
488	**Percy, Lord A.; res. Jan.* '87	C	Westminster '82-85, S. George's, Hanover Square, '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1851
489	*Pickard, B.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R., Normanton D. '85-86, '86	Cobden . .	1842
490	*Pickersgill, E. H.	G.L.	Bethnal Green S.W.D. '85-86, '86 . .	. . . . .	1850
491	*Picton, J. A.	G.L.	Leicester '84-86, '86	Reform . .	1832
492	Pinkerton, J.	P.	Galway City '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1845
493	*Pitt-Lewis, G.	U.L.	Devonshire N.W., Barnstaple D., '85-86, '86.	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1845

Biographical.

s late W Norton, Barcott Ho, Northants, Mid Temp '66, formerly War Office, J P Kent.

Tea and wine mercht, Dublin, tried '67 for high treason and sentenced to death, sentence commuted, released
Entered parliament when Mr Healy, returned for N Monaghan and S Derry, elected to sit for the latter, imp under the Crimes Act
s J O Brien, merchant, Nenagh, E Nenagh, Chm Nenagh Town Commn from 80 to 87, and Bd Gdns since 85
e s late William O Connor, M D, of Dingle, Kerry, E S Cuthbert s C, Ushaw, Durham, for some years clerk War Office, In Temp 83, a Chm Grand Committees 88
s E O Connor co Kildare, Alderm Dublin 83 Ld Mayor 85, Pres Court of Conscience '86, resigned Sept 87.

See biographical notice
s B P O Doherty, Buncrana, E Maynooth C, gold medal Incorporated Law Society, solicitor 70
Wine merchant, etc, Derry and London, has been memb Derry Town Council and Bd Gdns
s late Dr O Hea, Clonakilty, E Gayfield (Dublin), solicitor 75, memb Cork Town Council
s J O Kelly, Roscommon, T Univ of Dub and the Sorbonne, formerly officer in French army, became journalist 1870, connected with *New York Herald*, taken prisoner while corresponding in Cuba, war correspondent *Daily News*, Soudan, 84, imprisoned under the Crimes Act, Oct 88
2 s of 1st Baron O Neill, and b of present peer, E Harrow and Brasenose Ox (M A 70), was Major 4th Batt Royal Innisk Fus, D L, J P Derry Co, J P Antrim Co
7 s of William Lwing Aldvullam, Glasgow, D L, J P Stirlingshire J P Lanark, Inverness, and Dumbarton cos, creat Bart 86, Dean of Faculties Glasgow Univ, Brig Gen Royal Company of Archers

s John Moore Paget, Cranmore, Somerset T Sandhurst, Served 66th Foot 48 63, retd as Capt, has been Capt N Somerset Yeo and Lt Col 3rd Som Batt R V, D L, J P, Chm. Quarter Sessions Somerset
s of Geo Palmer, merchant and shipowner, D L, J P N Riding and Durham, Lt Col com 1st Newcastle and Durham Engin Vol, creat Bart 86
e s late C S Parker, Fairlie Ayrshire B Eton and Univ C Oxon (B A 52, M A '56), Fellow and Tutor Univ C Oxon Public Exam 59, 60, 63, 68, Maj Oxford Univ R V, memb Roy Comm Milit Educ 69 70, app Chm Referees on Private Bills 86
4 s 6th L of Macclesfield, L Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, In Temp 75
See biographical notice
s late A W Paulton, editor of *Manchester Examiner*, L Trin Hall, Camb, war correspondent in Soudan 84, priv sec Rt Hon H Childers, Home Sec, 86
s late R Peacock, Swaledale Yorks, E Gram Sch Leeds, C E, partner Gorton Lane Foundry, Manchester J P Lancs
s J G Pearce, Admiralty Chm Scottish Oriental S S Co and Union Line Co, served upon Commissions on Loss of Life at Sea and Tonnage, J P Lanarkshire, created a Bart 87
e s Sir J W Pease M P L Trin C Camb, Director, J P N Riding, Dep Com of Lieutenancy City of London
s late H Pease, M P S Durham 57 65 Director several public and private cos, J P N Riding Yorks and Durham, Pres Nat Lib Fed 81 83, Mayor Darlington 74 75
s J Pease, Darlington, merchant, M P S Durham 32 41, Pease and Partners, Lim, D L N Riding and J P Durham and N Riding, dep chm North Eastern Rally Company
See biographical notice

late J Hinde Pelly, H E I C S, E Rugby Maj Gen Indian Staff Corps, Hon E I Co s military service 40, author "North West Frontier of India and other works
e s late Col Penton, D L, J P, London F Harrow & Ch Ch Oxon, 4th Drag Gds '73, served Egyptian campaign, retired 84, D L and J P Middx, Hon Col 22nd Middx R V
2 s 6th D of Northumberland, E Eton & Ch Ch Oxon (M A 71), Lt & Adjut Gren Gds '77, retired 80, is Maj 3rd Batt 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, J P Surrey
s T Pickard, miner, Kippax, Leeds, E Kippax Grammar Sch, sec Yorkshire Miners' Association 73
s late T Pickersgill, architect, York, E Lond Univ (B A '72), In Temp 84, volunteer lecturer for London and Co Liberal Union
s Sir James A Picton, F S A, Sandy Knowe, Liverpool, E Liverpool Inst, Lanc Ind. C, Owens C, and Lond Univ, formerly Congreg minister, memb Lond Sch Bd '70-79, author of "Life of Oliver Cromwell and other works
s John Pinkerton, Ballymoney, co Antrim, tenant farmer, J P co Antrim, memb Coleraine Board of Guardians
e s. Rev G. T. Lewis, Exminster, assd surname Pitt '76, Mid Temp '70, Q C and Recorder of Poole '85, author of legal works

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
494	*Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir L., K.C.B., F.R.S.	G.L.	Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '68-85; Leeds S.D. '85-86, '86.	Athenæum .	1819
495	Plowden, Sir Wm., K.C.S.I.	G.L.	Wolverhampton W.D. '86	Nat. Liberal, Devonshire.	1832
496	*Plunket, Right Hon. D. R.	C.	Dublin University '70-86, '86 . . .	Carlton . .	1838
497	Plunkett, Hon. J. W. . .	C.	Gloucestersh., S. or Thornbury D., '86	Carlton . .	1853
498	*Pomfret, W. P.	C.	Kent, Ashford D., '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	Carlton . .	1828
499	*Portman, Hon. E. B. . .	G.L.	Dorset N.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1830
500	*Potter, T. B.	G.L.	Rochdale '65-86, '86	Reform, Cobden.	1817
501	*Powell, F. S.	C.	Wigan '57-59, Cambridge '63-68, N.W. Riding '72-74, Wigan '85-86, '86 . .	. . . . .	1827
502	*Powell, W. R. H. . . .	G.L.	Carmarthenshire '80-85, W.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1819
503	*Power, P. J.	P.	Waterford Co. '84-'85, E.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1850
504	*Power, R.	P.	Waterford City '74-86, '86 (unop.). .	Garrick.	
505	*Price, Captain G. E. . . .	C.	Devonport '74-86, '86	. . . . .	1851
506	*Price, T. P.	G.L.	Monmouthshire N. D. '85-86, '86 . .	Union, Devonshire.	1842 1844
507	*Priestley, B.	G.L.	Yorks. W.R., Pudsey D., '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1831
508	Provand, A. D.	G.L.	Glasgow, Blackfriars and Hutchesontown D., '86	Nat. Liberal	1838
509	*Pugh, D.	G.L.	Carmarthenshire '57-68, E.D. '85-86, '86.	Oxford and Cambridge.	1806
510	*Puleston, Sir J. H. . . .	C.	Devonport '74-86, '86	Carlton . .	1830
511	**Pyne, J. D.*	P.	Waterford W.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.) .	. . . . .	1847
512	*Quilter, W. Cuthbert . .	U.L.	Suffolk, S. or Sudbury D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	74, S. Audley Street, W.	1841
513	Quinn, T.	P.	Kilkenny City '86 (unop.)	. . . . .	1838
514	*Raikes, Rt. Hon. H. C. .	C.	Chester '68-80, Preston '82, Camb. Univ. '82-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, United Univ.	1838
515	Rankin, J.	C.	Herefordshire, N. or Leominster D., '80-85, '86.	Carlton, New Univ.	1842
516	Rasch, Major F. C. . . .	C.	Essex S.E.D. '86	Windham .	1846
517	*Rathbone, W.	G.L.	Liverpool '68-80, Carnarvonshire '80-85, N. or Arfon D. '85-86, '86.	Reform, Athenæum.	1819
518	*Redmond, J. E. . . .	P.	New Ross '81-85, Wexford N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Union (Wexford).	1856
519	*Redmond, W.	P.	Wexford Borough '83-85, Fermanagh N.D. '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1861
520	*Reed, Sir E. J., K.C.B. .	G.L.	Pembroke Dist. '74-80, Cardiff '80-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1830
521	Reed, H. Byron	C.	Bradford E.D. '86	Carlton, Constitut'n'l.	1855
522	Reid, R. T.	G.L.	Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Dist. '86 .	Devonshire, Garrick.	1846
523	*Rendel, S.	G.L.	Montgomeryshire '80-86, '86 . . .	Athenæum, Brooks's.	1834
524	*Reynolds, W. J.	P	Tyrone E.D. '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1856
525	**Richard, H.; died Aug.* '88	G.L.	Merthyr Tydvil '68-86, '86 (unop.) .	Devonshire.	1812
526	*Richardson-Gardner, Col. R.	C.	Windsor '74-86, '86 (unop.)	Carlton . .	1827
527	*Richardson, T.	U.L.	Hartlepool '74-75, '80-86, '86	Reform . .	1821
528	*Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. .	C.	Tower Hamlets '74-85, St. George's D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1838
529	*Roberts, J.	G.L.	Flint District '78-86, '86	Reform . .	1835
530	*Roberts, J. B.	G.L.	Carnarvonshire, S. or Eifion D., '85-86, '86.	Nat. Lib. .	1843

Biographical.

Gen. '73-74, Chm. Ways and Means '80-83, Vice-Pres. Com. Coun. '86, 4th Charity Com. '
s. late W. H. C. Plowden, M.P. Newport, I.W.; *E.* Harrow; Bengal Civil Serv. '52-85, was mem. Viceroy's Legis. Counc., Bd. Revenue N.W. Provs., and Imperial Census Comm. India, specially thanked for services rendered during Mutiny.
3 s. 3rd Baron Plunket; *E.* Trin. C. Dub.; Q.C. '68, Law Adviser to Crown in Ireland '68, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-77, Paymaster-Gen. '80, First Commiss. Works '85-86, reapp. Aug. '86.
e. surviving s. 16th Baron Dunsany; *E.* Trin. C. Camb. . . . . .
e. s. late William Burra, banker; *E.* Shrewsbury Sch.; assumed name of Pomfret (his mother's maiden name) by royal licence '82, J.P. Kent.
2 s. Visct. Portman; *E.* Rugby and Balliol C. Oxon, In. Temple '52, has been private sec.
s. late Sir Thomas Potter; *E.* Rugby and Univ. C. Lond.; retired merchant, D.L. and J.P. Lanc., J.P. Manchester, hon. sec. Cobden Club.
s. late Rev. Benj. Powell, *E.* S. John's C. Camb. (Fellow '51); In. Temp. '53, J.P. W. Riding and Lancs.
e. s. late W. R. H. Powell, Maesgwynne; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon; D.L. and J.P. Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, High Shff. Carmarthenshire '49, J.P. Cardiganshire.
s. Pierse Power; *E.* Stonyhurst; J.P. Waterford, and Chairman Waterford Bd. Guardians.
s. P. W. Power, J.P., *E.* Old Hall C. Herts.
s. G. Price; R.N. '55, Lt. '62, Commander '73 .
s. late Rev. W. Price, vicar Llanarth; *E.* Univ. C. Oxon, In. Temp. '69, J.P. Monmouthshire, High Shff. '82, Capt. Monmouth Eng. Mil. '79-83.
Worsted manufacturer Bradford . . . . . .
s. George Provand, Glasgow merchant; India and China merchant in Manchester . . . .
s. late D. H. Pugh, Manorravon, Llandilo; *E.* Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '37, D.L. and J.P. Cardiganshire, J.P. Carmarthenshire, Chm. Quar. Sess. '43-52, High Sheriff '74.
e. s. John Puleston, Ruthin; *E.* King's C. Lond.; knighted '87 . . . . . .
s. Rev. W. M. Pyne, rector Oxted, Surrey; tenant farmer, Waterford; sentenced under Crimes Act in '88, but conviction quashed on appeal. Is believed to have fallen overboard and to have been drowned, between Holyhead and Dublin, Nov. 14th, '88.
e. s. W. Quilter, founder Quilter, Ball & Co., memb. of Stock Exch. since '62, Quilter, Balfour & Co., J.P. Suffolk.
s. Matthew Quinn, Longford; *E.* Longford and Mullingar; chosen to sit for a division of Longford in '85, but being indirectly interested in a Govt. contract withdrew candidature.
e. s. late H. Raikes, Llwynegrin, Flintshire; *E.* Trin. C. Camb., M.A. '63, Mid. Temp. '63, Bencher '80, is J.P. Cheshire, D.L. & J.P. Flintshire, Chm. of Ways and Means and Dep.-Speaker '74-80, app. Postmaster-General '86.
s. late R. Rankin, Pollock, Gilmour & Co., L'pool, merchants; *E.* Trin. C. Camb., B.A. '65; D.L. and J.P. Herefordshire, J.P. Hereford, Chief Steward Hereford '78, author of papers on scientific subjects.
s. late F. C. Rasch, Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; 6th Drag. Guards '67, is Maj. 4th Essex Regt., D.L. and J.P. Essex.
s. late W. Rathbone, Greenbank, Liverpool; merchant and shipowner at L'pool, D.L. and J.P. Lancs.
e. s. late W. A. Redmond, M.P.; *E.* Trin. C. Dub.; Gray's Inn '86, imp. under the Crimes Act, Sept. '88.
2 s. late W. A. Redmond, M.P.; *E.* Clongowes C.; imp. under the Crimes Act, Sept. '88 .
s. late J. Reed, of Sheerness Dockyard; *E.* Sch. of Math. and Nav. Constr. Portsmouth; Chief Constructor Navy '63-70, Kt. Com. St. Joseph '74, Jun. Ld. Admiralty '86, author naval works, K.C.B.

s. late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S., C.E.; *E.* Eton and Oriel C. Oxon, B.
J.P. Montgomeryshire, mem. Sir W. Armstrong & Co., engineers.
s. late D. Reynolds, Dungannon; *E.* Roy. Sch., Dungannon; solicitor '79 . . . . . .
s. late Rev. E. Richard, a Calvinistic Method. min. of Tregaron, Cardiganshire; *E.* Highbury Congl. Coll.; formerly Independent minister, sec. Peace Society since '48; author.
s. J. Richardson, Swansea, *m.* a *d.* H. Gardner, whose name he assumed, Mid. Temp. '53, D.L. Tower Hamlets, Commr. Orders Leopold of Belgium and Crown of Italy.
s. s. late J. Richardson, Durham; D.L. and J.P. Durham Co., J.P. N. Riding, J. Richardson and Sons, Hartlepool, marine engine builders.
s. W. Ritchie, Rock Hill, Forfarshire; J.P. Middx., Sec. Admiralty June '85 to Jan. '86, a Pres. Local Govt. Bd. July '86, admitted to Cabinet '87. See biographical notice.
s. late D. Roberts, Tanyralt, Denbighshire; timber merchant, J.P. Liverpool and Denbighsh.
s. late D. Roberts, Bryn Adda, Bangor; *E.* Cheltenham Sch.; solicitor '68, memb. Council of Univ. C. of North Wales.

No	Name	Party	Past and Present Constituencies	Club or Residence	Born.
531	*Robertson, Edmund	G L	Dundee '85 86, '86	Reform .	1846
532	*Robertson, Rt Hon J P B	C	Buteshire 85 86, 86	Jun Carlton	1845
533	Robinson, B	C	Dudley 86	Jun Carlton	1836
534	*Robinson, T	G L	Gloucester 80 85 86, 86	Reform	1827
535	*Roe, T	G L	Derby 83 86, 86	Reform	1832
536	Rollit, Sir A K	C	Islington S D 86	Carlton, Constitutional	1842
537	*Roscoe Sir H E	G L	Manchester S D 85 86 86	Athenæum	1833
538	*Ross, Major A H	C	Maidstone 80 85 86, 86	Carlton	1829
539	*Rothschild Baron F J de	U L	Aylesbury July to Nov 85 Bucks Mid or Aylesbury D 85 86 86	Reform, Turf	1839
540	*Round J	C	Essex E D 68 85 Essex N E or Harwich D 85 86 86	Carlton	1842
541	Rowlands, W Bowen	G L	Cardiganshire 86	National Liberal	1836
542	Rowlands, J	G L	Finsbury E D 86		1851
543	Rowntree, J	G L	Scarborough 86	National Liberal	1844
544	*Royden, T B .	C	Liverpool W Toxteth D 85 86 86 (unop)	Carlton	1833
545	*Russell, Sir Charles	G L	Dundalk 80-85 Hackney S D 85 86 86	Reform	1833
546	*Russell, F R	G L	Glasgow Bridgeton D 85 86 86		1834
547	*Russell, Sir George Bart	C	Berks June to Nov 85 Wokingham D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Carlton	1828
548	Russell, F W	U L	Tyrone S D 86	National Liberal	1841
549	*Rylands P	U L	Warrington 68 74 Burnley 76 86 86		1820
550	*St Aubyn Sir J (see Ld St Levan Peerage)	U L	Stafford 59 65 69 80 81 85 Cornwall W or St Ives D , 86	Brooks s	—
551	Salt, T . .	L C	Cornwall W 58 86 Stafford 86	Carlton	1830
552	*Samuelson, Sir B , Bart	G L	Banbury Feb to April 59, 65 85 Oxfordsh N or Banbury D '85 86 86	Reform	1820
553	*Sandys, Lt Col T M	C	Lancs S W Bootle D 85 86 86 (unop)	Carlton .	1837
554	*Saunderson, Col F J	C	Cavan Co (as a Liberal) 65 74 N Armagh 85 86 86	Brooks s	1837
555	Schwann, C E	G L	Manchester N D 86	Nat Liberal	1844
556	*Sclater Booth, Rt Hon G (see Ld Basing, Peerage)	C	Hampshire N D 57 85, N or Basingstoke D 85 86 '86	Carlton and Athenæum	1826
557	*Seale Hayne C	G L	Devonshire Mid or Ashburton D , 85 86 86	Reform and Nat Lib	1833
558	*Sellar, A Craig	U L	Haddington Dist 82 85, Lanarkshire, Partick D , 85 86, 86	Reform, Brooks s	1835
559	*Selwin Ibbetson, Rt Hon Sir Henry, Bart	C	S Essex 65-68, W Essex 68 85 Essex W or Epping D , 85 86, 86.	Carlton	1826
560	Selwyn, Capt. C W	C	Cambridgeshire, Wisbech D , 86	Carlton, White s	1858
561	*Seton Karr, H .	C	St Helen s 85 86, 86	Carlton	1853
562, 563	Sexton, Thomas	P	Sligo 80-85, Sligo S D 85 86, Belfast W D 86, and Sligo S D 86	Mansion Ho , Dublin	1848
564	*Shaw, T.	G L	Halifax '82-86, 86	Reform	1823

Biographical No.

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app

s late W Robinson, sol, Dudley, F Rugby, ret sol, was Capt Dudley Troop Worc Yeo 533
J P Gloucester, four times Mayor 534
e s late Alderman Roe, J P Derby, timber merchant, Derby, Mayor of Derby 67 535
s John Rollit, sol, Hull, E King s C Lond & Lond Univ, B A 63, LL D 66, First & Univ Gold Medallist, Fell & Gov King s, solic 63, Prizeman Incorp Law Soc 63, steamship owner, underwriter newspaper proprietor, Sheriff Hull 75 76, Mayor 83 85, knighted 86
See biographical notice 537
s late C Ross, M P, L Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, M A, Inn Temple 54, J P Middlesex, was memb Met Asylums Bd, served W Kent Mil, retired Major, ob Dec 3rd, 88 538
2 s late Baron A de Rothschild Vienna D L & J P Bucks, High Shff 83 founder Evelina Hospital, Southwark Bridge Road
e s Rev J T Round rector All Saints Colchester, F Eton & Ch Ch Ox (B A 64, M A 72), In Temp 68 D L, J P Essex, formerly Major West Essex Militia 540
e s T Rowlands, J P, Glenower, Pembrokesh, F Jesus C Oxon Gray s Inn 71 (1st class cert of hon 70), Q C and Bencher Gray s Inn 82, J P Pembrokesh and Haverfordwest 541
E Working Men s C, Gt Ormond St watch case maker, one of the founders and now sec Leaseholds Enfranchisement Association 542
s J Rowntree, Scarborough E Friends Sch York, solic 65, Mayor Scarboro 85, but resigned on being elected M P 543
s T Royden, L pool E Liverpool C shipbuilder memb L pool City Council since 73, Mayor 78 79, J P L pool, was memb Commns Unseaworthy Ships and Tonnage, and Load Line Commission 544
s late A Russell Newry, F Trin C Dub Linc Inn 59, Q C and Bencher of Inn 72, Attorney Gen Feb to July 86 545
s F H Russell editor *Liverpool Daily Post* since 69, Life Gov Univ Coll, and Pres. Lit and Philos Soc, L pool, 1st Pres L pool Reform Club, resigned Aug 87 546
y s late Sir H Russell, E Eton and Exeter C Oxon, Linc Inn 53 Recorder Wokingham was County Court Judge Kent and Derbyshire, is D L, J P Berks, succeeded his brother Sir Charles as Bart 83 547
s David Russell Scotch mason E Madras Acad Cupar, Fife, Temperance hotel propr and insurance agent, Dublin 548
s late J Rylands, Bewsey House, Warrington, E Warrington Gram Sch, direc various companies ob Feb 8th 1887 549
e s late Sir F Aubyn, Bart E Eton and Trin C Camb (B A 52) D L J P Cornwall, Deputy Special Warden Stanneries, Devon and Cornwall, formerly Col 3rd Batt Duke of Cornwall s Light Infantry 550
s late Thos Salt, Weeping Cross, Stafford E Rugby and Balliol C Oxon (B A 53), retired banker, D L, J P Staffs an Eccles Commr 80, Parl Sec Local Gov Bd 76 80, Hon Commr Lunacy 83 app Chm Committees Dec 86
s late S H Samuelson L pool J P Oxon, F R S, M I C E, was Chm Royal Commn Technical Education (made Bart for his services) memb Roy Comm Scientific Instruction 552
e s Capt T Sandys, R N F Shrewsbury H E I Co s milit serv, served in Bengal thro Mut, joined 7th Roy Fusil retd as Capt, now Hon Lt Col 3rd Roy Lanc Militia 553
s late Col Saunderson, D L, J P co Cavan, High Sheriff 59, Army, retd as Major, now Col 4th Battn Regt 554
s late F Schwann, Hyde Park, W, E Univ C Lond, Direc Manchester Chamber of Commerce and V Pres Nat Reform Union 555

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Feb to Dec 68, Pres Local Govt Bd 74 80, and a Chm Grand Committees 83
s Charles H Seale Hayne E Eton, Linc Inn 57, J P Devon and Dartmouth, Col commandg 3rd Batt Devon Regt, Chm Texas Land & Mortg Co, & Buenos Ayres N Ry 557
s late Patrick Sellar, Westfield Morayshire, E Rugby and Balliol C Oxon, Scotch bar '62, Asst Commr Education (Scotland) 64, Legal Sec Ld Advoc 70 74, memb Royal Commn Endowed Institutions Scotland 73, D L, J P Argyllshire, a temporary Chm of Committees 88 558
s late Sir J Selwin, F S John s C Camb, Under Sec Home Dep 74 78, Finan Sec Treas '78 80, is J P and Chm Quar Sess Essex, app 2nd Church Estates Commr 85, a Chm Grand Committees 88 559
e s late Rt Hon Sir C J Selwyn, Lord Justice of Appeal, E Eton and Trin C Camb, Capt Roy Horse Gds, served with distinction in Egyptian campaign 82 560
s late G B Seton Karr, of Indian Civil Service, E Harrow and Corp Ch Oxon, Linc Inn 79, Direc Capital Freehold Land and Cattle Co 561
e s late J Sexton, Waterford, Belfast return petitioned against, but declared duly elected, decided to sit for Belfast, High Sheriff Dublin '87, Lord Mayor 88 562
3 s late Joseph Shaw, Halifax, E Huddersfield C, woollen manufacturer and merchant, J P Halifax, D L W. Riding, Mayor Halifax '66 68, Pres Chamb Commerce 74-76 563
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No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
565	*Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G.	G.L.	Reading '63-85, Bradford, Central D., April to June '86, '86.	Brooks's	1832
566	Shaw-Stewart, M. H.	C.	Renfrewshire E.D. '86	Carlton	1854
567	*Sheehan, J. D.	P	Kerry E.D. '86, '86 (unop.)		—
568	*Sheehy, D.	P.	Galway S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).		1844
569	*Sheil, E.	P.	Athlone '74-80, Meath '82-85, Meath S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Garrick	1851
570	*Shepherd-Cross, H.	C.	Bolton '85-86, '86	Junior Carlton.	1847
571	*Shirley, W.S.; res. Feb. '88	G.L.	Yorks W.R.S., Doncaster D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1851
572	Sidebotham, J. W.	C.	Cheshire, Hyde D., '86	Carlton	1857
573	*Sidebottom, T. H.	C.	Stalybridge '74-80, '85-86, '86	Carlton, S. Stephen's.	1826
574	*Sidebottom, W.	C.	Derbyshire, High Peak D., '85-86, '86	Carlton	1841
575	*Simon, Sir John; res. Oct. '88.	G.L.	Dewsbury '68-86, '86	Reform, Cobden.	1818
576	Sinclair, W. P.	U.L.	Falkirk District '86	Devonshire.	1837
577	*Smith, A.	C.	Herts '54-57, '59-65, '66-85, Hertford D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton	1829
578	*Smith, D.	C.	Brighton '85-86, '86		1826
579	*Smith, Rt. Hon. W. H.	C.	Westminster '68-85, Strand '85-86, '86	Carlton	1825
580	*Smith, Samuel	G.L.	Liverpool '82-85, Flintshire Feb. to June '86, '86 (unop.).	Reform	1836
581	Smith-Barry, A. H.	C.	Cork '67-74 (Lib.), Huntingdonshire, S. or Huntingdon D., '86.	Travellers'	1843
582	Spencer, J. E.	C.	West Bromwich '86	S. Stephen's.	1848
583	*Spencer, Hon. C. R.	G.L.	Northamptonshire '80-85, Mid D. '85-86, '86.	Brooks's	1857
584	*Stack, J.	P.	Kerry N.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)		—
585	*Stanhope, Right Hon. E.	C.	Lincolnshire, Mid D., '74-85, Horncastle D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton, Athenæum.	1840
586	Stanhope, Hon. P. J.	G.L.	Wednesbury '86	S. James's	1847
587	*Stanley, E. J.	C.	Somerset W.D. '82-85, Bridgwater D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton	1826
588	*Stanley, Sir F. (see Ld. Stanley of Preston, Peerage).	C.	Lancashire N.D., Blackpool D., '86	Carlton	—
589	*Stansfeld, Right Hon. J.	G.L.	Halifax '59-86, '86	Reform, Athenæum.	1820
590	*Stepney, Sir Arthur Cowell-Bart.	G.L.	Carmarthen Dist. '76-78, '86	Travellers'	1834
591	*Stevenson, F. S.	G.L.	Suffolk, N.E. or Eye D., '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1862
592	*Stevenson, J. C.	G.L.	South Shields '68-86, '86 (unop.)	Reform	1825
593	*Stewart, M. J.	C.	Wigtown Burghs '74-80, Kirkcudbrightshire '85-86, '86.	Carlton	1834
594	*Storey, S.	G.L.	Sunderland '81-86, '86	Devonshire.	1840
595	*Story-Maskelyne, M. N.	U.L.	Cricklade '80-85, Wiltshire, N. or Cricklade D., '85-86, '86.	Athenæum.	1823
596	*Stuart, J.	G.L.	Hackney '84-85, Shoreditch, Hoxton D., '85-86, '86.	National Liberal.	1843
597	*Stuart-Wortley, C. B.	C.	Sheffield '80-85, Hallam D., '85-86, '86	Carlton	1851
598	*Sullivan, Donal	P.	Westmeath S.D. '85-86, '86 (unop.)	Nat. Liberal.	1838
599	*Sullivan, T. D.	P.	Westmeath '80-85, College Green D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	90, Middle Abbey St., Dublin.	1827

Biographical.

s. late Sir G. Shaw-Lefevre, Clerk of Parlts.; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb. See biographical notice.
s. Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.; Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon.; D.L. and J.P. Stirlingshire and J.P. Renfrewshire.
Hotel proprietor; Vice-Pres local branch National League; prosecuted for threatening Irish Constab. insp., and declining to find bail for good behaviour, sent to prison Nov. '88.
2 s. R. Sheehy; *E.* Jesuit Seminary Limerick and Paris; in business at Mallow; mp. under the Crimes Act Jan. '88.
s. late Gen. Sir Justin Sheil, *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon . . . . . .

s. T. Cross, J.P., banker, Bolton, assumed the name of Shepherd '84; *E.* Harrow and Exeter

r Temple '76,
UARY.

s. late J. Sidebotham, J.P., Bowdon, Cheshire; *E.* Owens C., Manchester (Mus. Bac. Oxon); colliery proprietor.
e. s. late W. Sidebottom, J.P., Hadfield, Cheshire; *E.* Manchester Gram. Sch.; Manchester merchant, cotton spinner in Derbyshire and Cheshire, J.P. Derbyshire and Cheshire.
y. s. late W. Sidebottom, Hatewood Lodge, Broadbottom; J.P. Cheshire and Glossop and Maj. 4th Cheshire Rifle Vol.
s. Isaac Simon, Jamaica; *L.* Univ. C. & Univ. Lond. (LL B. '41); called to bar Mid. Temp. '42, Serjeant-at-Law '64, received a patent of precedence '68, knighted '86.
s. John Sinclair, The Grove, co Antrim; *E* Queen's C. Belfast, and Heidelberg; merchant and shipowner in L'pool and Glasgow, J.P. L'pool, memb. Mersey Docks and Harbour Bd.
s. late Abel Smith, Woodhall Park, Herts; *E.* Trin. C. Camb, B.A.; extensive landowner Herts.
s. Alex. Smith; J.P. Brighton, Mayor '80-81, D.L. City London and Sussex, *ob.* Nov. 3rd, '86 See biographical notice . . . . . .
e. s. J. Smith, J.P., S. Carleton, Kirkcudbrightshire; *E.* Edin. Univ.; merchant and cotton broker, Liverpool, J.P. Liverpool and Kirkcudbrightshire, has been memb. L'pool City Council, Pres. Chamber Commerce '76-77.
e. s. late J. H. Smith-Barry, Fota Island, Queenstown; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; D.L., J.P., and High Sheriff Cork Co., J.P. Cheshire and High Sheriff '73, Vice Pres. Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, Chm. Cork Defence Union.
y. s. late J. Spencer, W. Bromwich; retired merchant, Mid. Temp '85, chose Oxford Circuit.
y. s. late Earl Spencer, and heir-presump. to present Earl his *b.-b*; *L.* Harrow and Trin. C. Camb.; D L, J.P. Northamptonshire, Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting Jan. to July '86.
Draper, Listowel; farmer, president Listowel branch Nat League . . . . . .
2 s. 5th Earl Stanhope; *E* Harrow & Ch. Ch. Ox. (B.A. '62, M.A. '65), Fell. All Souls' '62; In. Temp. '65, Parl. Sec. Bd. Trade '75 78, U -Sec. India '78-80, V -Pres. Counc. on Ed. June to Aug. '85, Pres. Bd. Trade Aug. '85 to Jan. '86, Col. Sec. Aug. '86 to Jan. '87, War Sec. Jan. '87
4 s. 5th Earl Stanhope; R.N. '62-65, is a civil engineer, but does not now practise . . . .
s. E. Stanley, Cross Hall, Lancs; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '49, M.A. '52); D.L. Lancashire, J.P. Somersetshire, Sheriff '80.
y. s. 14th Earl of Derby; *E.* Eton

s. late J. Stansfeld, Judge of Halifax County Court; *E.* Univer. C. Lond.; In. Temp. '49, Ld. of Admiralty '63-64, Und. Sec. India '66, Ld. of Treasury '68-69, Pres. Poor Law Bd. Mar. to Aug. '71, Pres. Local Govt. Bd. 71-74, and Mar. to July '86.
s. Sir J. Cowell-Stepney, M.P.; *E.* Eton; Foreign Office clerk '52-73, accompanied E. of Clarendon on special mission to coronation of King of Prussia '61, J.P. Carmarthenshire, High Sheriff '84.
s. late Sir W. Stevenson, Gov. of Mauritius; *E.* Harrow and Balliol C. Oxon
s. late J. Stevenson, Glasgow merch.; *E.* Univ. Glasgow; chemical manufacturer, S. Shields, Chm. Tyne Improvement Commissioners, late Lt.-Col. comdt. 3rd Durham Art. Vol.
e. s. M. S. Stewart, Southwick; Ch Ch. Oxon. (B.A. '58); In. Temp. '62, D.L. and J.P. Kirkcudbrightshire, J.P. Wigtownshire, Lt.-Col Ayr and Galloway Art. Vol.
s. R. Storey, Whitburn, Durham; *E.* Training C. Durham; newspaper proprietor, Alderm. Sunderland, has been thrice Mayor.
e. s. late A. Story-Maskelyne, Swindon, *g.s.* Dr. Maskelyne, Astron. Royal; *E.* Wadham C. Oxon. (M.A.); Prof. Mineralogy Univ. Oxon. '56, Keeper Min. Dep. Brit. Museum '57-80,

scientific questions. LL.D. St. Andrews.
2 s. Rt. Hon. J. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C., Recorder of Lond., Sol.-Gen.; *E.* Rugby and Ball. C. Oxon; In. Temp. '76, sec. Royal Commn. Sale of Benefices '79-'80, Und.-Sec. Home Dept. '85-86, reapp. Aug. '86.
b. of T. D. Sullivan, M.P.; formerly manager of publishing department of *The Nation* . .
e. s. late D. Sullivan, Dublin; *E.* Bantry Sch.; editor and proprietor of *Nation*, *Young Ireland*, and *Dublin Weekly News*, memb. Dublin Corp., Lord Mayor '86, re-elected for '87. Imprisoned under the Crimes Act Sept. '87.

No	Name.	Party	Past and Present Constituencies	Club or Residence	Born
600	Summers, W	G L	Stalybridge '80-85, Huddersfield 86	Reform	1853
601	Sutherland, A	G L	Sutherlandshire 86	Nat Liberal	1843
602	*Sutherland, T	U L	Greenock 84 86, 86	Reform	1834
603	Swetenham, E	C	Carnarvon District 86	Carlton	1822
604	*Swinburne, Sir J, Bart	G L	Staffordshire, Lichfield D, 85 86, 86	Brooks s	1831
605	*Talbot, C R M	U L	Glamorganshire 30-85, Mid D 85 86, 86 (unop)	Travellers	1803
606	*Talbot, J G	C	W Kent 68 78, Oxford University 78 86, 86	Carlton	1835
607	*Tanner, Dr C K D	§P	Cork, Mid D, 85 86, 86 (unop)	78 Ebury Street, W	1850
608	Tapling, T K	C	Leicestershire, S or Harborough D 86	Carlton	1855
609	*Taylor, P	U L	Norfolk S D 85 86, 86	Reform	1845
610	*Temple, Sir R, Bart, G C S I, C I E	C	Worcestershire S or Evesham D, 85 86 86	Carlton, Athenæum	1826
611	Theobald, J	C	Essex, S or Romford D, 86	Jun Carlton	1829
612	*Thomas, A	G L	Glamorgan E D 85 86 86 (unop)	Devonshire	
613	Thorburn, W	U L	Peebles and Selkirk shires 86	Devonshire	1842
614	*Tollemache, H J	C	West Cheshire 81 85 Cheshire Eddisbury D 85 86 86	Carlton	1846
615	*Tomlinson, W E M	C	Preston 82 86 86	Carlton	1838
616	*Tottenham, A I	C	Co Leitrim 80 85, Winchester 85 86 86	Carlton	1838
617	Townsend, F	C	Warwickshire, Stratford on Avon D, 86	Carlton	1823
618	*Trotter, H J	C	Colchester 85 86, 86	Carlton	1840
619	*Tuite, J	P	Westmeath N D 85 86, 86 (unop)		1849
620	*Tyler, Sir H W	C	Harwich 80-85, Great Yarmouth 85 86 86	Carlton	1827
621	Tyssen Amherst, W H	C	Norfolk W D 80-85, 86	Carlton	1835
622	Verdin, R	U L	Cheshire Northwich D, 86		1835
623	Vernon, Hon G R	U L	Ayrshire S D 86	Travellers	1835
624	*Villiers, Rt Hon C P	U L	Wolverhampton 35 86 86 (unop)	Reform	1802
625	*Vincent, C E H, C B	C	Sheffield, Central D, 85 86	Carlton	1849
626	*Vivian, Sir H H	L	Truro 52 57, Glamorganshire 57 85, Swansea Dist 85 86, 86 (unop)	Athenæum	1821
627	Waddy, S D	G L	Barnstaple 74-9 Sheffield 79 80 Edin 82 85, Lincolnshire, Brigg D, 86	National Liberal	1830
628	Wallace, R	G L	Edinburgh E D 86	Reform	1831
629	*Walrond, Lt Col W H	C	E Devon 80-85, Tiverton D, 85 86 86 (unop)	Carlton, Guards	1849
630	*Walsh, Hon A H J	C	Radnorshire 85 86, 86	Carlton	1859
631	*Wardle, H	G L	Derbyshire S D 85 86 86	National	1832
632	*Waring, Colonel T	C	Down N D 85 86, 86	Carlton	1828
633	*Warmington, C M	G L	Monmouthshire W D 85 86, 86		1842
634	*Watkin, Sir E W, Bart	U L	Stockport 64 68, Hythe 74 86, 86 (unop)	Reform	1819
635	*Watson, J	C	Shrewsbury 85 86, '86	Carlton	1817
636	*Watson, T	G L	Derbyshire, Ilkeston D, 85 86, '86		—
637	*Watt, H	G L	Glasgow, Camlachie D, 85 86, 86	Nat Liberal	1846

s late J Summers, iron merchant, Stalybridge, *E* Lond Univ, Univ C Oxon, M A Lond B A Oxon, and Gold Medallist, Lincoln s Inn, 81, Gov Vict Univ Manchester Mathematical master Glasgow Academy in 76 and several subsequent years
s Robt Sutherland, Aberdeen, *E* Univ of Aberdeen, Direc P & O Co 73, now Chm, Direc Suez Canal Co, D L City London
s C Swetenham, Somerford Booths Hall, Cheshire, *E* Brasenose C Oxon, Lincoln s Inn '48, Q C 80, J P Denbighshire
3 s late E Swinburne, Calgarth, R N, Burmah campaign 52, and Russian campaign, ret Capt 80, J P Northumberland, High Sheriff 66
s late T M Talbot, Margam *E* Harrow and Oriel C Oxon, L L Glamorgansh, F R S, F L S, Direc G W R Co, has been M P uninterruptedly since 30, and is "father of the House of Commons, declined a peerage 69
s late Hon J C Talbot, Q C, *E* Ch Ch Oxon (M A 60, Hon D C L 78), Chairman West Kent Quarter Sessions since 67, Parl Sec Board of Trade 78 80, Vice Chm Met Asylums Board 88
s Dr Tanner, Professor of Surg, Q Coll Cork *E* Queen s C, Cork, B A, Univs Paris, Leipsig, and Berlin, M A, M D and Ch Queen s U Irel L R C S I, Conserv River Lea
s T Tapling, Gresham Street, E C, *E* Trin C Camb (M A and LL M), In Temp 80, head of T Tapling & Co
3 s late T L Taylor, Starston, Norfolk, *E* Univ C London, brewer, Diss, Norfolk, J P Norfolk, Capt 4th Vol Batt Norfolk Regt
s late R Temple, J P Worc, *E* Rugby and Haileybury, Bengal C S 47 Fin Min in Govt of India 68 73, Lt Gov Beng 74 77, Gov Bomb 77 80, cr Bart 76, Vice Chm London Sch Bd, J P Worc, D C L Oxon, LL D Camb
s late J Theobald, J P, Hyde Abbey, Winchester, *E* Trin C Ox, extensive landowner in Essex, lord of manor of Grays Thurrock
Mercht Cardiff and Mayor 82 J P Cardiff and Glamorgan, memb Council S Wales Univ C
s late W Thorburn, Peebles *E* Musselburgh Sch woollen manufr, J P for co Peebles
e s W Tollemache Dorfold Hall, Nantwich *E* Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, B A 70, J P Cheshire, Major in E of Chester's Yeomanry
e s late T Tomlinson, Heysham Ho Lancs, *E* Ch Ch Oxon M A 62 Inner Temp 65
e s late N L Tottenham, Glenfarne, Inniskillen *E* Eton, Rifle Brig 54 Capt 58, ret 61, D L and J P Leitrim, High Sheriff 66, J P Fermanagh and Cavan, *ob* Dec 5th, 87
2 s Rev E J Townsend, *E* Harrow and Trin C Camb, J P Worc, J P and D L Warwickshire, F I S, author of papers on botanical subjects
s Lt Col W Trotter *E* Oriel C Oxon M A 63 In Temp 64 D L and J P Durham, Dir N B and G E Railway Cos Lt Col Durham Light Infantry
s late J Tuite, *E* S Mary s C Mullingar wtchmkr Chm Mullingar Town Comrs since 81
s late J C Tyler, *E* Roy Mil Acad Wool R F 44 Capt 53 ret 67, Bd of Trade Insp Rlys 53 70, Chief Insp 70-77 Chm Grand Trunk Railway, Canada, Direc G E R
e s late W G T F Amhurst Didlington House, Norfolk, *E* Eton and Ch Ch Oxon, J P Westminster, Norfolk, Middx D L Middx assumed name Amherst by royal licence
s late J Verdin, Winsford, J P Cheshire *ob* July 25th, 87
s late Lord Lyveden, *E* Harrow J P Ayrshire Foreign Office 55 59, attached to Sir H Bulwer s special mission to Danubian Provinces 56-57
s late Hon G Villiers *E* Camb, M A 27 Judge Adv C
(with seat in Cabt 59 66), D L Hertford, took a leading pa
late Rev Sir F Vincent, Bart Canon of Chichester *E*
Sandhurst Lt Col Queen s Westminster Vol In Temp 76, Director Criminal Investi gations 78 84, author works on law of libel, volunteers, police, etc, J P, Middx
e s late J H Vivian Singleton, Swansea *E* Eton and Trin C Camb, D L and J P Glamorgan, late Col 4th Glamorgan Rifle Vol voted against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, but now generally votes with the Opposition on questions of Irish policy
s Dr Waddy, formerly Principal Wesley C Sheffield *E* Wesley C Sheffield (B A Lond 50), In Temp 58, Q C 74 Bencher 76 Direc Star Life Assur Soc
s J Wallace, Culross, Perthshire, *E* Univs Edin and S Andrews, formerly minister at Old Grey Friars and editor *Scotsman*, Examiner in Philosophy S Andrews, Prof Church History Edin Univ, Mid Temp 83
e s Sir J Walrond Walrond, Bart, Bradfield Devon, *E* Eton, Gren Gds 69, Capt 71, ret 72, is Lt Col 1st Devon R V D L & J P Devon a Jun Id of Treas 85 86, reap Aug 86
e s 2nd Lord Ormathwaite, *E* Eton, Lieut in 1st Life Guards, J P Radnorshire
s late F Wardle Salt & Co brewers, Burton, J P & D L Staffs & Derbysh, Aldn Burton
e s late Major H Waring, *E* Trin C Dub, Irish bar 52, D L & J P Down Co, High Sheriff 68, J P Armagh, Lt Col comdt Roy S Down Militia
s E Warmington, Colchester, *E* Univ C Sch Lond, In Temp 69 Q C 82, Bencher 85
s late A Watkin, J P, J P Kent, Lancs & Cheshire, D L Tower Hamlets, H Shff Chesh '80, Chm S E, Metr, and M S & L Railway Cos, has written political pamphlets
s late J Watson, Edgbaston, merchant at Liverpool and Birmingham, J P Worcestershire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire
J P Rochdale, Chairman Rochdale School Board, *ob* Mar 7th, '87
s J Watt, J P Ayrshire, *E* Univ Geneva Chm Maxim Weston Elect Co, recd for distng comml services in connection with Venezuela Grand Cross Order Simón Bolivar

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
638	*Wayman, T.	G.L.	Yorkshire, West Riding North, Elland D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Nat. Liberal, Reform	1833
639	Webster, R. G.	C.	St. Pancras E.D. '86	Carlton . .	1845
640	*Webster, Sir R. E. . . .	C.	Launceston June to Nov. '85, Isle of Wight '85-86, 86.	Carlton, Athenæum.	1842
641	*West, Colonel Cornwallis .	U.L.	Denbighshire, W. or Vale of Clwyd D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Devonshire.	1835
642	Weymouth, Lord	C.	Somersetshire, Frome D., '86 . . .	Carlton and White's.	1862
643	Wharton, J. L.	C.	Yorkshire W.R.E., Ripon D., '86 .	Carlton . .	1837
644	*Whitbread, S.	G.L.	Bedford '52-86, '86	Brooks's . .	1830
645	*White, J. B.	C.	Gravesend '85-86, '86	. . . . .	1847
646	*Whitley, E.	C.	Liverpool '80-85, Everton D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Carlton . .	1825
647	Whitmore, C. A.	C.	Chelsea '86	. . . . .	1851
648	*Wiggin, H.	U.L.	E. Staffordshire '80-85, Handsworth D. '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Reform . .	1824
649	*Will, J. Shiress	G.L.	Montrose Group '85-86, '86	Reform . .	1840
650	*Williams, A. J.	G.L.	Glamorganshire S.D. '85-86, '86 . .	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1836
651	*Williams, J. P.	U.L.	Birmingham S.D. '85-86, '86	Devonshire.	1840
652	Williamson, J.	G.L.	Lancashire N., Lancaster D., '86 . .	Nat. Liberal	1844
653	Williamson, S.	G.L.	St. Andrews Dist. '80-85, Kilmarnock Dist. '86.	Reform . .	1827
654	*Wilson, C. H.	G.L.	Hull '74-85, W.D. '85-86, '86 . . .	Reform, Bachelors'.	1833
655	*Wilson, I.	G.L.	Middlesbrough '78-86, '86 (unop.) .	Reform . .	1822
656	Wilson, Sir S.	C.	Portsmouth '86	Carlton . .	1832
657	§*Wilson, Henry J. . . .	G.L.	Yorks, Holmfirth D., '85-86, '86 . .	Osgathorpe Hills, Sheff'ld	1833
658	*Winn, Hon. R.	C.	Pontefract '85-86, '86	Carlton . .	1857
659	*Winterbotham, A. B. . .	G.L.	Gloucestershire, E. or Cirencester D., '85-86, '86 (unop.).	Devonshire.	1839
660	*Wodehouse, E. R. . . .	U.L.	Bath '80-86, '86	Travellers'.	1835
661	*Wolmer, Viscount . . .	U.L.	Hants, E. or Petersfield D., '85-86, '86	White's . .	1859
662	Wood, N.	C.	Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., '86	Carlton . .	1832
663	*Woodall, W.	G.L.	Stoke '80-85, Hanley '85-86, '86 . .	Reform, Nat. Liberal.	1832
664	*Woodhead, J.	G.L.	Yorks, W.R.E., Spen Valley D., '85-86, '86.	. . . . .	1824
665	*Wright, C.	G.L.	Lancs., S.W., Leigh D., '85-86, '86 .	Tyldesley .	1810
666	Wright, H. S.	C.	Nottingham S.D. '86	. . . . .	1839
667	*Wroughton, P.	C.	Berks '76-85, Abingdon D. '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1846
668	**Yeo, F. A.*	G.L.	Glamorgan, Gower D., '85-86, '86 .	Devonshire.	1832
669	Yerburgh, R. A.	C.	Chester '86	Carlton . .	1853
670	*Young, C. E. B.	C.	Christchurch '85-86, '86	Ox. & Camb.	1850

Biographical. No.

s. late W. H. Wayman, Halifax; Gov. Crossley Orphan Home, J.P., Mayor Halifax '72-74

s. late R. Webster, advocate, Montrose; *E.* Trin. C. Camb. (LL.B. '68); In. Temp. '69, J.P. Middlx., memb. Metrop. Bd. Works; author of "The Trade of the World," "The Law relating to Canals," etc.

2 s. late T. Webster, Q.C.; *E.* King's C. Sch., Trin. C. Camb.; Q.C. '78, Att.-Gen. '85-6, re-app. '86, Gov. Charterhouse. See biographical notice.

2 s. late F. R. West; *E.* Eton; barrister, does not practise; Lt.-Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers, L L. Denbighshire.

e. s. 4th Marquis of Bath; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon; Lt. Wilts Yeo. Cav., was assist. sec. late Earl Iddesleigh Aug. '86 to Jan. '87, sec. to Mr Goschen Feb. '87.

s. J. T. Wharton, Dryburn, Durham; *L.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '62, D.L., Chm. Quarter Sessions Durham, J.P. West Riding Yorks.

s. late S. C. Whitbread; *E.* Trin. C. Camb.; D.L. Beds, a Ld. of the Admiralty '59-63 . .

2 s. J B. White, Swanscombe; *L.* Blackheath Prop. Sch.; Direc. J. Bazley White Bros. (Ld.), cement manufacturers.

s. late J. Whitley, Liverpool, solicitor; *E.* Rugby; solicitor '49, Pres. L'pool Law Soc. '77-78, J.P. L'pool, Mayor '68.

e. s. late C. S. Whitmore, Q C.; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon; Fellow All Souls' '74, Mid. Temp. '76, appointed assistant private sec. Home Sec. Aug. '86.

s. late W. Wiggin, Cheadle; D.L. and J.P. Staffs, J.P. Worc and Birmingham, Mayor '65, Direc. Muntz's Metal Co. and M.R. Co.

s. late J. Will, Jamaica; *E.* Edin. Univ., King's C. Lond.; Mid Temp. '64, Q.C. '83; author of several legal works.

s. J. M. Williams, Bridgend; In. Temp. '67, hon. sec. Law Amendment Soc. and Legal Educ. Assoc., one of founders Nat. Lib. Club, is sec. Accidents in Mines Commission.

s. late J. Williams, Worcester; *L.* Edgbaston Prop. Sch.; J.P. B'ham, Town Councillor '77, Chm. Finance Committee '79, Alderman '83, was hon. sec. Nat. Liberal Federation.

s. late J. Williamson, Parkfield, Lancaster; *E.* Royal Gram. Sch., Lancaster; manufacturer, D.L., J.P. Lancs. and Lancaster, High Sheriff Lancs. '85.

e. s. late A. Williamson, Anstruther; *E.* St. Andrews; Balfour, Williamson & Co., ship-owners, V.-Pres. L'pool Chamb. Comm., J.P. Cheshire; author pamphlets on currency.

s. late T. Wilson, Hull; *E.* Kingston C. Hull; Wilson, Sons & Co., shipowners; was Sheriff of Hull.

s. late I. Wilson, Kendal; *L.* Tottenham Sch.; partner Tees Engine Works, ironmaster, J.P. N. Riding and Durham.

s. S. Wilson, co. Antrim; extensive landowner Australia, was twice elected Legislative Assembly and Upper House, Victoria, knighted for services to Colony; D L. Middlesex.

s. late W. Wilson, Sherwood Hall, Mansfield; *L.* Univ. C. Lond.; partner Sheffield Smelting Co., J.P. Sheffield, memb. Sheffield School Board since '76, Chairman in '85.

e. s. Ld. St. Oswald; *E.* Eton, Coldst. Guards '79, served in Soudan, J.P. W. Riding Yorks.

s. Lindsey Winterbotham, Stroud; *E.* Amersham Hall Sch.; woollen manfacturer, J P. Gloucestershire; formerly a U.L, and voted against the Home Rule Bill, but is in favour of Mr Gladstone's Irish policy as subsequently declared.

s. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, G.C.S.I.; *E.* Eton and Balliol C. Oxon.; Linc. Inn '61, private sec. E. Kimberley '64-66, and '68-74.

e. s. E. Selborne; *E.* Univ. C. Oxon.; J.P. S. Hants, Capt. 3rd Battn. Hants Regt., was private sec. to Mr. Childers '82-84, and to Ld Selborne '84-85.

s. N. Wood, J.P., Hetton, Durham; *E.* Repton Sch.; Coal owner, D.L. and J.P. Durham.

Pottery manufacturer, Chm. Sneyd Colliery Co., J.P. Staffs, Chm. Burslem Sch. Bd., was memb. Roy. Commn. Technical Instruction, Surveyor-Gen. Ordnance Feb. to July '86.

s. G. Woodhead, Holmfirth; newspaper proprietor and editor, formerly woollen manufacturer, memb. Huddersfield Town Council, Alderman, has been twice Mayor.

Cotton spinner, Chm. Tyldesley Sch. Bd., J.P. Lancs. . . . . .

3 s. late I. C. Wright, Mapperley, Notts; *E.* Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '65, became banker, retd. '78, has published translation of Homer.

e. s. late P. Wroughton, Ibstone House, Bucks; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A. '68; formerly Major Berks Yeo., D.L. and J.P. Berks.

s. late T. Yeo, Bideford; *E.* Bideford; Chm. Swansea Harbour Trust '78-86, Direc. Swansea Bank, Mayor '74 and '87, J.P. Glamorganshire; died March '88.

3 s. Rev. R. Yerburgh; *E.* Univ. C. Oxon; Mid. Temp. '80, private sec. Patronage Sec. Treas. '85-86, now hon. private sec. in Commons to 1st Lord of Treasury.

e. s. late C. B. Young; *E.* Eton and Trin. C. Camb.; In. Temp. '76

MEMBERS RETURNED SINCE

See also

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Preset Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	n.
1	Aird, John	C.	Paddington N., July '87	14, Hyde Pk. Terrace.	1838
2	Allsopp, Alfred Percy . .	C.	Taunton April '87	Jun. Carlton.	1861
3	Ballantine, Wm. Henry W.	G.L.	Coventry July '87	. . . . .	1847
4	Baring, T. C.	C.	Essex, S. D., '74-85, City of London July '87.	. . . . .	1183
5	*Bigwood, J.	C.	Finsbury E.D. '85-86; Middlesex, Brentford D., Dec. '86.	Carlton . .	1839
6	Bolitho, Thos. Bedford . .	U.L.	Cornwall, St. Ives D., July '87 . .	. . . . .	1835
7	Bruce, Gainsford	C.	Finsbury, Holborn D., Nov. '88 . .	. . . . .	1834
8	*Brunner, Jno Tomlinson	G.L.	Chester, Northwich D., '85-6, and Aug. '87.	Devonshire, Nat. Liberal.	1842
9	Carmarthen, Marquis of .	C.	Lambeth, Brixton D., July '87 . .	. . . . .	1862
10	Causton, Richard Knight .	G.L.	Colchester '80-5; Southwark (West) Feb. '88.	Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater.	1843
11	Cross, William Henry . .	C.	Liverpool (West Derby D.) Aug. '88	Carlton Club.	1856
12	Darling, Charles John . .	C.	Deptford Feb. '88	GrosvenorRd Pimlico.	1849
13	Darling, Moir Tod Stormonth.	C.	Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univ. Nov. '88.	Gt. Stuart St., Edinburgh.	1844
14	Dickson, Thomas Alexander	P.	Dungannon '74-80, and co. Tyrone '81-5 (as a Liberal); Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Div.) May '88 (as a Parnellite).	Milltown Ho., co. Tyrone.	1833
15	Evans, F. H.	G.L.	Southampton, May '88	. . . . .	—
16	Evershed, Sydney . . .	G.L.	Staffordshire, Burton D., Aug. '86 .	. . . . .	1825
17	Fellowes, Ailwyn Edward	C.	Hunts, N. or Ramsey D., Aug. '87 .	Honingham, Norwich.	1855
18	Firth, Joseph Forth Bottomley.	G.L.	Chelsea '80-5; Dundee Feb. '88 . .	. . . . .	1842
19	Fitzgerald, James	P.	. . . . .	Arundel Ldg., Balham.	
20	Fitzwilliam, Hon. William Henry Wentworth.	U.L.	Wicklow co. (L.) '68-74, West Riding S. Div. '80-85, Yorkshire W.R., S. (Doncaster Div.), Feb. '88.	The Lodge, Malton, Yorkshire.	1840
21	*Foster, Sir Walter B. . .	G.L.	Chester City '85-6, Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., March '87.	Nat. Lib.	1840
22	*Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J. .	U.L.	City of London '63-'80, Ripon '80-5, Edinburgh E.D. '85-6, St. George, Hanover Sq., Feb. '87.	Athenæum, City Liberal.	1831
23	Granby, Marquis of . . .	C.	Leicestershire (Melton Div.) Mar. '88	. . . . .	1852
24	*Healy, Timothy Michael .	P.	Wexford '80 to July '83, Monaghan July '83-5, Londonderry S.D. '85-6, Longford N.D. Feb. '87.	. . . . .	1855
25	Hoare, Edward Brodie . .	C.	Hampstead Feb. '88	Queen's Gate Gardens, Kensington.	1841
26	Jarvis, A. W.	C.	King's Lynn '86	Carlton, Bachelors'.	1855
27	Jeffreys, A. F.	C.	Hants, N. or Basingstoke D., July '87.	Carlton.	1848
28	*Kennedy, E. J.; res. June* '88	P.	Sligo, S. D., Feb. '87	. . . . .	—
29	Kilbride, Denis	P.	Kerry, South, Sept. '87	. . . . .	1848
30	Leamy, Edmund	P.	Sligo (South Div.) July '88	. . . . .	—

THE GENERAL ELECTION.
Elections, Bye.

Biographical.

s. J. Aird, contractor; Lucas and Aird, contractors . . .

7 s. 1st Ld. Hindlip; E. Eton and Trin. Camb.; Allsopp and Sons
e. s. late Serjt. Ballantine; E. Trin. Hall Camb. (LL.B.'70); In. Temp. '71, S.E. Circuit.
e. s. late Bp. of Gloucester & Bristol, and Bp. of Durham, n. 1st L. Northbrook; E. Harrow and Wadham, Oxon (scholar of Wadham, and Fellow Brasenose, M.A. '55); Baring Bros.; J.P., D.L. Essex, author
s. J. Bigwood, E. S. John's Camb.; memb. Champion & Co. . . . . .

E. Harrow; banker Penzance, J.P. Cornwall, High Sheriff '84. . . . . .
e. s. J. C. Bruce; called to the bar '59, Q.C., Recorder of Bradford since '77 . . . . .
s. Rev. J. Brunner, Zurich, proprietor alkali works, Northwich, J.P. Cheshire; member Council Liverpool University.
e. s. D. of Leeds; E. Eton and Camb., J.P. N. Riding Yorks.; 2nd Lt. Yorks. Hussars '81; unpaid private sec. to Sir H. Holland, Colonial Sec., retired Jan '88
2nd s. late Sir Joseph Causton, m. '71 Selina Mary, d. Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., Recorder of London, member of the firm of Messrs Causton & Sons, wholesale printers and stationers, of Eastcheap and Southwark St., and a Commsr. of Lieutenancy for Lond.
e. s. Viscount Cross, E. Rugby, and Univ. Coll. Oxford (B.A. '79), Bar. Inn. Temp. '82; m. '82, Mary, d. late W. Lewthwaite.
e. s. late Charles Darling, of Langham Hall, near Dedham, Essex; E. privately; called bar Inn. Temp. '74, and joined Oxford Circuit, Q.C. '85; twice unsuccessfully contested Hackney S. Division
y. s. late J. S. Darling, W.S., of Lednathie, Forfarsh.; E. Grammar Sch., Kelso, and Edinburgh Univ., called Scottish bar '67, app. Sol. Gen. for Scotland Oct. '88.
s. late James Dickson, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, E. public sch. Dungannon; a linen manufacturer and merchant Dungannon and Belfast, J.P. co. Tyrone, formerly a Liberal.

Deputy chairman Union Steamship Co. . . . . .
s. J. Evershed, late of Albury, near Guildford, brewer, Burton-on-Trent, Aldm., twice Mayor, memb. Endowed Schools Governors.
y. s. 1st Lord de Ramsey, and b. of present peer, Capt. 3rd Batt. Norfolk Militia Regt.; J.P. Norfolk and Huntingdon.
B. m. Huddersfield, family belong to Soc. of Friends; grad. LL.B. Lond. '75, called bar Mid. Temp. '66, joined N.E. Circuit, author "Municipal Lond., or, Lond. Govt. as it is and Lond. Govt. as it ought to be," has acted for some years as Pres. Munic. Ref. League
Member Royal College of Surgeons since '76 . . . . . .

e. surviving s. of Earl Fitzwilliam, E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Cambs.; D.L. co. Wicklow; late Hon. Major West Yorks. Yeo. Cav., m. '77 Lady Mary Butler, e. d. late and sister present Lord Ormonde
Drogheda Gram. Sch. and Dublin, F.R.C.P. '60, M.D. Erlangen, Pres. Council Brit. Med. Assn., Sen. Prof. Med. Queen's Coll. B'ham, J.P. Warwicksh., T.C. B'ham.; author. 21
s. William Henry Goschen. (See biographical notice) . . . . . .

private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, m. '82 Marion Margaret Col. the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay, C.B., a s. of the 24th Earl of Crawford.
s. Maurice Healy, Bantry. (See biographical notice) . . . . . .

e. s. late Rev. Edward Hoare, of Tunbridge Wells, Hon. Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, by his m. with Maria Eliza, d. of Sir Benj. Brodie, the eminent surgeon; E. Tunbridge Sch. and Trin. Coll. Camb.; formerly a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Barnetts, Hoare & Co., and now a director of Lloyd's, Barnett's and Bosanquet's Banking Co.; m. '68 d. of Rear Ad. Sir W. E. Parry, the Arctic explorer.
s. Sir Lewis Jarvis, Middleton Towers, Lynn; E. Harrow; J.P. Norfolk . . . . . .

s. late Lt. A. Jeffreys, R.N.; E. Ch. Ch. Oxon; In. Temp. '72, J.P. Hants . . . . .
. . . . . .
s. Thomas Kilbride; E. Clongowes Wood Coll., Co. Kildare; was a tenant farmer under the Marquis of Lansdowne.
Barrister-at-Law . . . . . .

No.	Name.	Party.	Past and Present Constituencies.	Club or Residence.	Born.
31	Legh, T. W.	C.	Lancashire S.W., Newton D., Aug. '86.	White's. .	1857
32	Lennox, Lord Walter Gordon.	C.	Sussex (Chichester Div.) March '88	. . . . .	1865
33	*Lewis, Sir Charles E. . .	C.	Antrim, N. D., Feb. '87	. . . . .	—
34	Lowther, Rt. Hon. James.	C.	York City '65-80, N. Lincolnshire '81-5, Kent (Isle of Thanet Div.) June '88.	. . . . .	1840
35	M'Arthur, William A. . .	G.L.	Cornwall, Mid or St. Austell D., May '87.	. . . . .	—
36	Mac Neill, J. G. Swift . .	P.	Donegal S. Feb. '87	Nat. Liberal.	1849
37	Madden, Dodgson Hamilton	C.	Dublin University July '87; re-elected Jan. '88.	Carlton.	1840
38	Maple, John Blundell . .	C.	Camberwell, Dulwich D, Dec. '87 .	Carlton, St. Stephen's.	1845
39	Mattinson, Miles Walker .	C.	Liverpool (Walton Div.) Feb. '88 . .	. . . . .	1854
40	Morgan, William Pritchard	G.L.	Merthyr Tydfil Oct. '88	. . . . .	1844
41	Moss, Richard. . . .	C.	Winchester '80-5, re-elect. Jan '88 .	Carlton.	1823
42	Munro-Ferguson, R. C .	G.L.	Ross and Cromarty '84-85; Leith District Aug '86.	Brooks's. .	1860
43	Neville, Ralph	G.L.	Liverpool, Exchange D., Jan. '87 . .	Nat. Liberal.	1848
44	*O'Brien, William	P.	Mallow '83 5, Tyrone S.D. '85-6, Cork, N.E D, May '87.	. . . . .	1852
45	§O'Gorman Mahon, The .	P.	Clare '30-1, Ennis 47-52, Clare '79 85, Carlow Co. Aug. '87	St. George's.	1802 or 1803
46	Oldroyd, Mark	G.L.	Dewsbury, Nov. '88	. . . . .	—
47	O'Keefe, F. A.	P.	Limerick City, April '88	. . . . .	—
48	Philipps, John Wynford	G.L.	Lanarkshire (Mid Div.) April '88 . .	Mid. Temple.	1860
49	Randell, David	G.L.	Glamorgansh. (Gower Div) Mar. '88	. . . . .	—
50	Ridley, Sir M. W., Bart. .	C.	North Northumberland '68-85; Lancashire, Blackpool D., Aug. '86.	Carlton . .	1842
51	Robertson, Sir W. Findal.	C.	Brighton, Nov. '86	St. Stephen's	1825
52	Samuelson, G. B.	G.L.	Gloucester, Forest of Dean D, July '87.	. . . . .	1863
53	Sinclair, John	G.L.	Ayr Burghs, June '88	Grangemouth nr. Falkirk.	—
54	Slagg, John	G.L.	Manchester '80-5, Burnley Feb. '87 .	Reform,	1841
55	§Stewart, Halley	G.L.	Lincoln, Spalding D., July '87 . . .	Nat. Liberal.	1838
56	Stephens, H. C.	C.	Middlesex, Hornsey D., July '87 .	Carlton, Jun. Carlton.	1841
57	Stokes, Prof. Geo. Gabriel	C	Cambridge University '87	Athenæum.	1819
58	*Sykes, C.	C.	Beverley '65-68, Yorks, E. Riding '68, Buckrose D '85-86, '86.	Carlton . .	1831
59	Thomas, David Alfred . .	G.L	Merthyr Tydfil March '88	. . . . .	—
60	*Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto.	G.L.	Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton D., Aug. '87 .	Reform, Athenæum	1838

In the foregoing List the Members of the House are divided into the usual four broad Parties—Conservative, Liberal Unionist, Gladstonian Liberal, and Parnellite, as they stood at the close of the General Election; but the following gentlemen desire to be described as follows:—

Bright, Jacob . . . . "Liberal *not* Gladstonian Liberal."
Byrne, G. M. "Nationalist, *not* Parnellite."
Flynn, J. C. . . . "
Hunter, W. A. . . . "
O'Gorman Mahon, The "Liberal, and Irish Home Ruler, *not* Parnellite."

Biographical. No.

e. s. W. J. Legh, Lyme Park; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxford; entered Dip. Service '80, app. at British Embassy, Paris '81, 3rd sec. '82. 31
3rd and *y. s.* Duke of Richmond and Gordon; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb.; is one of Lord Salisbury's private secretaries.
(See House of Commons, *supra*) . . . . . .
Younger *s.* Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, of Swillington, Yks.; *E.* Westminster Sch. and Trin. Coll. Camb.; called bar In. Temp. '64; Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd. '68; Und. Sec. Colonies '74-8, Chf. Sec. for Ireland '78-80; is J.P. and D.L. N. Riding; a Steward of Jockey Club.
See House of Commons, *supra* 35

e. s. Rev. J. G. S. Mac Neill, M.A.; *E.* Ch. Ch. Oxon, B.A.'73, M.A. '75; Irish bar '76; author important works on Irish subjects.
E. Trin. Coll. Dub. (B.A. '62); King's Inns Dublin '64, Q.C. '80, Serjeant '87, Sol.-Gen. for Ireland Jan. '88. 37
e. s. John Maple, of Haverstock Hill, and Tottenham Court Road; *E.* King's Coll.; is a partner in business estab. by his father.
Only *s.* late Thomas Mattinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne: ent. as a student at Gray's Inn '74, and gained the Bacon scholarship, a first-class studentship and a certificate of honor; called to bar in Jan. '77; joined the N. Circuit; app. '86 Recorder of Blackburn; joint author of the "Law of Corrupt Practices at Elections," and other works.
Fo 40

returned to England '83, and f
Is known as the "Gold King.
Brewer at Winchester
e. s. late Col. R. Munro-Ferguson, M.P.; *E.* Roy. Mil. C. Sandhurst; late Lt. Gren. Guards, is D.L. and J.P. Fifeshire, D.L. Ross shire, holds commission in 1st Fifeshire Light Horse R.V.
s. Henry Neville, M.D., Esher, Surrey; *L.* Emman. C. Camb; Linc. Inn '72; is leader of the local Chancery bar; Q.C. '88.
s. J. O'Brien, Mallow; *E.* Queen's Coll. Cork; journalist, editor *United Ireland*; imp. under the Crimes Act, Sept. '87. See biographical notice.
e. s. late Pahdraic Mór, J.P., by Barbara, *d.* of The O'Gorman; *L.* Clongowes Wood C. and Trin. Dub. (M.A.); Irish bar '34; J.P. and D.L. Clare; formerly Capt. Clare Militia; Col. C.R., C.A.; proposed Mr. O'Connell for Clare Co. in 1828 and '29.
Many years connected with the manufacturing interests of Dewsbury, his native town, of which he has been town councillor, alderman, and mayor.
. 47
e. s. Rev. Sir James Erasmus Philipps, Vic. of Warminster and Prebendary of Salisbury; *E.* Keble Coll. Oxford; called bar Mid. Temp. July '86. 49
s. late Sir M. W. Ridley; *L.* Harrow and Balliol C. Ox. (B.A. '65, Fell. All Souls', M.A. '67); Chm. Quar. Sess. Northumb.; Und. Sec. Home Dept. '78-80, Fin. Sec. Treas. Sept. '85 to Jan. '86, one of Chm. Grand Comtees. '83, and also in '88, Chm. Civ. Serv. (Clei. Estabs.) Inquiry Commission. 50
s. late F. F. Robertson, Bath; *L.* Univ. C. Hosp., Univs. Edin. and Paris, F.R.C.P. '74, able contributor to medical press, memb. Roy. Comm. Blind, Deaf, and Dumb; knighted Jan. '88. 51
y. s. Sir B. Samuelson, M.P.; unsuccessfully contested Tewkesbury D. '85, and Frome D. '86.

An advanced minister of the Free Kirk of Scotland; unsuccessfully contested the St. Andrews Burghs at the General Election of '85.
Manchester merchant; Pres. Manch. Chamber of Commerce and Administr. Suez Canal .
s. late Rev. A. Stewart, Barnet; Stewart Bros. & Spencer, Rochester . . . .
E. Versailles, Univ. Coll. Lond., Royal Sch. Mines; F.C.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., the well-known writing-ink manufacturer; memb. Parl. Committee Liberty and Prop. Defence League; J. P. Wiltshire.
s. Rev. G. Stokes, rector Skreen, co. Sligo. (See biographical notice) . . . . . .
2 *s.* late Sir T. Sykes; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll. Camb.; D.L. and J.P. E. Riding Yorks .

s. late Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart.; *E.* Harrow, Trin. Camb. (2nd in first cl. of Classical Tripos). See biographical notice. 60

Stewart, Halley . . "Liberal, *not* Gladstonian Liberal."
Wilson, Henry J. . . "Radical and Home Ruler, *not* Gladstonian Liberal."

For other "specialities" of members see last edition.

**** For Tabulated Summary of Present Position of Political Parties, see next page. In view of the many changes that have occurred since the General Election of July 1886, and the increase of registered voters, we do not repeat the tables given in 1887 under that head. The reader will, however, find a complete list of all subsequent alterations in the representation under the head of* ELECTIONS, BYE.

SUMMARY.

	No. of Mem. ret.	Totals.	Table I. General Election, Nov. 1885.*				Table II. General Election, August 1886.				Table III. State of Parties, Dec. 1, 1888.			
			Ind.	L.	C.	P.	L.U	G.L	C.	P.	L.U	G.L	C.	P.
England:														
Metropolitan Boroughs	59		. .	23	36	. .	2	11	46	. .	3	11	45	. .
" University	1		. .	1	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	. .	. .
Provincial Boroughs	167		3	85	78	1	19	49	98	1	18	52	96	1
" Universities	4		. .	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	4	. .
Counties	234		1	133	100	. .	34	65	135	. .	31	68	135	. .
		465												
Wales:														
Boroughs	11		. .	9	2	. .	1	7	3	. .	. .	8	3	. .
Counties	19		. .	18	1	. .	1	17	1	. .	1	17	1	. .
		30												
Scotland:														
Boroughs	31		. .	30	1	. .	8	22	1	. .	6	24	1	. .
Counties	39		. .	32	7	. .	9	21	9	. .	9	21	9	. .
Universities	2		. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	. .	. .	2	. .
		72												
Ireland:														
Boroughs	16		. .	. .	5	11	. .	. .	4	12	. .	. .	3	13
Counties	85		. .	. .	11	74	2	. .	11	72	2	. .	11	72
University	2		. .	. .	2	. .	. .	.	2	. .	. .	. .	2	. .
		103												
Grand Total	. .	670	4	331	249	86	†77	192	316	85	71	201	312	86

* The bye elections held between this General Election and the next resulted in a Conservative gain of two seats. † The Speaker is counted with the Liberal Unionists.

Commons, Principal Officers of House of. *Chairman of Ways and Means*, L. H. Courtney, Esq., M.P.—*Clerk of the House*, R. F. D. Palgrave, Esq., C.B.—*Clerk Assistant*, A. Milman, Esq.; *Second Ditto*, F. B. G. Jenkinson, Esq.—*Principal Clerks:* W. A. Ferguson-Davie, Esq., *Public Bills and Fees;* G. J. Stone, Esq., *Committee Office;* James B. Bull, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals;* Felix H. Webber, Esq., *Private Bill Office.—Senior Clerks:* C. E. A. Leigh, W. M. Molyneux, G. Laughton, W. Gibbons, E. H. Ley, C. Forster, Esqs.—*Assistant Clerks:* R. Dickinson, F. St. George Tupper, W. H. Ley, J. H. W. Somerset, H. C. Power, C. E. Frere, L. F. Le Marchant, G. C. Giffard, A. W. Nicholson, E. H. Doyle, Hon. A. G. Brand, and S. L. Simeon, Esqs.—*Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills*, J. H. Robinson, C. W. Campion, Esqs.—*Taxing Master*, C. W. Campion, Esq.—*Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master*, H. C. Tower, Esq.—*Librarian*, R. Walpole, Esq.—*Clerk in charge of Accounts*, W. O. Mayne, Esq.—*Shorthand Writer*, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.—*Secretary to Speaker*, E. Ponsonby, Esq.—*Serjeant-at-Arms*, H. D. Erskine, Esq.—*Deputy Serjeant*, F. R. Gosset, Esq.—*Assistant Serjeant*, Hon. E. H. Legge.—*Chaplain*, Hon. and Rev. F. Byng, M.A.—*Speaker's Counsel*, Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Q.C.—*Referee of Private Bills*, Alfred Bonham Carter, Esq.

Commune, La. See ed. '88. Communes in France are territorial divisions under the jurisdiction of a mayor.

Commutation of Tithes. See Tithes.

Comoro Islands, The, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, between the east coast of Africa and the north-west coast of Madagascar. Area 758 sq. m., pop. 63,000. The group consists of four small elevated islands—**Great Comoro, Mohilla,** or **Little Comoro, Anjuan,** erroneously called **Johanna,** and **Mayotta** or **Mayotte.** Mayotte is a French possession, and the other islands form a French protectorate. Commercially the most important is Mohilla, which carries on a brisk trade with Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the rest of the mainland. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar. They were ruled by sultans. In 1841 France acquired Mayotta, and her influence has grown until, in 1886, she obliged the independent chiefs to place themselves under her protection. In spite of this a rupture occurred in 1887 between the Sultan of Johanna and the French authorities, and an armed demonstration was resorted to by the latter to enforce their claims. A British consul is resident. See Colonies of European Powers.

Companies' Bill See Session, '88, sect. 10.

Company Law in '88. Numerous important decisions respecting **limited liability companies** have been pronounced by the courts of law during the year. In the case of the **Land Development Association** an interesting question was raised under the much-litigated **section 25** of the **Act of '67,** which provides that all shares shall be deemed to be held subject to payment in cash unless otherwise determined by a contract in writing filed with the Registrar. **Mr. Kent,** being a shareholder, purchased a debt due from the company to **Mr. Eichols,** and wrote requesting the directors to transfer to him from the sum due to Eicholz the amount necessary to pay up his shares in full. A resolution was passed assenting to this, but except

for a minute of this resolution there was no entry in the books to show that Kent's shares were paid up, and no contract under sect 25 Accordingly, Mr Kent having been placed on the list of contributories in the winding up, was held liable for calls by Mr Justice Kay, and that decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal —In *re* the **South London Fish Market Company**, the court answered in the negative the question whether a director can validly make a nominal transfer of his qualification shares, and decided that a winding up can be ordered, notwithstanding that by reason of such transfers there were less than three registered shareholders —In the case of the **Anglo-Indian and Colonial Industrial Institution** it was also decided that a shareholder, whose transferred shares had not been registered within a year before the order to wind up the company, must be placed upon the list of contributories In the case of **Peek Derry** a tramway company had stated in its prospectus that it was authorised to use steam power, whereas in reality it could only have such power subject to the consent of the Board of Trade, which afterwards refused to grant it The Court of Appeal held that the directors were liable in damages to a shareholder who had taken his shares in reliance upon this misstatement even though at the time the prospectus was issued they might have believed that the consent of the Board of Trade would be given In another action for damages, that of **Duncan Scaife** the plaintiff had taken shares in a company whose prospectus alleged that it would be able to manufacture varnish from amber waste An examination of certain specimens of the company's varnish proved that there was no decomposed amber therein and it was suggested that the company had not really, as alleged, overcome the difficulty of employing amber waste for this purpose In the result the Court found for the plaintiff In another case, that of the **British Burmah Land Company Limited**, the prospectus contained a florid description of the property acquired by the company, and of the minerals actually discovered therein On the faith of this the plaintiff applied for shares, but it afterwards turned out that the prospectus was inaccurate, and the company had afterwards to be wound up It appeared that the supposed mine was practically worthless, and that the proportion of ore obtained would not pay the cost of working Mr Justice Kay said he had never heard of more gross misstatements and directed the company to repay the applicant's deposit with interest and costs In the case of **Barton v The North Staffordshire Railway Co** (Mich) Mr Justice Kay held that a railway company was liable to replace stock or shares which had been transferred by forged transfers In connection with the winding up of the **Exchange Drapery Co**, a novel question was raised as to whether, when there were more than sufficient assets to repay the shareholders advances made by them on their shares beyond the amount actually called up, the amount of these advances should be repaid with interest Mr Justice Kay decided the point in the affirmative In the case of the **Faure Electric Accumulator Co** (Chancery Division, Nov), a question came before the Court for the first time for direct decision—namely, whether directors are justified in paying out of the moneys of their company commission to brokers or other agents for "placing," or inducing the public to take, shares Mr Justice Kay decided that the practice was illegal

Compensation for Improvements (Ireland) Bill, 1884 See ed '88

Compensation for Improvements See AGRICULTURE

Comptroller and Auditor-General See EXCHEQUER and FINANCE

Comptroller of the Household (see MINISTRY) is the second officer under the Lord Steward of the Household (*q v*), and checks and examines the expenses of the royal household He is always a Privy Councillor

Confucianism The name commonly given to the State religion of the Chinese Empire, from **Confucius** (khung fu tsze, "the Master Khung," B C 551—478), the most celebrated of its sages He was not, however, the author of the religion or of its moral teachings, but only a prophet Confucianism **consists** in the belief in and worship of one Supreme God, who has appointed government by rulers for the good of all, and instruction by sages and intelligent teachers to make all acquainted with His will Reverend fear and worship is obligatory in all, but the formal worship of God is restricted to the sovereign of the empire as the parent of the people In connection with this cult there prevails ancestor worship by all classes of the people and in connection with this filial duty is celebrated as the chief and crown of all virtues Communication and communion with spiritual beings is effected by the means of votive offerings, etc See ed '86, and **consult** Confucius Life and Teachings (*Trubner*), 87

Congo Railway At the end of 1885 it was announced that the Government of the Independent Congo State had granted a concession to **Mr H M Stanley** (*q v*) the explorer, and **Mr J F Hutton**, President of the **Manchester Chamber of Commerce**, acting on behalf of the **Congo Railway Syndicate**, for the construction of a line to connect the Upper and the Lower Congo, taking the traffic of the Congo basin Many distinguished names were attached to the scheme, and it was arranged that subscription lists for capital, estimated nominally at two millions sterling, should be opened in the capitals of the fourteen powers which at the Berlin Conference agreed to maintain the neutrality of this region (For the earlier history of the scheme see ed 88) About the beginning of March 87 Mr J F Hutton issued a circular from 23, Dale St, Manchester, inviting subscriptions in furtherance of the Congo Co's railway scheme He stated in it that although the necessary £40,000 for a complete survey had been raised, the **King of the Belgians** desired that the scheme should have more of an **international** character, and therefore subscriptions were invited up to £80,000, of which £10,000 was reserved for England, the subscribers having certain privileges On May 8th the **authorised expedition** sent out by the Company for the **railway survey** left Antwerp under Captain Ihys, and from Brussels, under date Sept 18th, it was **stated** that he had reported to the effect that so far the country offered no insurmountable difficulties to the making of the line From Brussels (Dec 19th) it was reported that the **preparatory survey** had reached to a point near Lakunga,

but that it had been temporarily stopped by the rainy season A telegram dated Brussels, Aug 31st, '88, stated that the engineering preliminary studies had nearly terminated It was added that the line, which is to run from Matadi to Stanley Pool, will have a length of 350 kilomètres, be of 75 centimètres gauge, and commence at seven mètres above the level of the sea, rising gradually to 60 mètres

Congo River and Free State The mouth of the Congo river was known to the Portuguese in 1485, till the middle of the seventeenth century their possessions on the south bank formed a great and flourishing province In 1817 the British Government despatched an expedition under **Captain Tuckey**, who succeeded in getting up the great river 172 miles, and till 1877 "Tuckey's farthest" remained the limit of our knowledge In 1867, however, Livingstone, while exploring the country between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika discovered a great river rising in the Chibale hills, named Chambezi He followed it to Lake Bangweolo, whence it emerged as the Luapula, thence to Lake Moero, whence it was called Lualaba, and then north to a place called Nyangwe, in Manyema, 1,500 miles from its source He believed it to be the Nile In 1876 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* despatched an expedition under **H M Stanley**, who succeeded in following the river of Livingstone to its outlet as the Congo, 1,660 miles beyond Nyangwe Thus, in 1877, one of the greatest water highways of the world was made known to civilisation and commerce At the end of 1878 a "**Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo**" was formed at Brussels, under the presidency of Colonel Strauch, and with the warm co operation of Leopold II, King of the Belgians The Comite appointed **Mr Stanley** to carry out its intentions It was a special branch of the International African Association, which had been founded in 1876 by King Leopold, and had committees in all leading countries, and had already gone to work in East Africa Mr Stanley proceeded to the mouth of the Congo in August 1879, coming there by sea, commissioned by what was now the **Association Internationale du Congo**" to open up the river and endeavour to form a free negro state under European tutelage He was assisted by a band of European associates besides native Zanzibar recruits, and had a flotilla of small steamers First station established at **Vivi**, 110 miles up, the limit of maritime navigation, now removed to **Boma**, a better site Thence roads were constructed past the Yellala and Livingstone cataracts, in spite of apparently insuperable difficulties, and steamers were hauled up to the upper Congo The station of **Leopoldville** was then formed on **Stanley Pool**, (1882) From this point there is uninterrupted navigation for steam vessels to **Stanley Falls**, 1,068

[illegible] ady

[illegible] ay probably be increased to 14,000 by further exploration The area drained by this section of the great river is estimated at 1,090,000 sq miles, with a pop of 30 or 40 per sq mile By tact and persevering kindness the hostility of the natives has been overcome, and for the most part they now welcome the white man Numerous stations have been formed between Léopoldville and Stanley Falls. The following is a **table of distances along the Congo**, as prepared by Mr Stanley —

	Miles.
Banana (Congo mouth) to Vivi, navigable for ocean steamers	110
Vivi to Isangila, by road past cataracts	50
Isangila to Manyanga, navigable water	88
Manyanga to Leopoldville, by road past cataracts	85
Leopoldville to Stanley Falls, navigable	1068
Above Stanley Falls to Nyangwe, navigable	385
Nyangwe to Lake Moero	440
Lake Moero	67
Lake Moero to Bangweolo	220
Lake Bangweolo	161
Bangweolo to Chambezi sources	360
Total length of Congo highway	3034

The formation of a **railway**, to connect the navigation of the upper Congo with the sea, has been projected and commenced The distance is 235 miles, and the cost is estimated at about £1,000 000 A French scheme is to connect the navigable Ogowe with some affluent of the Congo by rail In 1885 the **Congo Free State** was constituted and defined by the general **Act** of the **International Congo Conference** of **Berlin**, and entered into treaties with all the Great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power was recognised At the same time the boundaries of the new State were settled Its area is estimated at 1,056,200 sq m, pop 27 000 000 There are **four administrative provinces** — the Lower Congo, the Pool, the Equatorial, and the Upper Congo in which are various stations The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of the King of the Belgians as sovereign, and three departmental chiefs On the Congo there is an Administrator General under whom are several European administrators of stations and districts Revenue is principally derived from a subsidy granted by King Leopold, expenditure is about £70,000 **Exports** and **imports** 86-87 valued at about £2,800 000 each **Chief exports**, rubber, ivory coffee, nuts, palm oil Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered Districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc In 1886 Arab slave dealers broke up the station at Stanley Falls At Leopoldville natives (Bangalas) have been drilled and armed by European officers, and form a force of 2,000 citizen soldiers for the new state The **Emin Pasha**

(Brussels, Jan 6th, '88) that the contract between the Congo State and the Walford Company of Antwerp for the working of the Belgian African Steamship service has come to an end The State has made a **new contract** with the Anglo African Steamship Company, which has already come into operation The [illegible]

[illegible] go with Stanley [illegible] still remains a project, and the unfortunate agreement which constituted the Arab slave dealer Tippoo Tib (see SLAVERY IN AFRICA) the governor of the Stanley Falls Station, while it has only nominally restored the authority of the Congo Free State there, has not done anything for the promotion of legitimate commerce, and has tended largely to the extension of all the evils resultant from slavery. **Mr. Stanley's**

expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, from which much was hoped, has vanished from our knowledge, and only vague rumours have been received as to the fate and whereabouts of the gallant explorer and his companions, and the most reassuring of these rumours only add to our anxiety, which is intensified by the knowledge that Mr Stanley had suffered severely in health during the last year of his stay in civilised countries, and did not therefore enter upon this undertaking with any reserve stock of strength Of the fate of **Major Barttelot** and **Mr Jameson**, who were to have followed in the footsteps of their leader, there is unfortunately no doubt, for, after a year of tedious waiting and patient suffering, when they at last set out Major Barttelot was shot by one of his followers, and Mr Jameson shortly after died of fever What they had to endure and witness during that year may be gathered from the reports of Mr Ward in the *Illustrated London News* No trust can be placed or hope founded on the reports we from time to time receive of a **White Pasha** in the neighbourhood of the Bahr El Gazal, for they are only bazaar gossip caused by inquiries which have been made at Suakim and Wady Halfa If, indeed, there be any truth in these reports, the White Pasha is more likely to be Gordon than either Stanley or Emin An **important change** in the **administration** of the **Congo State** has lately been brought about by appointing none but Belgians to the posts that fall vacant, and if before this change we had to complain of lack of information, we now have to deal with official reports which are in direct contradiction to those of competent and independent witnesses Indeed, unless the State shortly enters upon a more satisfactory condition, it will be a question for Europe to consider whether sweeping changes shall not be made in its constitution It is to be hoped, in any case, that the agreement by which **France** was made universal legatee of the Congo State may not be carried out as if that were to happen a heavy blow would be struck at the future of British commerce in Africa **Consult** Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent and "The Congo, Wauters's "Le Congo, and 'Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society 1885 8

ationalism This is the democratic urch life It is based upon three ideas the right of each individual to take part in the government of the community, the autonomy of the local church, and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority While complete in itself, the local church may voluntarily unite with other churches for consultation and common action But no resolution of any such union binds the individual church without its own consent Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership, but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate Congregational polity admits two orders of church officers only bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life, and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs It claims to be of apostolic origin, and to be at once the highest and most natural organisation of the life of the Christian Church It presupposes the Christian character of all members of the Church, and requires a credible profession of faith in Christ There are in the British Isles 4,645 Congregational churches, branch churches, and mission stations, with about 2,800 recognised and accredited ministers, in addition to upwards of 300 evangelists In England and Wales alone there are 4,338 places of worship, with accommodation for 1,625,600 persons. County or district associations of these churches exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas **The Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society** expends in mission work through the county unions about £25,000 per annum For foreign missions see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (**London Missionary Society**) There is also a general union of the churches, known as the **Congregational Union of England and Wales**, which in 1881 celebrated its jubilee by originating a fund for church extension, paying off church and chapel debts, and for evangelistic and home missionary purposes The sum raised in connection with this celebration amounted to nearly £400,000 There are fifteen colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms, in which between 400 and 500 students are being trained for the regular ministry Various societies have been formed for church extension, and for conducting mission work In connection with their operations an amount of over £4,500,000 has been expended The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the United States of America, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world The **annual meetings** of the C U were held in **88** in London (May), and Nottingham (October) **Offices**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St, E C **Sec**, Rev A Hanney, D D **Chairman**, Rev F J Falding, D D (*q v*)

Congregational Lectures. These lectures, promoted by the Committee of the Congregational Library, were established in 1833, for the general purpose of treating various important religious questions from the standpoint of Congregationalism Lectures were instituted with the view of being "delivered annually at the Library, or, if necessary, in some contiguous place of worship, and were to partake, to quote the words of the advertisement issued by the Library Committee, Nov 19th, '83, "rather of the character of academical prelections than of popular addresses' The design of the Committee was more particularly described as that of providing "courses of lectures on subjects of interesting importance, not included within the ordinary range of pulpit instruction' Such arrangements were made by the Library Committee with the lecturers as should tend "to secure the publication of each separate course without risk to the authors, and, after remunerating them as liberally as the resources of the institution will allow, to apply the profits of the respective publications in aid of the

Library" Notwithstanding that it was the intention of the Library Committee, as already indicated, that the delivery of the Lectures should be of annual recurrence, it happened, from one reason or another, that between '33, the year of their inauguration, and '60, the date of their suspension and titular termination, there were nine years in which there was default of this observance, the first being the year '38, whilst in '51 and '52, and again in 56 and '57, there were two consecutive years without a Lecture The **first** Congregational Lecturer was the late **Rev Ralph Wardlaw**, D D, of Glasgow, whose subject was "Christian Ethics, or, Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation", the second was the late **Rev. Robert Vaughan**, D D, at that time Professor of Ancient and Modern History in the University of London, who in 34 delivered a course of lectures on "The Causes of the Corruption of Christianity" The Lecturer for '[illegible] was the late **Rev George Redford**, D D [illegible] Confirmed by an Appeal to Facts of Science, History, and Human Consciousness, and in '39, a course of lectures "On the Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science," was delivered by the late **Rev. John Pye Smith**, D D, F G S, Divinity Tutor in the Protestant Dissenting College at Homerton, who was succeeded, in 40, by the late **Rev. William Lindsay Alexander**, D D, of Edinburgh, whose subject of treatment was "The Connexion and Harmony of the Old and New Testaments, being an Inquiry into the Relation, Literary and Doctrinal, in which these two parts of the Sacred Volume stand to each other" In '44 the Lecturer was the late **Rev Robert Halley**, D D, of Manchester, who gave a series of discourses on "The Sacraments an Inquiry into the Nature of the Symbolic Institutions of the Christian Religion, usually called the Sacraments—Part I, Baptism, which he supplemented, in 50, by a course on the same general subject of "The Sacraments—Part II The Lord's Supper" The late **Rev Richard Winter Hamilton**, D D, LL D, of Leeds, expounded, in 47, "The Revealed Doctrine of Rewards and Punishments", and in the following year the late **Rev Samuel Davidson**, LL D, Tutor in the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, delivered a series which bore the title of "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament unfolded, and its Points of Coincidence or Disagreement with Prevailing Systems indicated" In 55, the **Rev John Stoughton**, D D, delivered a course of lectures on "The Ages of Christendom, before the Reformation, in 58, **Professor John H Godwin**, of New College, St John's Wood, lectured on "Christian Faith its Nature, Object, Causes, and Effects, and finally, in 60, the **Rev John Kelly**, Everton, Liverpool, discoursed on "The Divine Covenants, their Nature and Design, or, the Covenants considered as Successive Stages in the Development of the Divine Purposes of Mercy"

[illegible] **ational Review**" (1s monthly) [illegible] Jan 1887, and is a new series of *The British Quarterly Review* and *The Congregationalist* It contains a record of passing events of Congregational churches, while attention is given to Biblical and theological questions, Church history, and also to general literature Editor, **Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B A.** Office 26, Paternoster Square, E C

Congregational Union Lectures The institution of these lectures, which took place in 1873, was essentially a revival of the almost identically named Congregational Lectures (*q v*), which had been in abeyance for some thirteen years, and the first projection of which was as nearly as possible coincident with the existence or incorporation of the Congregational Union The essential identity of the two foundations is illustrated by the fact that for the first year or two the name of the former was alternatively and almost indifferently applied to the latter, which, however, presently attained its existing style and title as its permanent and exclusive designation The responsibility for the opinions expressed by the Lecturer are not assumed by the Union (see an Advertisement by the Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, dated January 74) "The **C U Lecture** has been established with a view to the **promotion of Biblical science, and theological and ecclesiastical literature** It is intended that each lecture shall consist of a course of prelections, delivered at the Memorial Hall, but when the convenience of the Lecturer shall so require, the oral delivery will be dispensed with The committee hope that the lecture will be maintained in an unbroken annual series but they promise to continue it only so long as it seems to be efficiently serving the end for which it has been established, or as they may have the necessary funds at their disposal" The **first series** of **C U L**, still called "The Congregational Lecture of 73," had for its subject "The Superhuman Origin of the Bible inferred from itself", and the Lecturer was the late **Henry Rogers** *Emeritus* Professor of Theology, Lancashire Independent College, Manchester probably best known as the **author**, out of all his works, of the '**Eclipse of Faith** The four subsequent Lecturers, in their consecutive order, were **Rev Henry Robert Reynolds** D D, Professor of Theology New Testament Exegesis, and Church History Cheshunt College, whose subject was 'John the Baptist a Contribution to Christian Evidences', **Rev Robert William Dale**, M A Birmingham who lectured on "The Atonement **Rev Enoch Mellor**, D D, Halifax who delivered a series of discourses on "Priesthood in the Light of the New Testament", and **Rev Eustace Rogers Conder** M A, Leeds, who in 77 lectured on "The Basis of Faith a Critical Survey of the Grounds of Christian Theism From the last named year till 81 no lectures were delivered The Lecturer for 81 was **Rev J Guinness Rogers**, B A Clapham, whose subject was "The Church Systems of England in the Nineteenth Century" The year 82, the fiftieth year of the existence of the Congregational Union, witnessed the publication of two composite and varied volumes, the aggregate of whose contents aimed at being nearly exhaustive of the entire *rationale* of Congregationalism, with the title of "Jubilee Lectures a Historical Series delivered on the Occasion of the Jubilee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, with an Introductory Chapter" This introductory chapter, which was by **Professor A M Fairbairn**, D D, and was entitled "Ecclesiastical Polity and the Religion of Christ, was not delivered as a lecture, but was prepared at the request of the Committee after the lectures had been delivered The **lectures proper** were **eleven** in number I "The Early Inde-

dents," by **Rev R W Dale**, Birmingham, "Laud and the Puritans, by **Rev Henry Allon**, D D , III "The Westminster Assembly," by **Rev. J Stoughton**, D D , IV "Independents in the Days of the Commonwealth, by **Rev Eustace R Conder**, M A , V "The Policy of the Restoration, and of the Reign of Charles II , by **Rev J Kennedy**, D D , VI "Bishop Burnet and Contemporary Schemes of Church Comprehension, by **Rev S Pearson**, M A , VII "The Struggle for Civil Liberty in the Georgian Era, by **Rev J B Brown**, B A , VIII "The Evangelical Revival in the Georgian Era, and its Effect on the Development of the Free Church Principle by **Rev A Mackennal**, B A , IX "Broad Church Doctrine and Independency, by **Rev Edward White**, X "Clericalism and Congregationalism, by **Rev J G Rogers** B A , and XI "Nonconformity in Wales, by **Henry Richard** M P The **next series** of the Congregational Union Lectures and the latest being the series for '88, was delivered by **Rev Alfred Cave**, B A Principal and Professor of Theology and Hebrew, Hackney College, whose subject was "The Inspiration of the Old Testament inductively considered

Conjugal Rights, Restitution of See ed 87

Connaught and Strathearn H R H Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, P C, K G, K T, K P, G C S I, G C M G 1st Duke of (creat 1874) was b 1850 The third son of the Queen Mar the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau of Prince Fredk Charles of Prussia (1879) Commanded a Division in the Egyptian Expedition (1882) Holds a similar command in Bengal Presidency

Conservation of Energy See ENERGY ed 88

Conservative Republicans See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES

Conservatives, German See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Conspiracy of Silence See ed 88

Coral Reefs See ed 87

Constable, Lord High See EARL MARSHAL

Constabulary Returns See CRIME

Constantinople Otherwise called **Byzantium** Enlarged by Constantine the Great, who removed thither the seat of the Eastern Roman Empire (A D 330) This most powerful situation for dominating Europe has always been in the hands of a decaying power The Turks wrested it from Christian hands (1452) and it is now the capital of Turkey, situated on the waterway between the Black Sea and Mediterranean It has long been coveted by Russia, and attempts to possess it have been the cause of expeditions for the last thousand years The population of Constantinople exceeds a million, and is, therefore larger than that of any Russian city To protect it the Berlin Treaty left on the European side a portion of territory about the size of England and Scotland combined (80,000 sq m), and a population of 5,250,000 See ed 86

Constitutionalist See ed 88

Consul, A, is a diplomatic agent appointed to advise upon and protect the interests of traders of his own country in the foreign town at which he is resident, to certify and attest acts and documents, and to report upon the trade of the country to his Government He may further celebrate marriages of the subjects of his own sovereign under foreign jurisdiction, and take evidence on oath respecting crimes committed on board vessels of his own nationality A **Consul-General** is a consul who at the same time holds a post of **Chargé d'affaires** Consuls were first appointed in the sixteenth century

Contagious Diseases Acts, '66, '69 See ed 87

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, '78, '84, and '86 See ed 88

Contemporary Pulpit (monthly, 6*d*). Founded Jan 1884 Furnishes in its pages selected sermons from the greatest living preachers of the day, giving, in addition, exegetical outlines by experienced divines on texts for the Church s year, with copious references to all available sources of information **Office**, 6, White Hart St , Paternoster Sq , E C

Contemporary Review (monthly, 2s 6*d*) Founded Jan 66 First editor, **Dean Alford**. From the first it has paid particular attention to theological questions, treating them in a broad and Catholic spirit, and often giving successive articles on the same subject from writers of various schools and churches It has also always given full scope for the discussion of all great questions religious, social political, literary, and artistic, by the leading writers of the day Many eminent Continental and American authors write in its pages The C *R* gives regularly signed surveys of Contemporary Life and Thought in various countries by competent writers on the spot Editor, **Mr P W Bunting** Office, 56 Ludgate Hill E C

Contempt, Committal of Members of Parliament for See PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS

Contempt of Court, Law on, in '88 While the action of **Peters** *v* **Bradlaugh** was pending in the Queen s Bench Division (March), the **editor** of the *St Stephen s Review* wrote an **article** which included the following "The thing is monstrous, more especially as Mr Bradlaugh is acting, not merely for self advertisement, but to keep an accusation which he knows to be false as long as possible without legal refutation so that the public mind may be poisoned by it and the impending elections influenced Attention was called to this as a gross contempt of court, and the editor of the journal in question was fined £20, and directed to pay costs A more recent case of contempt is that of **Mr Edward Harrington** M P , who, for publishing in the *Kerry Sentinel* an article stating that the Parnell Commissioners, who formerly appeared spotless had now got the 'measles, was fined £500

Continued Irrelevance" See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Convention of '84. See BECHUANALAND

Convocation The clerical parliament of the Church of England Was prorogued in 1717, and did not meet again till the year 1850, when it once more found voice, after a silence of 135 years Sits now thrice yearly First sat in its present form in the fourteenth century (Convocations or Synods without the authority of the Crown date from the very earliest times) It consists of **two Houses** — the **Upper** and **Lower** There is also a separate Convocation for each of the two great ecclesiastical divisions of England, called **Provinces** The **Upper House** consists of the several bishops of the provinces, as enumerated below The **Lower House** is composed of the Dean of every cathedral and Archdeacons of the dioceses of the province, with Proctors elected by the clergy of every diocese They **represent** (1) the cathedral chapters, and (2) the minor clergy

A fresh election of Proctors is made with every new parliament In Convocation are discussed, and resolutions passed upon, all matters affecting the interests of the Church, both doctrinal and administrative, as also the spiritual welfare of the nation at large But any resolutions which suggest an alteration in the services, rites and ceremonies, or the rubrics of the Church service, as contained in the Book of Common Prayer, cannot be discussed in Convocation with the purpose of making such alterations, either in the Prayer Book or in the Canons, without the Queen s Licence and Letter of Business, giving them the authority so to do, having been first obtained And no such alteration made by such authority can be adopted and put in force without the authority of both Houses of Parliament **Houses of Convocation** [*In the Lower Houses those marked * are Proctors for the Chapter, those marked † Proctors for the Clergy*] **PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY** —1. **The Upper House** Archbishop of Canterbury, *President*, Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St Albans, St Asaph, St Davids, Salisbury, Southwell, Truro, and Worcester 2 **The Lower House** *Prolocutor* Right Rev George H Sumner, D D, Suffragan Bishop of Winchester **Canterbury** — Dean R P Smith, Archdeacons Parry (Bishop Suffragan of Dover) and B T Smith, *Rev Canon Rawlinson, †Rev Canons Puckle and H A Jeffreys **London**—Deans Church and Bradley, Archdeacons Gifford, Hessey and Farrar, *Revs Canons Gregory and Prothero †Rev A Brooke and Canon W Cudman **Winchester**—Dean Kitchin, Archdeacons Sumner, Sapte, and Henry Hugh, *Rev Canon Warburton, †Rev V Musgrave and one vacant **Bangor**—Dean Lewis, Archdeacons Pryce and Evans, †Revs P C Ellis and D W Thomas **Bath and Wells**—Dean Plumptre, Archdeacons Denison, Browne, and Fitzgerald, *Rev Canon Bernard, †Rev Prebendaries A C Ainslie and Edwin A Salmon **Chichester**—Dean Pigon, Archdeacons F J Mount and R Sutton, *Rev Canon J F Crosse, †Rev H Bailey **Ely**—Dean Merivale, Archdeacons Emery, Chapman, Bathurst, and Vesey, *Lowe, †Rev Canons W B Hopkins and J H Macaulay **Exeter**—Dean Cowie, Archdeacons Herbert Barnes, C T Wilkinson, and E G Sandford, *Rev Prebendary Kempe, †Rev Prebendary Sadler and G R Prynne **Gloucester and Bristol**—Deans Spence and Elliott, Archdeacons Norris, Hayward, and Sheringham, *Rev Canons Tinling and Nugent Wade, †Rev Canons Medd and Mather **Hereford**—Dean Herbert, Archdeacons Maddison and Stanhope, *Sir F A Gore Ouseley, †Revs H W Phillott and F F Clayton **Lichfield**—Dean Bickersteth, Archdeacons T B Lloyd and E Lane, *Rev Canon J G Lonsdale, †Revs J T Jeffcock and Bishop Stamer **Lincoln**—Dean Butler, Archdeacons Kaye and Trollope (Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham), *Rev Sub-Dean Clements, †Revs G G Perry and A S Wilde **Llandaff**—Dean Vaughan, Archdeacons W. C Bruce and Griffiths, *Rev Canon Evans, †Revs C R Knight and J T Harding **Norwich** — Dean Goulburn, Archdeacons Perowne, Woolley, and Neville, *Rev Canon J M Nisbet, †Revs Canon C Frere and Hinds Howell **Oxford**—Dean Liddell, Archdeacons Palmer, Pott, J L Randall; *Rev. Canon Bright, †Revs. Canon E Savory, and G N Freeling **Peterborough**—Dean Perowne; Archdeacons Thicknesse, Lightfoot, and Mitchinson (Assistant Bishop), *Rev Canon Argles, †Rev Canons Thos Yard and H. Twells, **Rochester**—Dean Hole, Archdeacons Cheetham, Richardson, and Burney, *Rev Canon H. W. Burrows, †Rev Canons Erskine Clarke and the Hon A Legge **Salisbury**—Dean Boyle; Archdeacons Lear, Sanctuary, and Buchanan; *Rev Canon Swayne, †Revs Canons E. A. Dayman and Prebendary R B Hutchings **St. Albans** — Archdeacons Lawrance, Blomfield (Bishop Suffragan of Colchester), and Johnson; †Revs E T Vaughan and T Scott **St Asaph** —Dean (vacant), Archdeacons D R Thomas and Smart, *Rev William Howell Evans, †Revs Canon William Richardson and J E Hill **St Davids**—Dean Allen, Archdeacons De Winton North, James, and Hilbers, *Rev. Canon Phillips, †Revs Canon Bevan and T. Walters **Southwell**—(no dean), Archdeacons Balston and Maltby, *(none), Rev Canon Grey and Rev Thomas H Frere **Truro**—(no dean), Archdeacons Cornish and Hobhouse, *(none), †Rev Canons Hockin and Thynne **Windsor**—Very Rev R Thomas Davidson, †Canon E Capel Cure **Worcester**—Dean John Gott, D D, Archdeacons Bree and Lea, *Rev Canon Melville, †Revs W W Douglas and H B Bowlby *Vicar General* Sir J P Deane, Q C, D C L, *Registrar* Sir John Hassard, *Actuary* F Cobb, Esq, *Apparitor General* Sir J Hanham, Bart **PROVINCE OF YORK** —1 **The Upper House** Archbishop of York, *President*, Bishops of Durham, Ripon, Chester, Carlisle, Liverpool, Newcastle, Wakefield, and Sodor and Man 2 **The Lower House** *Prolocutor* Rev Chancellor Espin, D D **York**—Dean Purey Cust, Archdeacons Crosthwaite, Blakeney, Blunt and Yeoman, *Rev Canons Randolph and Fleming, †Revs Canons Raine I W Peel Machell, Watson, and Revs C N Gray H Favell, W R Sharrock, and T Rigby **Durham**—Dean Lake, Archdeacons Long and Watkins, *Rev Canon Evans, †Rev Canons Grey, Falconer, Baily, and Chancellor Espin. **Carlisle**—Dean Henderson, Archdeacons Cooper, Crosse, and Prescott, *(vacant), †Rev Canons Phillips, Knowles, Hayman, Stock, Bardsley, and W A Matthews **Chester**—Dean Darby, Archdeacons Barber and Gore, *Rev Canon Hillyard, †Rev Canons Cooper and Dodd, Revs W H Lowder and E C Turner **Liverpool**—(no dean), Archdeacons Clarke and Leroy, *(none), †Rev Canons Jones, Blundell, Warr, and Penhyn **Manchester**—Dean Oakley, Archdeacons Anson, Hornby, and Rawstorne, *Rev Canon Crane, †Rev Canons Birley and Heywood, and Revs S Hastings, W Rawstorne, and W Champneys **Newcastle** —(no dean), Archdeacons Hamilton and Martin, *(none), †Rev Canons Mason, Lloyd, Grey, and Waite **Ripon**—Dean Fremantle; Archdeacons Cust and Boyd, *Rev Canon Holmes, †Rev Canons Owen, Jackson, Ellison, and Brooke **Wakefield** — (no dean), Archdeacons Brooks and Straton, no proctors yet elected **Sodor and Man**—(no dean), Archdeacon Hughes Games, †Rev W Kermode *Archbishop s Commissioners* the Dean, Canons Residentiary of York, and Canon Raine; *Synodal Secretary* Rev Canon Wright; *Registrar and Notary* Hon A Hudson, Minster Yard, York, *Treasurer* Canon Randolph.

Cookery See ed '88, and further '87

Coolie, or Cooly, an unskilled Asiatic labourer, is a word of uncertain origin It was first used in 1727 to describe labourers who unloaded Dutch ships at Nagasaki Now it is used in Canton to designate all labourers in European factories For many years, however, it has been employed almost exclusively to describe Indian and Chinese labourers who work under contracts of service on foreign plantations (For history of the Coolie trade see our edition of 1886) The over peopled countries of India and China, where the touch of civilisation was overcoming the popular dread of emigration, were naturally the fields which were drawn upon by the Coolie importers Coolies are hence divided into two classes—(1) **Chinese** (2) **Indians** The trade in Chinese Coolies was first recognised by the British Government in 1844, when Coolies were first introduced into Guiana under certain regulations Peru and Cuba next followed our example—the usual terms made with the Coolie being $17 a month, with food, clothing and lodging Coolie labour has been successfully introduced into **Natal** On Dec 31st, 87, the number approximately estimated to be in the colony was 28,944, of which 7,040 were indentured to fixed masters, the remainder, 21,904, being free to select their own employers or to work for themselves The total number brought to Natal Nov 17th, 60 to Dec 31st, 87 was 35 750

Co operation In England co operative societies are united under the **Co operative Union**, which began to form after 1869 the year in which the first Co operative Congress was held A **central Co operative Board** was then formed consisting of London and provincial members This Board now consists of **six sections**—the Midland Northern North Western Scottish, Southern and Western and comprises fifty three members These six sectional Boards **meet** twice every year on the Saturday before the meeting of the Congress and on the Wednesday during the Congress The **governing body** of the Union is the **United Board** the members of which are representatives from the above six sectional Boards This organisation directs and promotes the cause of co operation The number of societies already enrolled under the Union (which enrolment is conditional on the payment of a halfpenny per quarter per member) is according to the latest published returns in Great Britain 1881 The members of these societies number close on 850,000, their share capital is £9 500,000 sterling, loan capital £7,000,000, their annual sales exceed £31,000,000, and their net profits are about £3,000 000 Every year the movement expands, it has an **organ**, *The Co operative News*, which took the place of the *Co-operator* in 71 it has an **Insurance Company**, and has made considerable headway in **Co-operative Cottage Building** It is usual to trace the origin of co operation to the Rochdale Pioneers, as a matter of fact, however many co operative stores were started previous to the Rochdale experiment These lacked the distinctive feature of co operation as now understood, all the profits being distributed among the shareholders, and were in no way different from ordinary joint stock enterprises, though they assumed the name "Co operative" It was in '44, then, and by twenty-eight poor weavers of Rochdale, that the genuine co-operative movement was inaugurated These weavers clubbed together, and by paying twopence or threepence a week into a common fund, purchased tea and sugar from a wholesale shop This they sold to one another at the ordinary prices The profits realised were great, and others joined them—bread, meat, and clothing being added to their stock in trade In 56 this society was known as the **Rochdale Pioneers** and possessed a capital of The **profits** of the undertaking were at the end of each quarter between the shareholders and the customers—5 per **cent.** being first allotted to capital, and the surplus then distributed amongst the purchasers according to the amounts purchased A **portion of the profits**—2½ per cent —was always devoted to **education** Meanwhile the example of the Rochdale pioneers was being rapidly followed in other parts of the country A wholesale department was commenced in '52 to supply the various stores then came a corn mill, and a cotton mill, and in 60 the *Co operator* newspaper was started In 62 the **first Parliamentary returns** of the co operative movement were made to the Registrar, and then there were already in existence 450 societies, with 90,000 members, and £450 000 share and loan capital, their annual sales amounted to £2,350,000, and their profits to £166 000 This was the result only eighteen years after the humble efforts of the Rochdale Pioneers Soon after this the **Co operative Printing Society** and the **Co operative Insurance Company** were formed In 63 the **wholesale depôt** was opened at **Manchester**, it has now branches in London and Newcastle, and does a trade of more than £2 000,000 a year In 68 the **Scottish Co operative Wholesale Society** began at **Glasgow**, its branches are at Dundee Leith and Kilmarnock and its annual trade is a million and a half sterling Socialists are now too, developing the co operative idea, and on July 11th was registered the **Socialist Co operative Federation, Limited** It will be seen from the preceding statements that co operation has been successful mainly in distributing the products of industry, much headway has not yet been made in this country in what is called **productive co operation** True, there are over sixty productive societies, and an attempt at **co operative agriculture** has been made Still the ideas of co operators on this branch of the subject are not very clear, and the chief advances made have been by **private firms** admitting their employes as shareholders, and as sharers in profits Recent movements have been set on foot amongst the Tyneside engineers and a few workmen in Poplar with a view to united action on the lines of productive co operation It is in **France**, however, that co operative production has reached its highest development In **Paris** some masons united into a co operative society in 48 They laid by one tenth of their earnings until they got together a sufficient amount to start business By 60 there were 107 of them, with a capital of £14,500 They employed only shareholders, devoting two fifths of the profits to paying the annual dividend, and the remaining three fifths went as bonuses to the labourers A similar association was started amongst the Parisian pianoforte makers, and other trades The **Familistère of Guise** is perhaps the completest co operative association that has yet been realised It was founded by **M. Godin**, the great ironmaster of Guise In '65 M Godin built a mansion to accommodate eight hundred of his

workpeople In '69 schools, a theatre, baths, and wash houses were added In '77 he began a system of profit-sharing among his workers, and in '80 he incorporated his workshops, the mansion, stores, schools, theatre, etc, into one great co operative society, under conditions that enable the whole to become the property of the workers and their families, who then numbered 1,040 The store that supplies the wants of this society brings in a large profit, which is divided amongst the purchasers and the schools The children are kept in the nursery, a large well ventilated room, until they are three and a half years old, they then go to school until they are fourteen, when the boys go into the factory, and the girls to perform the various domestic duties of the community Three doctors and two nurses reside in the *Familistere*, and a fund is set apart to provide pensions in cases of sickness and old age The promoter of this great and good work died early in 88 "**The Co-operative Traveller Abroad,**" by Arthur Standing, is the most ..... ork on the *Familistere* (price 1s) Just as **England** leads the way in **Distributive Co operation**, and **France** in **Productive Co-operation**, so **Germany** leads in **Co-operative Banking** This is due to the efforts of Schulze Delitzsch, the economic opponent of Lassalle The object of **Schulze-Delitzsch** was to enable the labourer to obtain command over capital, and this was to be accomplished by associations of labourers into which individuals paid sub scriptions The funds so raised are lent out at interest and the profits of the business are distributed amongst the subscribers There are over a thousand of these Schulze Delitzsch Credit associations in Germany Among the **leading Co operators** in **England** are **G J Holy oake**, whose **History of Co operation** is a standard work on the subject, and **Judge Hughes Q C**, who has also written largely on it A useful little book has been written by **A H Dyke Acland** and **B Jones**, giving a concise statement of the history and present condition of co operation its title is "**Working Men Co operators** **Consult** also the "Annual Diary of the Co operative Whole sale Society,' and for an account of **French Co operative Production** Sedley Taylor s 'Profit sharing between Capital and Labour, Mill s "Principles of Political Economy, and Fawcett's "Manual of Political Economy each contains an interesting chapter on the subject

Co operative Societies (usually called Industrial and Provident Societies) According to the latest report, the number of Co operative Societies in the United Kingdom, making returns in 1886, was 1,351, the total member ship was 841,818, the share capital amounted to £9,442,159, and the loan capital £1 999,658 The cash received during the year was £31,324,382, and the trade charges £1,723 843 The Societies showing sales of over a quarter of a million were—The Co operative Wholesale, Civil Service Supply Association Leeds Industrial Co-operative, Sowerby Bridge United District Flour, Oldham Industrial Co operative, Bury Co-operative, Great and Little Bolton Co operative, Newcastle upon Tyne Co operative, Gateshead Co operative, Barnsley British Co operative, and Rochdale Equitable Pioneers The Co-operative Wholesale has developed very large proportions, and has a turn over of nearly £5,000,000 It has recently erected extensive premises in London

Coopering at Sea Coopering is a species of trade carried on with mariners (principally fishermen) while at sea The articles offered for sale on those "floating grog shops,' as the coopers vessels are termed in nautical phraseology, are inferior tobacco and different kinds of spirits Coopers ply their trade on all parts round the coast of the United Kingdom where fishermen congregate, but are to be found in their largest numbers in the North Sea Their goods are eagerly purchased by fishermen and others, being cheaper than when purchased on shore—as they are exempt from the usual heavy duty An International Congress of the European countries interested in the system at the Hague in 87, formulated important rules relative to coopering at sea See SESSION 88, sect 36

Cooper s Hill College See ROYAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Copais Lake Drainage —To complete this great scheme of reclamation, which was described in ed 87 (a drainage canal, the work of five years, was opened on June 12th, 86 in the presence of the French Minister and other distinguished persons from Athens as mentioned in our last volume) the **French Company** was **reconstructed** in the form of an **English Company** and in Feb '88, asked subscriptions for £150,000 of 6 per cent First Mortgage debentures at £95 per £100 The French company having, it was stated done the heavier part of the work at an expenditure of £400 000 took shares in the new company for its interest It was calculated that the completion would be carried out in 24 years the land reclaimed or in process of being reclaimed amounting to 60,000 acres

Cope Charles West, R A (retired) b 1811, s well known as a painter of historical and domestic pictures Elected A R A (1844) and R A (1848) He has been a most successful **fresco painter** as his works in the Peers Corridor of the **House of Lords** fully show The subjects of the eight frescoes which he there painted are 'The Rising of the Royal Standard, "Defence of Basing House Expulsion of Fellows from Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant "Burial of Charles I,' 'Speaker Lenthwall asserting the Privileges of the Commons 'March of the Train bands to relieve the Siege of Gloucester "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers and "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell Mr Cope who has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy, is a trustee of that institution

Copper Some thirty five years ago the world s production of copper was calculated at about 45 000 tons per annum now the actual **output** from **all sources** amounts to over 200,000 tons This, however, could be increased without difficulty if there was sufficient demand for the metal, and the market price was such as to allow many of the mines to be worked at a profit With the great fall in the value of copper many of the mines have almost ceased to be worked, this being very noticeable in Australia The **great increase** in the **production** of the world dates from between 1880 and 1884 The **result** of this has been that while **America** stands first, with an output of nearly 80,000 tons per annum, and the products of **Chili** and **Spain** have been augmented to over 41,648 and 40,800 tons respectively, the production of **England** has receded to 2,773 tons of metallic copper, and that of **Australia** has practically stood still, with an output of 13,000

tons The great feature in copper during the past eighteen months has been the success attending the operations of a **syndicate** under the leadership of the **Societé des Méteaux.** With the aid of French bankers this combination of speculators commenced to buy up copper at about £40 per ton, and in spite of every effort to check their operations the price of Chili bars was carried over £100 per ton through their persistent buying The **effect** of the **enhanced value** of the metal has been to stimulate production, so that the stock of copper in England, France, and afloat thereto, amounts to over 94,000 tons against 42,300 tons on 31st December, 87 The **deliveries** during the twelve months ending October 31st, **'88,** reached 78,182 tons, whereas in the previous twelve months they were 99,485 tons The **Société des Méteaux** have now entered into a **contract** extending to December 90 with **twenty-seven mines,** including all the leading producers of the world, to take their fixed annual production at prices ranging from £60 up to £70 per ton Hecla and Calumet and the Montana mines receive £61 10s per ton for their copper, Rio Tinto £65, and Cape Copper Co £70 The **annual output** of the twenty seven mines will be 175 858 tons, and the **liability** of the **syndicate** £11 353,000 Hitherto speculative dealings have been in Chili bars, but owing to the operations of the syndicate a free market has been now established in **good merchantable brands** The **advance** in the **value** of copper is **seen by** the **quotations** of **Chili bars** on the following dates Oct 31st, 87, £44 5s Nov 30th, £66 15s, Dec 31st £85, Aug 31st, '88, £89, Sept 30th, £101, Oct 1st, £78 5s Good merchantable brands £80 Dec 31st, '87, Sept 30th, 88 £78, Oct 31st, £77 17s 6d

Coptic Church The **Copts** are by race the descendants of the ancient Egyptians They trace their Christianity to the preaching of St Mark, but the Coptic Church as distinct from the Alexandrian Church dates from the **Council of Chalcedon,** in 451 A D That Council deposed and banished **Dioskoros,** then Archbishop of Alexandria, for heresy but Dioskoros, beloved and trusted, carried away with him the great majority of the people The division thence arising in the Church of Egypt has lasted to this day, the Coptic Church and the orthodox or **Melkite Church** each retaining its own succession of Patriarchs, but the latter has only a small following of Greeks or other aliens, not native Egyptians The Melkite or Royalist Church agrees with the Greek Church in doctrine, while the Copts are **monophysites**—*i e*, they deny that our Lord had two natures after the incarnation—deny, in fact, His humanity At present, however, *μια φυσις* has lost its force even as a sectarian watchword, few of the Copts know the meaning of monophysitism, and political obstacles alone prevented the union of the Coptic and Melkite Churches a few years ago The Copts recognise **seven sacraments**, use triune immersion, and join confirmation with baptism, give both kinds to the laity, deny purgatory and masses for the dead, allow pictures, but not statues, in their churches and houses. Each church has three altars of stone, and generally the architectural arrangements of the Coptic sacred buildings, as well as their rites and ceremonies, are unrivalled in point of antiquity and interest **Consult** "Coptic Churches of Egypt," by A J Butler (*Clarendon Press*).

Copyhold The lord of a manor was in feudal law the landlord of the whole manor; but over different parts of it his rights were different Part was cultivated by his free tenants, whose interests were carved out of and limited his interest in that part of the land Another part was waste, and over this he had discretion limited only by their right to use it for purposes of pasturing cattle, cutting turf, etc A third part was his own demesne, which he cultivated with the help of his villeins, who did not own the soil, but were attached to it, and could be sold with it By degrees the villeins acquired both personal freedom and rights in the soil, and became the first copyholders holders by copy of Court Roll—all transactions affecting this part of the manor being kept on record in its Court The copyholder has as good a title as a freeholder, and the various estates in copyhold are analogous to those in freehold But the lord of the manor still has substantial rights over copyhold land He has a right to all minerals beneath the surface, and to all trees growing on it He is entitled to a considerable fine every time the copyhold changes hands, and sometimes upon the death of a tenant to a heriot (the tenant's best beast or chattel) Sometimes he receives a small rent, indeed, his rights vary in different manors according to custom, which regulates the tenure of copyhold Hence copyhold land is sometimes said to be held by customary tenure The incidents of copyhold tenure being various and oppressive, enfranchisement has been made compulsory on both lord and tenant, whenever either desires it The rights of the lord are commuted for either a lump sum or a rent charge, or an estate in fee simple in part of the land, and thereupon the copyhold becomes freehold In cases of compulsory enfranchisement application is made to the Land Commissioners, but where the lord and tenant both agree to enfranchise, a simple conveyance of the fee simple from the lord to the tenant is sufficient Both modes of enfranchisement have been largely employed, and a great extent of copyhold has become freehold The **Copyhold Act, 1887,** makes further provision for the enfranchisement of copyhold and customary lands Among other things it provides that no new copyholds shall be created without the consent of the Land Commissioners

Copyright, English The first English Copyright Act, passed in the reign of Queen Anne, gave the author an absolute right of fourteen years, with an additional fourteen years in case of the author or his representative surviving this term By an Act of George III. the period was increased to twenty eight years, and the remainder of the author's life, if any. The Act at present in force (5 and 6 Vict, c 45) fixes copyright at forty two years, or the period of the author's life, with a grace of seven years, whichever is the longer Copyright covers literary, dramatic, artistic, and musical property The Act provides that the owner of a copyright shall present one copy of the article protected, if published, to the Library of the British Museum, and one copy each, if demanded, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

Copyright in Government Publications In a Treasury Minute relating to this subject,

and dated 31st August, 1887, **Government publications are classified as follows** —(1) **Reports of Select Committees** of the **two Houses of Parlia-**

Departments, Accounts, Reports of Government Inspectors (3) **Papers laid before Parliament by Command**—*e g*, Treaties, Diplomatic Correspondence, Reports from Consuls and Secretaries of Legation, Reports of Inquiries into Explosions or Accidents, and other Special Reports made to Government Departments (4) **Acts of Parliament** (5) **Official books**—*e g*, Queen's Regulations for the Army or Navy (6) **Literary or quasi-literary Works**—*e g*, the

and Ordnance Maps As respects the first five classes of publications, "the reproduction of them with certain exceptions, should not, says the Treasury, "be restricted in any form whatever Indeed, in most cases it is desirable that they should be made known to the public as widely as possible The **first exception** is, that Acts of Parliament and official books should not, except when published under the authority of the Government, purport on the face of them to be published by authority The **second exception** is, where a work of a literary or quasi literary character comes accidentally within these classes For example, the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission would, but for the fact that they were produced under the direction of a Commission instead of under the Master of the Rolls, be published in the ordinary manner like the Rolls publications, and come within Class 6 So, again, a Report to a Government Department may be laid before Parliament made by a person of eminent scientific knowledge, who is willing to give the Government and the public the advantage of his knowledge, but not to allow it to be reproduced for the private benefit of an individual publisher Other exceptions will no doubt, from time to time occur, which can only be dealt with as they arise As regards the sixth and seventh classes above mentioned, it seems desirable to the Treasury that the copyright in them should be enforced in the interests of the taxpayer and of literature and science Notice of the intention to enforce the copyright in any work should the Treasury say, be given to the public In the case of **future works** this can be given by prefixing to the work an announcement to the effect that the rights of copyright are reserved In the case of **past works** it will be desirable to inform the publishing trade of those the reproduction of which without permission is forbidden See STATIONERY OFFICE

Copyright, Law on, in '88 Various decisions under the Copyright Acts have been given by the courts of law during 88 In the case of **Warne v Seebohm**, a firm of publishers sought to restrain the defendant from infringing the copyright of "**Little Lord Fauntleroy**," a novel by Mrs Burnett (*q v*), which they alleged had been improperly dramatised and represented on the London stage It was not denied that the defendant had a legal right to dramatise the novel, but it was urged that the extensive appropriation of the novelist's words and ideas constituted a multiplication of copies of her book within the meaning of the Acts relating to copyright Under the earlier Acts it does not appear that Mrs Burnett would have had any remedy, since they reserve only the "sole liberty of printing," while the copies of the play in question were made either in manuscript or with a type writer But the latest copyright Act defines copyright as the "sole and exclusive liberty of printing or otherwise multiplying copies of any subject to which the said word is herein applied' Mr Justice Stirling therefore held that the copies of the play made for the purposes of representation constituted a multiplication of copies of the novel within the meaning of the Act, and directed the giving up of all the copies in order that the pirated passages might be removed. The court could not, however, prevent the continuance of the representation, provided it could be accomplished without copies of the words, but as a copy of every play must be deposited with the Examiner of Plays, and the copy in question had to be given up in compliance with the order of the court, the right of representation was thus lost In a roundabout way, therefore, the right of an author to dramatise his own works has been more or less secured —**Mr Harry Wall**, who was well-known to amateur vocalists as a sort of public prosecutor under the Copyright Acts, was during the year sent to prison for three months for transgressing the Solicitors Act, while his colleague Mr Grayson was suspended from practice as a solicitor for two years —In the case of the **Licensed Victuallers Newspaper Company Bingham**, the defendants had published a newspaper under the title of the *Licensed Victuallers Mirror*, and the plaintiffs sought to restrain them, on the ground that they had previously adopted the same title for a newspaper It appeared, however, that the plaintiffs paper had only recently been established, and it was held that (there being no copyright in the name of a newspaper) they had not established a reputation for their newspaper which would entitle them to an injunction The Court of Appeal (March 88) affirmed this decision Another action of a somewhat similar character was that brought by the owners of the *Morning Post*, who unsuccessfully attempted to restrain the proprietors of a new venture, the *Evening Post*, from issuing a newspaper under that title

Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act. See SESSION 88, sec 11

Coral Reefs Three types of reef are recognised (1) **Fringing reefs**, or simple belts of limestone surrounding an island or skirting continent (2) **Barrier reefs**, which are separated from the land by channel of water (3) **Coral islands**, enclosing lagoons, and forming irregular rings interrupted at several points, so as to form a series of islets, known as **atolls** (a Maldive word) See ed '88, and **consult** Darwin's "Coral Reefs,' and Lecture by Mr John Murray at the Royal Institution, March '88

Corea A kingdom embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, with an area of about 82,000 sq m, and a population estimated at about 10,000,000. Capital, pop 250,000 Government modelled on that of China, which is the suzerain of Corea, and directs her foreign policy Very little is known of the interior, either as to the people or the nature of the soil, but rice, millet, cotton, hemp, tobacco, and many fruits

are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland The foreign commerce is carried on at the three **Treaty Ports** of Jen chuan, Fusan, and Yuensan **Imports** (86), £2,474,185, **exports**, £504,225 The bulk of the trade is with Japan **Chief exports**, cowhides For earlier details see ed '88 **Events** in "The Hermit Kingdom," and connected with it, in '88 all appear to point in one direction—the weakening of the influence of China, the suzerain power, and the throwing open of the country to **western civilisation and commerce** (See CHINA, ed 88) In 87 it was determined to send two **envoys** to represent Corea at various **foreign capitals** One of them, Cho, who it was understood was to come to Europe, mysteriously disappeared for a time, but we learnt by mail in April that he had been discovered quietly living at Hong Kong The other reached Washington, but was only formally received by the President, the question of suzerainty again being raised here, for of course China has her representative to the United States, although the King of Corea has at his court foreign representatives, and makes treaties The whole story as to how the envoys came to be sent abroad, and China's conditions on which they might go, will be found in the *Times* of May 31st It is further pointed out in this article that the scheme was the work of a party led by the Queen, whose aim it is to free the country from Chinese influence However this may be, considerable **sensation** was caused later on by the circulation of a privately printed **pamphlet** (*Times*, Nov 10th) from the pen of **Mr Denny**, the "Foreign Adviser of the King This gentleman, who is an American, formerly held a consular post in China, and was actually invited by Li Hung Chang to accept the post of adviser when Herr von Mollendorff left it in '85 Mr Denny in his circular says that Li has not afforded him the support he promised, and then proceeds to question China's suzerainty, denounces her treatment of her so called vassal, and the insolence and unscrupulous conduct of Yuan, her commissioner, and finally defends the character of the king This document is of historical interest as being the first open declaration of Corean policy In September **Mr. Walters**, the **British Consul-General**, it was stated, was about to leave **Seoul**, the Corean capital, when the king requested him to call at the palace Mr Walters having explained to the king's satisfaction that his uniform was packed up and sent on board ship, presented himself at the palace in evening dress, when, after waiting some time, he was informed that the king declined to receive him It was afterwards reported that this refusal was by direction of Mr Denny, who, however, was not aware of the previous understanding, and who afterwards expressed his regret at what had taken place A telegram, dated New York, Sept 12th, was to the effect that "Judge' Denny had written to say that he was not consulted in the matter, and that the difficulty was solely due to the consul's ignorance of official etiquette. Mail news at the beginning of November stated that two leading Ja statesmen, **Counts Ito** and **Saigo**, were vi in a Japanese man-of-war, the **principal** of Corea and Siberia, ostensibly on a holiday cruise. It was variously reported that the real object of the tour was to show that Japan still retained an interest in Corea; also to find out what progress Russia had made in that direction. Later in the month it was reported that the **Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch** was visiting Seoul, and had been warmly welcomed by the king, this being the **first foreign royal personage** who had ever **visited Corea.**—As to **trade and commerce**, the consular report for 87, the last issued, showed that business was good at all the ports, especially at Fusan At the three open ports the **imports** passing the foreign customs increased by £75,511, or 16½ per cent Metals increased by £10,548, or 103 per cent, copper and tin were largely used by the Coreans for the manufacture of domestic utensils, and quicksilver had been introduced for mining purposes A **line of telegraph** was to be made from Seoul to Fusan, the poles having arrived from Japan and the other materials from Germany, the machinery for a mint had also arrived from Germany, while the king's palace had been furnished with Edison's electric light The Yellow Book of the Chinese customs gives other details The net value of the **foreign import trade** for '87 was 2,815,441 dollars, against 2,474,185 in '86, and 1,671,562 in 85 The figures for '86, however, include 586,343 dollars, the value of rice imported to supply the deficiencies of a bad harvest The imports of cotton goods increased from 1,300,613 dollars to 1,884,497 Up to this year cowhides formed two thirds of the export, but in 87 beans took their place The total value of the **exports** was 804,996 dollars, against 504,225 in 86, and 388,023 in '85 No European country participates directly in Corean trade Of the total of 3,620,437 dollars, Japan has 2,855,471, and China 751,599, the remaining 13 367 is a trans frontier trade with Russian Manchuria English goods, such as cottons, which latter form nearly half the total trade, go by way of Japan or China, and are included under those countries **Mr Walters** during the year presented a **report** to Parliament of a **tour of inspection** he had made to some of the ports (Miscellaneous Series No 84) He recommends **Masampo**, about thirty miles from Fusan, as a likely place for British merchants to settle A **strange outbreak** occurred at Seoul, according to the *Standard* of June 28th, nine Government officials being seized in the streets and beheaded, and the French, Russian, Japanese, and American war ships lying at Chemulpo sent men to guard the consulates where the foreigners had taken refuge. The riot is said to have arisen from a report spread by the Chinese that the American missionaries were buying Corean children to boil them down for medicine! The authorities took prompt action About the same time Herr von Mollendorff arrived from Tientsin Under date Tientsin Nov 17th, it was stated that the Chinese Government had received information that a **secret treaty** (since denied) had been concluded between **Russia** and Corea, which provides for Corea being placed under Russian protection **Consult** "Life in Corea' ('88), by W R Carles, F R G S

Corinth Ship Canal. The first sod of this canal across the Isthmus of Corinth was turned by the King of Greece in April 1882. The scheme of making a passage through the isthmus is of very ancient date, the Roman Emperor Nero being credited with some such design **General Turr**, known for his connection with

similar enterprises, is said to have originated the present plan, and in May 1881 he obtained a concession from the Greek Government for the purpose, the idea being so well received that the capital was assured five times over. The isthmus is about 3¾ miles in breadth, there being a backbone in the middle 120 to 180 feet high, which is approached on each side by a plain from the sea shore The engineers, **Messrs. Gerster and Kander**, decided to excavate and deport to the neighbouring plains all ground above 150 feet high, and to blast downwards through the remainder The total amount of **earth** to **be removed** was calculated at ten million cubic mètres, and the whole cost at about thirty million francs It is calculated that the length of passage saved from the Ægean to the Black Sea will be from 100 to 250 miles, and the dangers of the southern Greek coast will be thus avoided A port and harbour will exist at each end of the canal The work is still progressing (See ed '88) Early in '88 it was stated that the 30,000,000 francs had been deemed insufficient to finish the work, and that power had been obtained to raise further funds, so that an issue of 60,000 more shares of 500 francs, each bearing 6 per cent. interest, had been decided upon The **grand total** would thus require the realisation of 3,500,000 francs of net revenue, and *Le Moniteur des Tirages Financiers* pointed out that this would be covered by a daily earning of 10,000 francs

"Cornhill Magazine" (6*d* monthly) Established Jan '60 as a shilling magazine First editor, **W. M. Thackeray** Price altered to sixpence July 83 **Contents**· General literature, and articles of a popular scientific character Also an instalment of a serial story by a well-known writer. Editor, **Mr. James Payn. Office**, 15, Waterloo Place, S W.

Coronation See ed '88

Coroners See SESSION 88, secs **26** and **27a**

Coroners' Inquests. The following was the number of inquests held in each of the years '86 and '87 (latest return), distinguished under the different verdicts.—

Verdict	1886.	1887
Murder	177	196
Manslaughter	147	154
Justifiable homicide	4	7
Suicide	2,222	2,227
Accidental death	11,003	11,983
Injuries, causes unknown	314	283
Found dead	2,624	2,043
Executed	19	29
Natural death —		
From excessive drinking	397	372
Disease aggravated by neglect	142	129
Want, cold, exposure, etc	282	250
Natural causes	10,345	11,231
Other causes	1,264	1,126
Total	28,940	30,030

The number of verdicts of murder of **infants** of one year old and under in 1887 was 85, as against 86 in 1886, 65 in 1885, 103 in 1884, 87 in 1883, 86 in 1882, 92 in 1881, 87 in 1880, and 88 in 1879. Of the 85 cases in 1887, 29, or 34·1 per cent. were in the county of Middlesex. In Liverpool, there was only one such case; in Manchester, two; in the Bolton district none; in the Salford district two; in the borough of Birmingham no cases.

was
from the army in 67, with the rank of colonel, and has sat in the Reichsrath since '71, where he founded ('81) the **Coronini party**—Liberal centre—one of the factions composing the ministerial majority. This party has recently occasionally supported the German-Austrian party, of which Dr Herbst is the leader, and also, at times, assists with its influence the German party led by Dr Heilsberg The Coronini party, however, does not wield much influence in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, as it numbers only some sixteen members See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Corporation of London, The, is the **Municipal Authority for the City of London**; but its **powers** and **duties** in that capacity are not regulated by the general law relating to Municipal Corporations, they have, however, to a certain extent been defined and regulated by **special Acts of Parliament.** Under the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Acts 1861, '63, and 68, the C collect **coal duties** amounting to 1s 1*d* per ton on all coals coming into the Metropolitan Police District, and a **wine duty** of 4s per tun on all wine imported by way of merchandise into the port of London The net proceeds of this wine duty, and of 9*d* out of the 1s 1*d* per ton coal duties, are required, by the above mentioned Acts, to be paid by the C. to "The **Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund**" at the Bank of England, the amounts thus paid being subsequently included as receipts in the accounts of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The net proceeds of the remaining 4*d* out of the 1s 1*d* per ton coal duties are applicable primarily to the payment of interest and principal in respect of moneys borrowed under the Holborn Valley Improvement Acts 64, 67 and 69, and the Holborn Valley and Farringdon Market Improvement Act (see COAL AND WINE DUTIES) In addition to the above duties, the C are empowered by the **Metage on Grain** (Port of London) **Act**, 1872, to levy a **grain duty** of three sixteenths of a penny per cwt in respect of all grain brought into the port of London, which duty is, subject to the provisions of that Act, to be held by the C for the preservation of **open spaces** in the neighbourhood of London, not within the Metropolis, as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855 The **only rates** made by the C. are the **Police and Ward Rates**, which are made under the City of London Police Act 1839. The Police Rates are applicable to the payment of three-fourths of the expenses of the City Police, the remaining fourth of which expenses are, under Section 57 of the above Act, payable by the C "out of their revenues and possessions." Of the estates of the C., the **Bridge House Estates**, prior to the passing of the Blackfriars Bridge Act 1863, were held by the C. "in trust for the maintenance and support

Bl
the C. were empowered to borrow on the credit of these estates, for the purpose of rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge and purchasing Southwark Bridge from the Southwark Bridge Company, and the expenses of lighting, watching, and maintaining the two last-mentioned bridges were made a charge on these estates. A considerable number of other local Acts have been passed at various times relating to the C. and their estates.

Corsica. An island of the Mediterranean, and a **department** of **France**, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio Area, 3,376 sq. m , pop , 278,501 Capital, **Ajaccio**, the birthplace of **Napoleon Bonaparte** Other towns, **Bastia** and **Corte.** A central range of lofty and rugged mountains rises to a height of from 8,000 to 9,000 feet On the south and west sides the spurs of this range run out to a great distance into the sea, forming bays and gulfs, some of which afford excellent harbours On the eastern side, between the mountains and the sea, a considerable tract of low country is covered with plantations of olive trees, almond and fig trees, and vineyards Oil and wine, and the honey and wax procured from the vast forests which cover the summits of the hills, form the bulk of the **exports** The fisheries of tunny, pilchard, and anchovy are chiefly for the Italian market Few native Corsicans, however, are engaged in this industry, and a great part of the agricultural labour is performed by temporary immigrants from Tuscany and Lucca Agriculture is in a backward state, owing partly to the minute subdivision of the land, which led to that form of hereditary feud known as the *vendetta*, once common, but now sternly repressed by the French Government Cattle horses, asses, and mules, are reared in the mountain pastures In the more inaccessible parts of the island are sheep of a peculiar black breed, called **mouffions**, formerly inhabitants of all the mountains of the Mediterranean peninsulas and islands, but now confined to Corsica and Sardinia Among the Romans Corsica was used as a place of banishment for political offenders In consequence of the patriotic struggles of Paoli it was sold by the Genoese to France in 1768 For a few years after the French Revolution of 1793 it was under the protection of Great Britain, but since 1814 it has remained in possession of France Railways have lately been introduced]

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, '83 This Act came into force on the 15th October, 1883, and has been annually renewed from the 31st December, 1884 It is directed to secure the purity and reduce the expense of parliamentary elections and partially consolidates previous legislation on the same subject It renders persons convicted of treating, bribery, personation and undue influence, liable to imprisonment with hard labour It renders a candidate who has been personally guilty of corrupt practices incapable of ever sitting again for the same constituency, and incapable for seven years of sitting in the House of Commons It renders all persons guilty of such practices incapable for seven years of holding any public office or exercising any franchise A guilty magistrate is to be reported to the Lord Chancellor, a guilty barrister to his Inn, and generally in the case of other professions a culprit is to be reported to its controlling authority to be dealt with as for misconduct in his profession So licensed victuallers are to be reported to the licensing justices, who may refuse to renew their licences. A corrupt person or constituency may be ordered to pay the whole or part of the costs of the petition The Director of Public Prosecutions or his representative is to appear at the trial of every election petition, and to take directions from the Court respecting the prosecution of offenders. Stringent formalities are imposed upon persons desirous of withdrawing an election petition, and a corrupt agreement to withdraw is declared to be a misdemeanour Even where no petition has been presented, the Director of Public Prosecutions is bound on receiving information of corrupt practices to make such inquiries and institute such prosecutions as circumstances seem to him to require The number of paid assistants and committee rooms is strictly limited No conveyances are to be hired A variety of unnecessary payments are declared illegal A limit varying with the extent of the constituency is imposed on the expenditure of the candidate The breach of any one of these among other provisions constitutes illegal distinct from "corrupt" practice Illegal payment, employment, hiring, etc if committed personally by candidate or agent, amount to illegal practices Persons convicted of such practices are liable to be punished by fine and incapacity All claims must be paid through one election agent, who must make a return of the election expenses within a limited time A violation of these rules amounts to a corrupt practice, and vacates the seat Provision is made that persons shall not be subjected to any of the penalties provided in this Act merely through accident, inadvertence, or the fault of another **Consult** Hobhouse, 'Parliamentary Elections Act

Cortes See SPAIN

Costa Rica See CENTRAL AMERICA, and for Ministry etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Cottage Arts Association See HOME ARTS ASSOCIATION

Cotton, James Sutherland b in India 1847, the son of J J Cotton, H L I C S, educated at Winchester School and at Trinity College, Oxford, first class in Moderations and in the final schools Fellow of Queen's College Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn 1874, and went the Western Circuit Has undertaken much literary work in connection with India, assisted Sir W W Hunter (q) in compiling the Imperial Gazetteer of India, and in revising the second edition, wrote "India" in Macmillan's Citizen Series, prepared for the Government a report upon the administration of India for the ten years 1873 74 to 188 83 a blue book of nearly four hundred pages **Editor** of the *Academy* (q) since 1880

Cotton, Rt Hon Sir Henry, a Lord Justice of Appeal was b 1821 Educated at Eton and Oxford Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1846) Q C (1866) Bencher of his Inn (1867) Standing counsel to the University of Oxford (187) Appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal (1877)

Cotton Trade The For history of this see p 87, for development of see TRADE, 88

Couch, The Right Hon Sir Richard, b 17, was called to the bar in 41 In 62 he was appointed a puisne judge in India Four years later he was promoted to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, subsequently receiving the honour of knighthood Succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta (70) On resigning in 75 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of that body ('81)

Counani Republic. Between the Oyapok river, eastern boundary of **Cayenne**, and the

Amazona mouth, lies a district neutralised by treaty in 1841 between France and Brazil Coast line stated to be 187 miles, area 24,000 sq m **Inhabitants** are negro slave refugees from Brazil, and number only about 700 In 83 they appoi themselves a "republic,' the pre is a Frenchman (M Jules Gros) For history of this see ed 88

Councils, Œcumenical. An Œcumenical Council is one which represents the whole Christian Church Of these there have been four recognised by the Reformed English Church, viz —(1) The first of **Nicæa** (A D 325), condemned Arianism and formulated the **Nicene Creed** (2) **Constantinople** (380), added to the Nicene Creed (3) **Ephesus** (431), condemned Nestorius (4) **Chalcedon** (451) declared the divine and human nature of Christ, and set its seal on the additions to the Nicene Creed made at Constantinople Amongst **other Councils**, reckoned by the **Roman Church** as Œcumenical, may be mentioned the **Second of Nicæa** (787), permitting worship of images **Fourth Lateran** (1215), transubstantiation held to be an article of faith **Constance** (1414), the cup denied to the laity **Trent** (1546 63), condemned the reformers **Rome** (1869), decreed papal infallibility

Countess of Huntingdon s Connexion The, owes its existence to the religious revivals in the eighteenth century with which Whitfield and the Wesleys are so prominently identified The Countess of Huntingdon (d 1791) had been a member of the Established Church but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists The **liturgy** formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them The Connexion has never been numerically strong During life her control was absolute Her successors were unable to exercise a similar control, and although a trust was created a few years after her death many leasehold chapels lapsed into other hands At one time the **preaching stations** numbered over a hundred, now those under the Trustees amount to over thirty, not including village stations vigorously maintained by the principal churches, and Countess s chapels which are beyond the control of the Trustees of the Connexion **Cheshunt College** has been rebuilt New **Spa Fields Church** has been erected The Connexion chapels generally have been adapted to the religious requirements of the age, and the Trustees have faithfully endeavoured to maintain an evangelical ministry in every chapel of the Connexion All its **ministers** have to subscribe to the "**Fifteen Doctrinal Articles** of the Church of England, as are the professors of Cheshunt College and the students with a view of carrying out the Countess s idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry **Sec**, Rev W M Lennox **Offices** Cheshunt College Rooms, 13, Blomfield St, London Wall, E C

Country Holidays Fund This and similar Funds (*e g*, the Children s Fresh Air Mission) have recently arisen in London to organise holidays, usually for three weeks, for poor sickly city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s a week per child, and much good has resulted from the movement, several thousands of children being annually benefited Similar efforts in New York, Berlin, etc, have been equally successful. In the summer of '88 a special appeal on behalf of the fund was made by the Bishop of London. H R H the Princess of Wales has recently become patroness **Office**, 10, Buckingham Street, Strand

County Courts History —The modern County Court, which must be carefully distinguished from the County Court of early English history, dates from the year 1846. Under the Act 9 & 10 Vict, c 95, and subsequent Acts, a certain number of county court districts have been marked out in each county The court for that county is held at short intervals in one or more places within each of these districts Several districts are grouped in one circuit, and a judge is allotted to each circuit The judge is appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and must be a barrister of at least seven years standing He has the assistance of a registrar and other officers **Jurisdiction** —County Courts have jurisdiction in the following cases (1) In actions in which the sum claimed by the plaintiff does not exceed £50, (2) in actions relating to real property, the annual value or rent of which does not exceed £20 per annum But from the above cases must, generally speaking, be excepted all actions in which the validity of any devise, bequest or limitation in a will or settlement is disputed, and all actions for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, seduction, or breach of promise of marriage But by consent in writing of both parties, any action whatever which could have been brought in the Queen s Bench Division may be brought in a County Court And if the plaintiff in a superior court recover no more than £20 in an action for breach of contract or £10 in an action of tort, he can get no costs except by special favour of the court, and in an action for breach of contract in a superior court, if the claim be not for more than £50, either party may apply to have the action transferred to the County Court, (3) in actions such as may be brought in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, provided that the property in dispute does not exceed £500 in value, (4) in Admiralty actions in which the claim is for salvage for towage, necessaries or wages, for damages to cargo, or by collision, or arises out of agreements concerning the use or hire of any ship, the care of goods therein, etc, and does not exceed certain specified limits of amount, (5) actions in bankruptcy, (6) a variety of actions too numerous to be severally mentioned here **Procedure** —A jury may be summoned when the amount claimed exceeds £5 at the requisition of either party, and in other cases at the discretion of the judge upon the application of either party The jury consists of five persons qualified to serve as jurors in the High Court The plaintiff begins by entering a plaint in a book kept by the registrar The officer of the Court then serves a summons upon the defendant Both parties must appear on the day named in the summons Pleadings are not in use Evidence is taken *viva voce* Solicitors as well as barristers may address the Court If the debt or damage claimed exceed £20, an appeal lies from the decision of the judge upon any question of law, or on the admission or rejection of evidence, unless the parties have previously agreed that such decision shall be final.

County Electors Act and **County Government** See SESSION 88, secs **12** and **25-28**

Course of Exchange, The See STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST

Coursing With the exception of archery (*q v*), there are few sports more ancient than that of coursing the hare, and in all ages the greyhound has been admired for its graceful form and extraordinary speed Its keenness of vision is also marvellous and the numerous **enclosed meetings** which have of recent years been opened in close proximity to our large towns fully testify to the popularity of coursing **Prizes** of great value are offered for competition at these fixtures, and although many owners, attracted by rich rewards devote their attention to the **breeding** of **greyhounds** chiefly for speed, to the neglect of that cleverness which is of so much more value in the open, the **Waterloo Cup** is still the leading trophy of the year For this there are sixty four nominations, which are awarded as a rule to the best known and most respected of coursers, at a subscription of £25 each of which the winner takes £500, the runner up £200 two dogs £50 each, four £30 each, eight £20 each, and sixteen £10 each, the balance being awarded to the leading dogs in the **Purse and Plate**, which are confined to the beaten dogs in the **Cup and Purse** respectively These events are invariably run for over the **Altcar Flats** and usually in the month of February but continuous frost necessitated the **88 fixture** being postponed to the first week in March In the deciding course for **the Cup** Mr L Pilkington s black and white dog **Burnaby**, by Be Joyful—Baroness beat Col J T North s blue dog Duke Macpherson the latter, however, representing the nomination of Mr W Smith the final course for **the Purse** terminated in favour of Mr C Hibberd s **Miss Glendyne**, the runner up being Mr W H Smith s Donald Windland, and in the closing trial for **the Plate**, Mr H Wansborough s **Winfarthing**, representing the nomination of Mr T E Fiske, beat Mr R V Mather s Meols Simon In the deciding course of the **Kempton Park Champion Stakes Holmby** a black dog by Clyte—High Opinion, belonging to Mr G Hobbs but running in the nomination of Mr S Handford, beat Mr H G Miller s Mullingar, and the **Gosforth Park Gold Cup** resulted in a **division** between Mr E Dent s **Huic Halloa** a white and black dog by Jester—Countess and **Burnaby**, the Waterloo Cup winner The **ruling body** is the **National Coursing Club President** the Earl of Sefton **Hon Sec** Mr R B Carruthers **Consult** '**Coursing Calendar**" edited by Mr C M Brown the *Field* Office 346 Strand

Courtesy Titles The eldest son of a duke, a marquis, or an earl takes by courtesy the second title of his father which is generally, but not always, the next in degree Thus the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire takes the courtesy title of Marquis of Hartington, but the present Earl of Derby was Lord Stanley during the lifetime of his father, the second title being, not viscount, but baron Where the second title is of the same name as the first it is dropped, to avoid confusion, for example, the Marquis of Salisbury is also Earl of Salisbury, so his eldest son is known as Viscount Cranborne Younger sons of dukes and marquises prefix the courtesy title of lord, and all the **daughters** of earls, as well as of the higher degrees of nobility, the courtesy title of lady, to their Christian and surname, and the daughters may retain it after marriage with the altered surname. The courtesy title of **master** is given in Scotland to the eldest son of a baron A duke s eldest son s eldest son or a marquis s eldest son's eldest son sometimes takes by courtesy the third title of the duke or marquis While these courtesy titles are invariably used when addressing the persons taking them, they are not accorded full recognition in certain formal documents for example, the name of the Duke of Devonshire s eldest son appears sometimes in the House of Commons journals as "the Right Hon Spencer Compton Cavendish, commonly called the Marquis of Hartington In the **following** list the **first column** gives the courtesy title which is usually taken by the eldest son of a duke marquis, or earl, but it will be borne in mind that in many cases the courtesy title is not in present use, because the peer has no son Thus a familiar title to English ears, the Marquis of Granby, was long in abeyance as a courtesy title the late Duke of Rutland s heir presumptive having been his brother, Lord J Manners, M P, but on the succession of the latter to the dukedom the courtesy title was revived in the person of his son, now M P for the Melton Division In several cases where the eldest son has died, and the next survivor has taken another family title, the dignity in actual use is given

Aberdour *L*	Morton *E*
Aboyne *E*	Huntly *M*
Acheson *V*	Gosford *E*
Adare *V*	Dunraven *E.*
Airlie *V*	Hopetoun *E*
Alexander *V*	Caledon *L*
Alford *V*	Brownlow *L*
Altamont *I*	Sligo *M*
Althorp *V*	Spencer *E*
Amberley *V*	Russell *L*
Ancram *L*	Lothian *M*
Andover *V*	Suffolk *E*
Anson *V*	Lichfield *E*
Apsley *I*	Bathurst *E*
Ardrossan *I*	Eglintoun *E*
Arundel & Surrey *E*	Norfolk *D*
Ashley *I*	Shaftesbury *E*
Ava *L*	Dufferin *M*
Balncil *L*	Crawford & Balcarres *E*
Baring *V*	Northbrook *L*
Bective *L*	Headfort *M*
Belfast *E*	Donegal *M*
Bennet *L*	Tankerville *E*
Beresford *V*	Bantry *L*
Bernard *V*	Bandon *E*
Berriedale *L*	Caithness *E*
Bertie *L*	Lindsey *E*
Bingham *L*	Lucan *E*
Binning *L*	Haddington *E*
Blandford *M*	Marlborough *D*
Boringdon *V*	Morley *E*
Bowmont *M*	Roxburghe *D*
Boyle *V*	Shannon *E*
Brabazon *L*	Meath *E*
Brackley *V*	Ellesmere *E*
Brecknock *E*	Camden *M*
Brooke *L*	Warwick *E*
Bruce *L*	Elgin *E*
Burford *E*	St Albans *D*
Burghersh *L*	Westmorland *E.*
Burghley *L*	Exeter *M*
Burke *V*	Clanricarde *M.*
Bury *V*	Albemarle *E.*
Campden *V.*	Gainsborough *E.*

Cantilupe *V*
Cardigan *E*
Capell *L*
Cardross *L*
Carlow *V*
Carlton *V*
Carmarthen *M*
Carnegie *L*
Cassilis *E*
Castle Cuffe *V*
Castlereagh *V*
Castlerosse *V*
Caulfield *V*
Chandos *M*
Chelsea *V*
Chewton *V*
Clements *V*
Clifton *L*
Clive *V*
Clonmore *I*
Cochrane *L*
Coke *V*
Cole *V*
Compton *E*
Corry *V*
Courtenay *L*
Cranborne *V*
Cranley *V*
Crichton *V*
Cremorne *L*
Crowhurst *V*
Curzon *V*
Dalkeith *E*
Dalmeny *L*
Dalrymple *V*
Dalzell *L*
Dangan *V*
Darlington *E*
Deerhurst *V*
De Grey *L*
Delvin *L*
Douglas *M*
Doune *L*
Douro *M*
Drumlanrig *V*
Dumfries *E*
Duncan *V*
Duncannon *V*
Dundas *L*
Dungarvan *V*
Dunglas *L*
Dunlo *V*
Dunluce *V*
Dunwich *V*
Dursley *V*
Earlsfort *L*
Ebrington *V*
Ednam *V*
Elcho *L*
Eliot *L*
Elmley *V*
Emlyn *V*
Encombe *V*
Enfield *V*
Ennismore *V*
Erskine *L*
Eslington *L*
Euston *E*
Feilding *V*
Fincastle *V*
Fitzharris *V*
Folkestone *V*
Forbes *V*
Fordwich *V*
Forth *V*
Garioch *L*.

De La Warr *E*
Ailesbury *M*
Essex *E*
Buchan *E*
Portarlington *E*.
Wharncliffe *E*
Leeds *D*
Southesk *E*
Ailsa *M*
Desart *E*
Londonderry *M*
Kenmare *E*
Charlemont *E*
Buckingham *D*
Cadogan *E*
Waldegrave *E*
Leitrim *E*
Darnley *E*
Powis *E*
Wicklow *E*
Dundonald *E*
Leicester *E*
Enniskillen *E*
Northampton *M*
Belmore *E*
Devon *E*
Salisbury *M*
Onslow *E*
Erne *E*
Dartrey *E*
Cottenham *E*
Howe *E*
Buccleuch *D*
Rosebery *E*
Stair *E*
Carnwath *E*
Cowley *I*
Cleveland *D*
Coventry *E*
Ripon *M*
Westmeath *I*
Hamilton *D*
Moray *E*
Wellington *D*
Queensberry *M*
Bute *M*
Camperdown *I*
Bessborough *E*
Zetland *E*
Cork & Orrery *E*
Home *E*
Clancarty *E*
Antrim *I*
Stradbroke *E*
Berkeley *E*
Clonmell *E*
Fortescue *E*
Dudley *E*
Wemyss & March *E*
St Germans *E*
Beauchamp *E*
Cawdor *E*
Eldon *E*
Strafford *E*
Listowel *E*
Mar & Kellie *E*
Ravensworth *E*
Grafton *D*
Denbigh *E*
Dunmore *E*
Malmesbury *E*
Radnor *E*
Granard *E*
Cowper *E*
Perth & Melfort *E*
Mar *E*

Garlies *V*
Garmoyle *V*
Garnock *V*
Gifford *E*
Gillford *L*
Glamis *L*
Glandine *V*
Glentworth *L*
Glerawley *V*
Graham *M*
Granby *M*
Greenock *L*
Grey of Groby *L*
Grey de Wilton *V*
Grimston *V*
Grosvenor *E*, grandson of
Guernsey *I*
Haddo *L*
Hamilton *M*
Hartington *M*
Hastings *L*
Hawarden *V*
Hay of Kinfauns *L*
Helmsley *V*
Herbert *I*
Hillsborough *E*
Hinchinbrook *V*
Hinton *V*
Hobart *L*
Holmesdale *V*
Howard *V*
Howard of Effingham *I*
Howick *V*
Huntingtower *I*
Hyde *I*
Ikerrin *V*
Ingestre *V*
Inverurie *L*
Jermyn *E*
Jocelyn *V*
Kelburne *V*
Kenny *L*
Kilcoursie *V*
Kildare *M*
Killeen *L*
Kilmarnock *I*
Kilworth *L*
Kingsborough *I*
Kirkladie *V*
Kirkwall *V*
Knebworth *V*
Kynnaird *V*
Lambton *V*
Lascelles *V*
Leslie *L*
Leveson *L*
Lewes *E*
Lewisham *V*
Lincoln *E*
Loftus *V*
Lorne *M*
Loughborough *L*
Lowther *V*
Lumley *V*
Lymington *V*
Macduff *V*
Mahon *V*
Maidstone *V*
Maitland *V*
Mandeville *V*
March *E*
Marsham *V*
Mauchline *L*

Galloway *E*
Cairns *E*
Lindsay *E*
Tweeddale *M*
Clanwilliam *E*
Strathmore *E*
Norbury *E*
Limerick *E*
Annesley *E*
Montrose *D*
Rutland *D*
Cathcart *E*
Stamford & Warrington *E*
Wilton *E*
Verulam *E*
Westminster *D*
Aylesford *E*
Aberdeen *E*
Abercorn *D*
Devonshire *D*
Huntingdon *E*
De Montalt *E*
Kinnoull *E*
Feversham *E*
Pembroke & Montgomery *E*
Downshire *M*
Sandwich *E*
Poulett *E*
Buckinghamshire *E*
Amherst *E*
Carlisle *E*
Effingham *E*
Grey *E*
Dysart *E*
Clarendon *E*
Carrick *E*
Shrewsbury & Talbot *E*
Kintore *E*
Bristol *M*
Roden *E*
Glasgow *E*
Lansdowne *M*
Cavan *E*
Leinster *D*
Fingall *E*
Errol *E*
Mountcashel *E*
Kingston *E*
Leven & Melville *E*
Orkney *E*
Lytton *E*
Newburgh *E*
Durham *E*
Harewood *E*
Rothes *E*
Granville *E*
Abergavenny *M*
Dartmouth *E*
Newcastle *D*
Ely *M*
Argyll *D*
Rosslyn *E*
Lonsdale *E*
Scarbrough *E*
Portsmouth *E*
Fife *E*
Stanhope *E*
Winchilsea *E*
Lauderdale *E*
Manchester *D*
Richmond *D*
Romney *E*
Loudoun *E*

Melgund *V.*
Milton *V*
Molyneux *V*
Moore *V*
Moreton *L*
Mountcharles *E*
Mulgrave *E*
Naas *L*
Newark *V*
Newport *V*
Newry & Morne *V*
Newtown-Butler *I*
Norreys *L*
North *L*
Northland *V*
Ockham *V*
Ogilvy *L*
Ormelie *E*
Ossory *E*
Oxmantown *L*
Pakenham *L*
Parker *V.*
Pelham *L*
Perceval *V*
Percy *E*
Petersham *V*
Pevensey *V*
Pollington *V*
Porchester *L*
Proby *L*
Ramsey *L*
Raincliffe *V*
Raynham *V*
Reidhaven *V*
Rocksavage *E*
Rosehill *E*
Royston *V*
Russborough *V*
Sandon *V*
Skelmersdale *I*
Somerton *V*
St Asaph *V*
St Cyres *V*
St Lawrence *V*
St Maur *E*
Stafford *M*
Stanhope *I*
Stanley *L*
Stavordale *L*
Stopford *V*
Stormont *V*
Stuart *V*
Sudley *V*
Suirdale *V*
Tamworth *V*
Tarbat *V* (2nd son of Duke of Sutherland)
Tavistock *M*
Tewkesbury *L*
Throwley *V*
Titchfield *M*
Trafalgar *V*
Tullibardine *M*
Turnour *V*
Tyrone *E*
Uffington *V*
Uxbridge *E*
Valletort *V*
Vaughan *L*
Villiers *V.*
Walpole *L*
Warkworth *L*
Weymouth *V*
Wiltshire *E*
Wodehouse *L*
Wolmer *V.*
Minto *E*
Fitzwilliam *E*
Sefton *E*
Drogheda *M*
Ducie *E*
Conyngham *M*
Normanby *M*
Mayo *E*
Manvers *E*
Bradford *E*
Kilmorey *E*
Lanesborough *E*
Abingdon *E*
Guilford *E*
Ranfurley *E.*
Lovelace *E*
Airlie *E*
Breadalbane *M*
Ormonde *M*
Rosse *E*
Longford *E*
Macclesfield *E*
Chichester *E*
Egmont *E*
Northumberland *D*
Harrington *E*
Sheffield *E*
Mexborough *E*
Carnarvon *E*
Carysfort *E*
Dalhousie *E*
Londesborough *E*
Townshend *M*
Seafield *L*
Cholmondeley *M*
Northesk *E*
Hardwicke *E*
Milltown *E*
Harrowby *E*
Lathom *E*
Normanton *E*
Ashburnham *E*
Iddesleigh *E*
Howth *E*
Somerset *D*
Sutherland *D*
Chesterfield *E*
Derby *E*
Ilchester *E*
Courtown *E*
Mansfield *L*
Castle Stuart *E*
Arran *E*
Donoughmore *E*
Ferrers *E*
Cromartie, Countess of
Bedford *D*
Munster *E*
Sondes *E*
Portland *D*
Nelson *E*
Athole *D*
Winterton *E*
Waterford *M*
Craven *E*
Anglesey *M*
Mount Edgcumbe *E*
Lisburne *E*
Jersey *E*
Orford *E*
Percy *E*
Bath *M*
Winchester *M*
Kimberley *E*
Selborne *E*
Worcester *M*
Worsley *L*
Yarmouth *E*
Beaufort *D*
Yarborough *E.*
Hertford *M.*

Court martial is the name given to a tribunal of naval or military officers appointed for the trial of offenders against naval or military laws **Military Law** has been defined as a rule of conduct for military persons prescribed by the legislative power in a state commanding what is to be done and prohibiting the contrary **Naval Law** has the same source and authority as military law, the points of divergence being chiefly such as must needs result from the differing spheres of action of sea and land forces What is known as "**the custom of the service**" forms an unwritten part of the naval and military law, but it is seldom appealed to unless certain and well defined, as well as not contravening any part of the written law The **Mutiny Act**, first passed in 1689, is an English statute, passed annually for the government of military persons and vesting in the Crown power to frame **articles of war**

Courtney, Mr Leonard H, M P, was b 1832 Graduated (1855) at St John's College, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler, was bracketed first Smith's prizeman, and elected a Fellow of St John's He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1858) Professor of Political Economy at University College, London (1872 75) Visited India (1875 76) Entered parliament as Liberal member for Liskeard (1876 85) Successively Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (1880), Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (1881 82), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1882 85) Elected in the Liberal interest as member for South East Cornwall (Bodmin) (1885), and re elected as a Liberal Unionist in 1886 **Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons (1887)** Mr C is a strong advocate of such a **reform** in the system of **land tenure** as would give absolute security to tenants for capital invested in their holdings He was formerly leader writer for the *Times* He married in 83 Miss Catherine Potter, a lady well known for her exertions in behalf of the better housing of the poor in the East End of London Delivered an address at Liskeard Nov **88**

Courts Baron and Leet See MANOR, ed 88

Cowen, Frederic Hymen, one of the most popular of modern song composers, b in Kingston, Jamaica, 1852 From an early age he was a pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss and further studied at Leipsic and Berlin He has written an opera ("**Pauline**") an oratorio ("**The Deluge**"), several cantatas, chamber music, four symphonies, pianoforte sketches, and many vocal pieces Apart from a few of his songs, his most esteemed productions are his symphonies, his "**Language of Flowers**" orchestral suite, and his cantatas "**The Rose Maiden**" and "**The Sleeping Beauty**," the latter having been specially composed for the Birmingham Festival of 85 Mr Cowen's oratorio "**Ruth**," was produced at Worcester Festival in Sept 87 In May, **88**, Mr C left for a six months visit to **Melbourne** at the **exhibition** (*q v*) of which city he conducted a series of concerts, with the assistance of an orchestra led by Mr Max Klein The "**Inaugural Ode**," written specially for the opening of the exhibition, is among Mr C's latest and most successful works It was performed at the **Hereford Festival**, in Sept last

"**Cramming.** See EDUCATION

Crane, Walter, poet and painter, b 1845, first exhibited at the Royal Academy (1862), and has since contributed frequently to the Burlington House and Grosvenor Gallery exhibitions. He has published various illustrated books, and is an authority on decorative art Mr C, who was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in 1882, is an ardent advocate for the reform of the Royal Academy In '86 Mr C published "**The Sirens Three,**" a poem illustrated by himself Mr C took an active part in promoting the **Arts and Crafts Exhibition** (Nov 88) See NEW GALLERY

Crèches are homes to which the infants and very young children of the poor can be sent during the day, when their mothers are at work The creche system is of French origin See ed '87

Cremation The disposal of the human body after death by the process of cremation, which rapidly resolves the body into its component elements, in an absolutely innocuous manner, is now largely practised throughout the civilised world, where formerly burial in the earth only was carried out This modern movement in its favour commenced about fifteen years ago Up to the present time, over 1 500 bodies have been cremated in Italy and in Dresden Cremation **societies** have been instituted in every European country, and many of the states of America possess them also, and cremation in these states has become a regular practice There are **two patterns** of **crematories** in use —the German and the Italian The latter was chosen for use at **St John's, Woking,** Surrey, where upwards of fifty cremations have already been carried out, there being no legal bar to its performance in Great Britain or in the **Colonies,** except in New South Wales, where the Government at present decide against it The **cremation** of an **adult** by either process is complete in about an hour, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb The **cost of reduction,** were it to become common, would be about thirty shillings, but at present is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of heating the crematory every time for each cremation It is understood to be in contemplation to build a **chapel** in connection with the crematorium at **Woking** The **literature** of cremation since 1843 amounts to over 700 volumes, no mean share of them having been produced in England since the first "Essays published by Sir Henry Thompson The publishers of the English Society are Messrs Smith, Elder & Co, and its "Transactions are replete with plans and every information as to medical forms of certificate, etc See also article in *Nineteenth Century*, Jan 88, by Sir H Thompson Full particulars can be obtained at 88, Wigmore Street, London, W

Creole. A person born in the West Indies The name does not now imply any negro admixture, or indeed any indication of race Children of Indian and Chinese coolies born in the West Indies are Creoles equally with whites, mulattoes, or negroes It simply indicates the place of birth It is used with a prefix, as—English Creole, Portuguese Creole, "coloured" Creole, etc

[illegible]e, Kriti, or Candia. An island of the [illegible]rranean, lying to the south of the [illegible] Sea and Archipelago, and appertaining to Turkey. Area over 3,000 sq. m, pop. 279,200. Chief cities, **Kastron,** otherwise **Candia**; **Khania,** or **Canea** (pop 15,000), and **Retimo** The island is long and narrow, dominated by lofty mountains of calcareous formation Mount Ida, near the centre, rises to 7,674 ft Caverns abound, among them the famous **Labyrinth** Forests clothe the hills, and the soil is very fertile Among productions are olive oil, silk, wine, raisins, wool, carobs, valonia, honey and wax, oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruit The finest kind of sponge is obtained along the coast Crete is governed by a pasha, as a vilayet of the Turkish empire Religion, Mohammedan and Greek Church Education backward Local forces consist of six battalions of infantry and one of artillery Two-thirds of the people are of Greek race Wheat, barley, oats, cotton, and flax are grown, besides above mentioned productions Pasturage is good, and cattle and sheep very numerous Chief manufactures are soap, leather, wine, and spirits Cretan wine was once renowned under the names of Malmsey and Muscadine In the time of Homer Crete was crowded with inhabitants, and contained a great number of flourishing cities Modern history of Crete is made up of war, riot, insurrection, and intrigue, arising partly from the oppression and corruption of the Turkish government, and also from the turbulent character of the population, with its strong Greek aspirations **Consult** "Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls, Part VII 1884, and Part III 1885 article 'Crete

Cricket Much doubt exists as to the **origin of the word** "cricket, which is first mentioned in the "Mysteries of Love and Eloquence,' written by Edward Phillips, a nephew of the author of "Paradise Lost", and although a game with bat and ball was much played in this country as far back as the 13th century, Fosbrooke states that club ball, a pastime in vogue in the time of Edward III, was far more likely to have conduced to what is now looked upon as our leading summer pastime The **first collection of rules** was framed in **1774,** by a committee consisting of Sir William Draper, Sir Horace Mann, the Duke of Dorset, and Lord Tankerville, the **wickets** to this date being made up of two stumps In the following year a middle stump was added, and since then but few really important changes have been made in the game, beyond, perhaps, the regulations as to round arm bowling and the sizes of bats **Lord's Cricket Ground,** the headquarters of the Marylebone Club, was established in 1780, but in 1864 it was feared it would have to be given up to a firm of West End builders This was averted by the generous response of the cricketing public, the list of subscriptions being headed by the Prince of Wales with £100 In the early part of 88 the Club acquired the freehold of the **adjoining Nursery grounds** from the Clergy Orphan Corporation, at a cost of £18,500, and the space now available for cricket and other pastimes is about fifteen acres In order to partially meet this expenditure one hundred life members were elected at a subscription of £100 each, so that £10,000 of the purchase money advanced by Mr Nicholson was promptly repaid The **Marylebone Club,** or, as it is generally termed, the "**M C.C.,**" numbers over 3,000 members, and is regarded as the guiding authority upon all matters pertaining to the game, although in '87 a **County Council** was formed, which should be of great service to the game without in any

way interfering with the functions of the parent body. Another famous Metropolitan cricketing centre is **Kennington Oval**, which is situate between Kennington Park and the Harleyford Road, and covers 10½ acres of ground This belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall, and is let to the **Surrey Club**, which numbers over 2,000 members, at a nominal rent, the only stipulation made by the Prince of Wales being that the charges of admission to county matches must be fixed low enough to admit of the humblest lover of the game attending At the **May meeting** of this club, **Mr F Gale**, whose works on the most popular of our summer pastimes are accepted as the most authoritative, moved "That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient that home and home matches should be made between the Surrey County Club and Ground (or any eleven approved by the committee of the Surrey Club) and elevens who have a ground of their own or village green in Surrey on which they play, and that such matches out and home shall, as regards the county elevens, be aided by a pecuniary grant not exceeding £5 for each match This was **carried**, and the idea is undoubtedly an excellent one At the first **meeting** of the **County Council** it was proposed to call the attention of the M C C to the **unsatisfactory working** of **Rule XXIV**, which relates to **leg before wicket**, and so favourably was the proposition received that a **sub-committee** was **appointed** to **consider and report** whether **any undue advantage** rested with the **batsman** or with the **bowler** under the existing laws of cricket, and, if so what steps should be taken to remedy this defect The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed to serve upon the **sub committee** Lord Bessborough, Lord Lyttelton, Mr C E Boyle Mr A W Ridley, Mr W E Denison, Mr V E Walker, Mr A J Webbe, Hon Sir S Ponsonby Fane, and Mr H Perkins They met several times, the main subject of their deliberations being the alteration of Law XXIV, upon which the opinions of a number of leading umpires and cricketers were taken On March 19th they made the following **proposals**, which were **unanimously approved** by a **special meeting** of the committee, subject to confirmation at the special general meeting (1) That the over shall consist of five balls (2) That a bowler shall be allowed to change ends as often as he pleases, provided only that he does not bowl two overs consecutively in one innings (3) That on the last day of a match, or if a one day match at any time, the inside shall be empowered to declare the innings at an end Recognising the great difficulties in the way of any extension of the **law of leg before wicket**, and the fact that the practice it was sought to prevent was adopted by a very limited number of cricketers, the **committee abstained from recommending any alteration** of the existing law and **passed** the following **resolution** "That the practice of deliberately defending the wicket with the person instead of the bat is contrary to the spirit of the game, and inconsistent with strict fairness, and the M C C will discountenance and prevent this practice by every means in their power" At the **special general meeting** held on May 2nd, for the purpose of **considering the proposed alterations in the laws, Lord Harris was the principal speaker**, and he **advocated a similar course** to that taken in '83, when the **laws were revised—namely, to take the opinion** cricketers in general, both in this country and in Australia and America. There was no immediate necessity, his lordship thought, for these alterations, and it would be wiser, in his opinion, to defer them for the present After several others had spoken, it was resolved to leave the laws unchanged, but there is no doubt that had the proposed amendment in the law as to overs been in practice during the season many matches which terminated in draws could have been played out The **first class county season** closed on August 29th, and **Surrey** again came out as the **champion shire**, with a record of twelve wins, one loss, and one draw, thus playing only fourteen matches as against sixteen in 87, but bearing in mind the almost uninterrupted series of defeats sustained by the representatives of Derbyshire in the year last mentioned, they were not included amongst the first class counties of '88 **Kent** and **Yorkshire** were bracketed for second honours under the prevailing system, although the former won seven matches, as against six credited to the county of broad acres, but the proportion of both work out the same, Kent having lost four and drawn two, as against four lost and four drawn by Yorkshire **Gloucestershire** comes fourth, with five wins, five losses, and four draws, **Lancashire** being fifth, with four wins, five losses, and an equal number of draws **Notts** follows, with three wins, six losses and five draws and **Middlesex** is seventh, with four wins seven losses, and one draw, whilst **Sussex** is at the bottom of the poll with a single win as against nine losses and two draws In these matches the following are the **highest averages** for the counties, attached to which is also a return of **all scoring three figures**

SURREY—Batting **Abel** 37 4, with 707 runs, bowling, 8 136, with 142 wickets, centuries, **Mr M P Bowden**, 189 not out, **Mr W W Read**, 171 **Maurice Read**, 109 and **Mr Key**, 108 **KENT**—Batting, **Mr W H Patterson** 30 5 with 275, **Mr C J M Fox** coming next with 26 13 for 455 runs, bowling, **Mr W C Hedley** 9 4 for 17 wickets, and **Martin** 11 12 for 56 wickets, no centuries scored **YORKSHIRE** — Batting, **Wormald**, 33 1, with only 100 runs, hence **Hall's** 20 13 for 473 runs affords a more reliable guide, bowling, **Mr J Wilson**, 10 3 for 5 wickets consequently it becomes necessary to give **Peel's** figures, which read 11 32 for 86 wickets, century, **Hall** 129 not out **GLOUCESTERSHIRE**—Batting **Mr W G Grace**, 37 14, with 902 runs, bowling, **Woof** 12 23 with 51 wickets, centuries **Mr W G Grace** 215, and **Painter**, 150 **LANCASHIRE** — Batting **Mr J Eccles**, 27 12 with 525 runs bowling, **Briggs**, 11 62 for 34 wickets, centuries **Mr J Eccles**, 184, **Briggs**, 128 not out and **F H Sugg**, 102 not out **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE** — Batting, **Gunn**, 21 21 with 504 runs, bowling, **Mr H B Daft**, 10 1 with 3 wickets, **Richardson** coming next with 11 15 for 39 wickets, no centuries scored **MIDDLESEX**—Batting, **Mr T C O'Brien**, 50 6 with 406 runs, bowling, **Burton**, 12 2 for 79 wickets, century, **Mr S W Scott**, 121 not out. **SUSSEX**—Batting, **Mr W Newham**, 27 6 with 519 runs, bowling, **A Hide**, 16 44 for 58 wickets; centuries, **J Hide**, 130, and **Mr W Newham**, 108 The **Oxford and Cambridge match** at Lord's, in the first week of July, ended in a draw, owing to unfavourable weather, the totals at the close being—Cambridge, first innings, 171, second, 170, and Oxford, first innings, 124 This makes the 54th inter-University

match, of which total the Light Blues are credited with 26 and the Dark Blues with 25, the remaining three having been drawn A few days later the **Eton and Harrow** match was played on the same ground, and after a capital game the Harrow boys won by 156 runs, the feature of the contest being the brilliant all round play of Hoare and Jackson for the victors This made the 63rd match between these public schools, and Eton just holds the lead, their wins numbering 27 as against 26 credited to Harrow, the remaining ten having been drawn The **Rugby and Marlborough** match was fixed for the opening days of August but so persistent and heavy was the rain that this annual contest had to be abandoned An **Australian team** captained by P S M Donnel, visited England and enjoyed a fairly successful tour In their representative matches it was a case of honours being divided as they won four, lost four, and drew one, whilst in what may be called all matches they won nineteen, lost fourteen and drew seven **M'Donnel** headed the batting averages with 25 51 for 1,393 runs, and in the bowling **Turner** was first with 11 38 for 314 wickets A team of **Parsees** also visited our shores during the season, and an **Irish team** of cricketers had a very enjoyable tour through **Canada** and the **United States**, whilst late in the year a **mixed team** of amateurs and professionals left England for the **Cape** The following are amongst some of the most interesting cricket records made in the days gone by —**Throwing the Cricket Ball** 137 yards out and home, by **G Brown**, on Walderton Common about 1819 127 yards ft 3 in, by **W H Game Oxford University Sports**, March 13th 73 126½ yds by **E B Fawcett**, Brighton, June 58, and 122 yds 1 ft 9 in by **W Forbes**, Eton, March 75 **Largest Individual Scores A E Stoddart** 485 (Hampstead *v* Stoics), August 4th 86 **J S Carrick** (not out) 419 85, **W N Roe** (not out), 415, 81, **E F B Tylecote** 404 (not out) and in a first class match, 344 by **W G Grace** **Largest Gross Scores Orleans Club** *v* **Rickling Green**, 920 on August 3rd, 82, **Hampstead** *v* **Stoics**, August 4th 86 score **Hampstead** (eight wickets down) 814 **New South Wales** *v* **Victoria**, Australia 775 on Feb 13th 8., **West of Scotland** (four wickets down) *v* **Priory Park Chichester**, 745, on July 14th 85 **United Service** *v* **Nondescripts**, 734 on August 10th 82 **Royal Engineers** (eight wickets down) 724 in 75 and **Emmanuel Long Vacation Club** (four wickets down) *v* **Caius L V C**, 708, on July 12th 81 A **meeting** is annually held in Dec at **Lord's** when the **fixtures** for the **succeeding year** are arranged **Consult** Cricket (the Badminton Library)

Crime, Statistics of—**England and Wales** The last official returns contained in a Parliamentary Blue Book entitled 'Judicial Statistics for '87, issued in September last show that the total number of **Indictable Offences** for the year ending Oct 1st 87, was 42 391 As compared with the number for the previous year this gives a decrease equal to 5 6 per cent The total number of apprehensions was 19,045, showing a decrease of 0 4 per cent as compared with '85 6 The apprehensions in 86 7 were in the proportion of 44 9 per cent to the number of crimes committed. Of the persons apprehended 27 6 per cent were discharged, 8 8 were bailed to appear for trial, 0 4 were committed for want of sureties, and 63 2 were committed for trial The number of persons committed for trial for indictable offences during the year was 13,958, and of these it may be computed that about 10,468 (75 per cent being about the usual proportion) would be convicted To this number, in order to show the total convictions during the year, may be added 529,386 summary convictions before the magistrates, making together 539, 854, being an increase in the number on the same calculation for the preceding year of 30,659, or 6 0 per cent In considering this increase it must be remembered that of the summary convictions, however, a large proportion was for offences of a trifling character The total number of persons proceeded against **summarily** before magistrates in 1886 7 was 663,887, of whom 529,386 were convicted The summary convictions showed an increase of 3 7 per cent compared with the return for the previous year The number of persons summarily proceeded against for each of the offences named in the following table was as follows for 1886 7 and 1885 6 —

	1886 7	1885-6.
Breaches of the peace and want of sureties, etc	15,791	16,034
Cruelty to animals	8,540	7,871
Drunkenness, and drunk and disorderly	162,772	165,139
Other offences under the Licensing Act, 1872	12,043	11,616
Elementary Education Act, offences against	76,265	67,093
Employers and Workmen Act, 1875	5,368	4,892
Highway Turnpike, Railways, Carriage Laws etc	29,320	29,000
Local Acts and Borough Bye laws	49,626	43,859
Mutiny Acts	4,614	4,401
Nuisances and offences against health	10 604	9,931
Poor Law Acts	11,022	9,283
Police Acts	17,045	18,463
Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871	532	522
Revenue Laws, offences against	12 354	11,440
Vaccination Acts	2,515	2,838
Vagrant Laws	54,224	51,633
Weights and Measures Act	2 570	2,407

The number of the **criminal classes at large** in **England and Wales**, according to last year's return, was 28,729 a decrease of about five hundred compared with the previous year In **Ireland** the total number of **commitments to prison** last year was 40 779 This shows an increase over the returns for each of the three previous years These commitments were exclusive of commitments under civil processes The number of **convicts** sentenced to **penal servitude** during the year was 102, of whom only 12 were females There has been a remarkable reduction in the number of **female convicts** in Ireland during the past thirty years, as will be seen from the fact that in 58 the number in custody was 674 In **Scotland** the total number of **commitments to prison** in 87 was 46,108, of whom 28,895 were males and 17,213 were females The committals for **ordinary offences** were 45,970, and for **serious crime** 131, of whom 11 were females The total number of commitments was 525 in excess of the number in the previous year

Crimes Act, '82 See ed '88

Criminal Evidence Bill See SESSION '88, sec. 13

Criminal Law Amendment Act, '85 This Act consists of **three parts**—(1) provisions for

the protection of women and girls, (2) provisions for the suppression of brothels, (3) definitions and miscellaneous provisions The first part enacts a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment with hard labour against the procuring of minors for immoral purposes or of any female to become a common prostitute or to enter a foreign brothel, or of any female not already residing in a brothel to enter one anywhere The same penalty is enacted against those who use fraud or threats or noxious drugs in procuring females for unlawful intercourse The maximum penalty of penal servitude for life is extended to the defilement of girls under thirteen, and the maximum penalty of two years imprisonment with hard labour is extended to the defilement of girls under sixteen years The same penalties are enacted against householders permitting the defilement of girls under thirteen and under sixteen years respectively upon their premises Any person withdrawing an unmarried girl under the age of eighteen from the possession of those who have lawful charge of her, and with intent that she should be unlawfully known by any man, is subjected to a maximum penalty of two years imprisonment with hard labour The same maximum penalty is enacted against any person detaining a woman against her will in a brothel or for immoral purposes in any premises Any justice of the peace, upon information on oath that any woman or girl is detained anywhere within his jurisdiction for immoral purposes, may issue a warrant to search the premises and to remove such woman or girl to a place of safety If in the trial of any offence under this Act it should be proved that any person having authority over a girl of sixteen has furthered her seduction or prostitution, the court has power to divest such person of his or her authority, and to appoint as her guardian any person whom it may think proper The second part enacts stringent penalties, recoverable on summary conviction, against the keepers of brothels, their assistants, and all persons who knowingly allow their premises to be used for the purposes of a brothel The enactments contained in the third part are not of general interest **Consult** Mead Bodkin s "Criminal Law Amendment Act

Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 87, which is commonly spoken of as the "Crimes Bill or **Coercion Bill**" (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION ed 87), enacts that where a sworn information has been made, a resident magistrate may, upon the written order of the Attorney General, hold a preliminary inquiry although no person may be charged before him and examine on oath every person whom he has reason to believe to be capable of giving material evidence, in regard to the committal of any felony or misdemeanour and any offence punishable under the Act, committed in a proclaimed district Any person may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction who anywhere in Ireland takes part in a riot or unlawful assembly, or who, in a proclaimed district, takes part in any criminal conspiracy to compel or induce any person either not to fulfil his legal obligations, or not to let, hire, use, or occupy land, or not to deal with, work for, or hire any person in the ordinary course of business, or to interfere with the administration of the law, who wrongfully uses violence and intimidation, who within twelve months after the execution of any writ of possession of any house or land shall wrongfully take or hold forcible possession, who shall assault or resist any officer of the law in the execution or in consequence of the execution of his duty, or who shall incite to commit any of these offences The High Court may, on application by the Attorney General for Ireland, or a defendant, order that a trial at assizes of a defendant charged with having committed a crime in a proclaimed district shall be by special jury, and on application of the Attorney-General for Ireland the Court may order the removal of a trial from a court of assize or quarter sessions in a proclaimed district to some other court in Ireland For the purposes of the preceding enactments the Lord Lieut may by proclamation declare that all or any of them which relate to proclaimed districts are to be in force within any specified part of Ireland but any such proclamation shall be deemed to have expired if an address is presented by either House of Parliament praying that it shall not continue in force If the Lord Lieut is satisfied that any association formed for the commission of crimes, or carrying on operations for or by the commission of crimes, or encouraging or aiding persons to commit crimes, inciting to violence or intimidation or interfering with the administration of the law, exists in Ireland, he may, by the advice of the Privy Council declare it by special proclamation to be dangerous, but such special proclamation shall not continue in force if an address against it is presented to Her Majesty by either House, and if when the special proclamation is issued Parliament is separated by such an adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within twenty days, it shall become void at the end of a week unless during that week Parliament shall be summoned to meet within twenty days While the special proclamation is in force the Lord Lieut in council may by order prohibit or suppress the proclaimed association in any specified district, after which any meeting of the association in that district will be unlawful and any persons calling or taking part in a meeting thereof, or publishing any notice concerning it, shall be guilty of an offence, and may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction Persons prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction under the Act are liable on conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months An agreement or combination which under the Trades Union Acts or the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 75, is legal, and any act done in pursuance of the same is excepted from the provisions of this Act respecting conspiracy intimidation, and dangerous associations The Act is a permanent statute The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881, and the amending Act of 86, are continued for five years

Criminal Prosecutions in '88 These have been numerous, but none of them possess any very special interest Early in the year a man named **Jackson**, whose career of crime had been of a most extraordinary character, was condemned to death for the murder of a warder in Armley gaol The murder was committed in order that Jackson might escape from prison, and he was not recaptured until he had been at large for some time, during which he committed a series of audacious burglaries —In February **Thomas Callan** and **Michael Harkins**

were tried at the Old Bailey for taking part in a conspiracy to destroy public buildings in London by means of dynamite The prisoners had come over from America, and from the articles found in their possession it was perfectly clear that they intended to commit a series of diabolical outrages. They were found guilty, and each sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude —The prosecution of the **Greenaways**, who had committed a variety of frauds in their capacity as bankers in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, ended in a sentence of five years' penal servitude upon one brother, and of twelve months' imprisonment in the case of the other —**Mrs. Gordon-Baillie**, whose real name was Hannah Frost, received a sentence of five years' penal servitude for a series of clever frauds upon tradespeople This lady's career was in many respects remarkable, and, among other things, she succeeded in raising a considerable fund, nominally intended for the starving crofters of Scotland, but in reality employed for her own purposes —Among the **undiscovered crimes** of the year may be mentioned the **murders** which took place in the autumn in **Whitechapel** and the **adjacent neighbourhood**. No fewer than seven women of the unfortunate class met with a terrible death at the hands of some inhuman fiend, who, despite the unexampled efforts of the police, is still at large.

Crispi, Francesco, is a native of Ribera, in Sicily, where he was born in 1819 He was educated for the law, and was called to the Neapolitan bar His early aspirations for the realisation of **Italian unity**, prompted him to take an active part in the revolutionary movement of '48, when the kingdom of the two Sicilies was overthrown He inspired the resistance of the Sicilians during the insurrection of Palermo, and was compelled to fly to France He subsequently landed with Garibaldi at Palermo, and distinguished himself by his courage and capacity In 61 he was elected to the first Italian Parliament as **member for Palermo** He rapidly rose to a position of great influence, and was recognised as the **leader of the Constitutional party** On the death of Depretis, in 87, Signor Crispi, who had been **Minister of the Interior**, became **President of the Council** and **Minister for Foreign Affairs** His **correspondence**, in August 88, with **M Goblet**, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the **Massowah question**, caused much excitement in political circles In the same month Signor Crispi paid a **visit** to **Prince Bismarck** at Berlin See ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and ITALY

Croatia See AUSTRIA HUNGARY

Crofters. Crofters are the descendants of the Highland clansmen, and number about 70,000. They occupy small farms or crofts, the produce of which, together with occasional fishing, constitutes their entire maintenance They form the majority of the population of the western islands of Lewis, Skye, Harris, Uist, Tyree, Eigg, and Coll; also a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the counties of **Ross, Argyle, Sutherland, Inverness**, and the islands of Orkney and Shetland They are besides to be found in the counties of Aberdeen and Perth. Up to 1745 the crofting population **held the lands in common with the chiefs, with common rights of pasture, fishing, and shooting**; but since that date, encouraged by **the British Government, the chiefs gradually assumed the rights and privileges of the sons of the soil** Large clearances commenced early in the present century, and whole districts were depopulated to make room for extensive sheep farms From Sutherlandshire alone 15,000 persons were expatriated, and the example of the Duke of Sutherland was soon followed by the landlords all over the Highlands. The majority of the Highlanders who were still permitted to rent crofts were driven from their fertile straths to eke out a miserable existence on the inhospitable sea border. In time sheep farming became unprofitable, and gave place to the preservation, on a gigantic scale, of deer and grouse Thousands of acres of the finest grazing land were turned into deer forests, and as an example it may be mentioned that an American at present possesses in Ross shire a forest extending over 400 sq m In the winter of 1882 a widespread destitution in the crofting districts induced a number of Highlanders in London to form themselves into a **Crofters' Aid Society (Hon. Treas**, Dr Macdonald, M P , **Hon. Sec**, Mr. Donald Murray, offices of the **Highland Land Law Reform Association**) A **Royal Commission** was appointed by the Liberal Government, in March 1882, which issued a report condemning the prevailing system, and made recommendations which many, including the Duke of Argyll, considered to be revolutionary in character In 1885 the Government introduced a **Land Bill**, which was severely criticised in the House of Commons by Mr Macfarlane, M P , and others, on account of the inadequate nature of its provisions, so it was resolved to drop the measure until after the general election of that year At that election five "**crofter**" **members** were returned The **demands** of the crofters are fixity of tenure and the establishment of a Land Court to fix the rents; this court also to be empowered to compel a reapportioning of the land for the benefit of the native population In other words, this demand is to break up all deer forests and sheep farms that are suitable for agricultural purposes, and give the land to the crofters and cottars **Cottars** have no land, but subsist on fishing and whatever employment they can obtain as labourers Among this class great distress and destitution invariably prevail A **bill** to remove existing grievances was introduced in the session of 1885 by Mr Trevelyan The bill was read the second time on March 8th, 1886. Its provisions, however, met with considerable opposition from both sides of the House, and numerous amendments were proposed, especially by the Crofter representatives The bill underwent considerable modifications before ultimately passing into law (see CROFTERS ACT, 1886) A subsequent Act, giving further relief, was passed in '87. During the sitting of the **Commission** in that year, the crofters complained that many of them were made bankrupts before they had time to lay their cases before it, and accordingly a short amending bill (see below), on the initiation of Mr Chamberlain, was brought in by the Government and passed, which put an end to such cases In Sutherland and Caithness, in Skye and Uist, **rents** were reduced by 20, 30, and in some cases 50 per cent., and many arrears were cleared off. In Nov. '87, there was an outbreak of lawlessness in the island of **Lewis**, and a large number of impoverished cottars made a raid on the deer

forests and lochs, and slaughtered many deer. The arrival of the gunboat *Seahorse* put a speedy end to the disturbances, and the ringleaders gave themselves up. A similar movement took place on the opposite mainland, where pasture lands belonging to the Duke of Sutherland were occupied by crofters and cottars, who drove their own cattle on to them. The crofters claimed the land as theirs, alleging that their forefathers had been robbed of it. At the end of last year other raids took place. Early in Jan. '88 a serious conflict also occurred at Galson with the police, several of whom were severely wounded. The trial of the Lewis raiders at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, terminated in a verdict of acquittal, owing chiefly to the indictment being badly drawn. The scheme for transferring 1,250 Crofter families from Lewis to British Columbia with the assistance of the Government, who were prepared to advance £150,000 in support of it, has only been partially carried out, about 30 families, composed of 193 persons, having left Lewis During the last six months the agitation among the Crofters has to a large extent subsided, chiefly owing to the large reductions of rents made by the Commissioners—greater, as a rule, than those effected in Ireland. In reply to Dr. Cameron, the Lord Advocate stated in the House of Commons (Nov. 22nd) that the amount spent on Crofter Emigration up to date amounted to £4,445 16s. 6d., of which £720 had been received from private subscription.

Crofters' Act, '86. See ed. '88.

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act, '87, enables the Crofters' Commission to stay proceedings for the sale of a crofter's effects on a seizure for arrears of rent until the Commission has adjudicated on his application for fixing a judicial rent.

Croke, The Most Rev. Thomas W., Archbp. of Cashel, b. at Mallow 1824. Educated at Chorleville School and the Irish Colleges in Paris and Rome, where he greatly distinguished himself. After graduating D.D. ('46) he returned to Ireland, and received an appointment in Carlow College two years later. In '49 he taught theology in the Irish College in Paris, and subsequently devoted himself to mission work in the diocese of Cloyne. He was appointed President of St. Colman's College, Fermoy, '58, and ('65) became Chancellor of the Diocese of Cloyne. From '70 to '74 he was Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, and was in '75 made Archbishop of Cashel. Dr. C. is an ardent sympathiser with the Irish Nationalists, and has taken a prominent part in recent movements.

Crown. The Crown of these realms is by common law and constitutional custom hereditary, and this in a manner peculiar to itself; but the right of inheritance from time to time may be changed or limited by Parliament, under which limitations the Crown still continues hereditary. The Sovereign power is limited to the heirs of Princess Sophia, the granddaughter of James I. (who was himself the heir of William the Conqueror and of Egbert), being Protestants; and the Crown on its demise passes to the next heir, males in the next degree in relationship being preferred to females, though any daughter stands in the order of succession before an uncle, nephew, or male cousin. The Sovereign enjoys various prerogatives by prescription, custom, and law, which assign to her the chief place in Parliament and the sole executive power. She is the head of society, the supreme head of the Church, appointing as such the archbishops, bishops, and deans. As the fountain of honour she awards all titles of nobility and honourable distinctions; as the fountain of justice she appoints the judges. Criminal prosecutions are carried on in her name, and she may pardon or abate the punishment of offenders; she is head of the army and navy, appoints their officers, and wages war or concludes peace; she sends and receives ambassadors, signs treaties, appoints the Viceroy of India, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, all governors of colonies and lords lieutenant of counties; she coins money for the use of her subjects, owns much landed property, receives and holds in law the entire revenue of the State, and appoints the ministers. The right of summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament is vested exclusively in her, and every bill must receive her assent before it can become law. Finally, she can legally do no wrong. But the prerogatives are subject to many limitations, and in the coronation oath the Sovereign solemnly pledges himself to govern the people according to the statutes of Parliament and the law and customs of the same. Parliament must be called together at least once in three years, and its existence ceases at the end of seven years if it be not previously dissolved; while the necessity of annually voting supplies for the forces, and of continuing the Mutiny Act, renders it absolutely necessary Parliament should be convened once in every year. The royal assent has not been refused since the days of Anne. Although the Sovereign enjoys the chief place in Parliament, she cannot make, alter, or dispense with any law without the concurrence of the other constituent parts of the legislature. The Sovereign, although she appoints the judges, cannot remove any of them except at the request of both Houses, nor may she influence the decision of causes between subject and subject. She cannot maintain a standing army in time of peace without the assent of the Parliament. Though she alone can coin money, she cannot alter the standard. She is supreme head of the Church, but she cannot alter the established religion, nor call individuals to account for their religious opinions; she cannot be a Roman Catholic, nor marry one. The hereditary revenues of the Crown are at the commencement of each reign surrendered in exchange for a fixed civil list; and though the public revenues are in law received and held by her, nothing can be expended for the public service which has not been granted to her by Parliament and primarily by the Commons. The executive power, though vested in the Crown, is exercised only under the advice of and through the responsible ministers. Appointments are made, titles and honours are conferred, punishments are remitted, war is proclaimed and peace concluded, treaties signed, Parliament is assembled or dissolved,—in short, every act of the Crown, by the sign manual or otherwise, is covered by their counter-signature or their advice, so that the old constitutional maxim that the Crown is incapable of wrong is true to the letter. In one matter—the selection of a person to form a new administration when a ministry has resigned—the Sovereign has theoretically a free choice; but in practice the range is limited to the few members of the Opposition who could

undertake the task with a prospect of success See PARLIAMENT, MINISTRY

Crown Agents for Colonies. See DIPLOMATIC

Crown Colonies See BRITISH EMPIRE, COLONIES, ETC

Crown, The. Originally a mere fillet of linen, the crown was, in common with most of the regalia, borrowed from the East on the introduction of Christianity into Europe It is now used only for coronations and at the openings of parliament Until the time of the Reformation it was in the charge of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, but has since been preserved in the Tower In 1649, the regalia having been destroyed, new crowns were made for Charles II at his coronation

Crown Lands The mediæval king of England was not only the ultimate lord of all the land of the kingdom, but also lord in the usual sense of a very large demesne, the rents and profits of which were a principal source of revenue In that age the revenue and expenditure of the state were never clearly distinguished from the revenue and expenditure of the sovereign The hereditary revenue, the taxes granted for life, and the occasional subsidies, were the king's, subject to a general understanding that he should carry on the government of the country Thus successive sovereigns granted away the Crown lands as a private person might grant away his farms Although frequently increased by immense confiscations, such as those in the Wars of the Roses or at the suppression of the monasteries the Crown lands on the whole steadily declined in extent and value Charles II in three years dissipated half the revenue of the Crown lands, William III was obliged to recall a grant of four fifths of the county of Denbigh to the Earl of Portland The income of the lands which remained was frittered away Leases were carelessly or corruptly granted, renewals were conceded upon such terms as the tenants chose to give, the revenue was received almost altogether in the shape of fines, and waste and corruption in the management of the estates which had not been granted away reached such a height at the accession of George III, that the Crown lands produced a net annual revenue of little more than £6,000 a year George III was the first English king who surrendered the hereditary revenues, including the revenue arising from the Crown lands, in exchange for a fixed Civil List In 1786 an Act was passed for making an inquiry into the condition of the woods, forests and land revenues of the Crown, and eight years later there was passed an Act for their better administration, Originally there had been one Surveyor General of woods and forests, and another of land revenues In the year 1810 the functions of both were vested in a single commission, which in 1832 was further intrusted with the care of public works But in 1851 the department of woods and forests was again separated from that of public works, and has continued separate ever since The revenue of the Crown lands reached in 1798 a total of £201,250 a year, in 1830 of £373,779, and in 1860 of £416,530 This revenue is paid into the Consolidated Fund, each sovereign since George III having received a fixed Civil List in lieu of the hereditary revenues But the revenues of the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall are still enjoyed, those of the former by the reigning sovereign, and those of the latter by the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall Return for the year ending March 31st, '88, published in October last —

	Receipts			Expenditure		
	£	s	d	£	s	d.
Land revenue, including one moiety of the net receipt from mines	510,292	11	11	76,864	4	5
Windsor Great Park and woods	4,442	4	6	23,237	1	2
Forests and wood lands	24,446	0	11	17,875	0	7

Consult Sir Thos May s "Constitutional History of England, whence the above facts have been collected, and for the antiquities of the subject Stubbs Constitutional History of England'

Cruelty to Children See LONDON SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF

Cuba The largest of the West Indian islands, lying between Florida and the Caribbean Sea The Queen of the Antilles, and the most important of all the Spanish colonial possessions Area, 43 220 sq m, pop 1,521,684 — **Divided** into three provinces, containing 22 cities and towns and 204 villages Capital, **Havanna**, a splendid city, with pop 250 000, connected with other towns by 1 000 miles of railway — **Coast** much beset with rocks and reefs, but Cuba contains a number of splendid bays and harbours A mountain chain, rising to 8,000 feet forms the backbone of the island From its base extend wide savannahs, well watered, fertile, and covered with luxuriant vegetation There are great forests and scenery of wondrous beauty, devoid of noxious reptiles or insects Two thirds of the island are uncultivated, and in the almost unknown recesses of the interior lurk wild dogs and Maroons (negro outlaws) Cuba has hitherto been almost exclusively confined to the raising of sugar and tobacco but of late attention has been paid to the growth of **textile plants**, coffee, Indian corn, and cacao Cattle breeding has been successfully tried and has already stopped foreign importations A considerable **fruit trade** has sprung up with the **United States**, which may be said commercially speaking, to have annexed the island —**Ruled** by a Captain-General Defence is provided for by 22,000 regular Spanish troops and thirty five small gunboats Ports are fortified Education is compulsory, religion Roman Catholic, and slavery was absolutely abolished in 86 **Esti-**

(£984,976 in 85), **Imports** (ditto) in 86, £1,740,043 The staple articles of export from Cuba and Puerto Rico to the United Kingdom are unrefined sugar and tobacco, and of import cotton and linen manufactures Of the **people** 177,992 are Spaniards and Spanish Creoles, 10,632 other whites, 489,249 negroes, and 43,811 Chinese Cuba has belonged to Spain since 511 In 68 a revolt broke out, aiming at political independence, and continued for ten years, but in '78 the patriots laid down their arms, Spain offering terms of great liberality, and promising reforms Cuba is now

entitled to representation in the Spanish Cortes at Madrid In consequence of the increase of brigandage the Governor-General (April '88) declared the establishment of a state of war in the provinces of Havannah, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara In September a terrific hurricane visited Cuba, doing great damage to life and property The damage to the latter was estimated at over $1,000,000 See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS Consult Bates "Central and South America and West Indies

Cumulative Voting This principle in the conduct of public elections was introduced by the Elementary Education Act of 1870, which provides that at the election of a school board "every voter shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of the members of the school board to be elected, and may give all such votes to one candidate or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit

Cunliffe Owen, Sir Francis Philip, K C M G, b 1828 In 55 appointed one of the superintendents of the Paris Exhibition In '57 he was made Deputy General Superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, and ('60) became Assistant Director of that institution He succeeded Sir Henry Cole as Director ('73) He rendered valuable services in connection with the International Exhibition held in London in '62, the Paris Exhibitions of '67 and '78, Vienna Exhibition of '73, and the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in '75, the British sections at most of these gatherings finding in him an able organiser Knighted in 78, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen devoted his energies to secure the success of the series of exhibitions held in the grounds of the Royal Horticultural Society, the last of which, the Colonial Exhibition took place in '86 He also actively aided the project to establish the Imperial Institute (*q v*) in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen

Cunningham Lectures These lectures are the foundation of the late William Binny Webster, a sometime surgeon in the H I C S, who in 62 made over to the General Trustees of the Free Church of Scotland the sum of £2,000 in trust for the endowment of a Lectureship to commemorate the name and the services of the Rev William Cunningham D D, who died December 14th, 61 Dr C had, from his ordination, been a man of mark, having early attracted special attention by his splendid powers in debate In 43 the year of the Disruption in the Church of Scotland, Dr C became one of the most trusted and fearless leaders of the Free Church, the General Assembly of which nominated him to one of the Professorships of Theology in New College, Edinburgh He occupied the Moderator's chair of the General Assembly in 59, and at the time of his death he was Principal of New College, having succeeded, in 47, to the office left vacant by the death of Dr Chalmers, and Professor of Divinity and Church History in the same institution The Cunningham Lectures were established for the general purpose of "advancing the theological literature of Scotland", and the Lecturer must be a minister or professor of the Free Church of Scotland, with an occasional appointment, under certain specified conditions, of a minister or professor from some other denomination The appointment is not to be for less than two years, or for more than three; and the Lecturer is at "liberty to choose his own subject within the range of apologetical, doctrinal, controversial, exegetical, pastoral, or historical theology, including what bears on missions, home and foreign, subject to the consent of the Council' This body, which includes, as *ex-officio* members, the Principal of New College, and the Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly, has been at liberty, since the expiry of five years from the date of the foundation of the lectures, "to make any alteration that experience may suggest as desirable in the details of this plan, provided such alterations shall be approved by not fewer than eight members of the Council Hitherto, however, the rule has held good that the lectures shall not be fewer than six in number, and that they shall be delivered at some time immediately preceding the expiry of the appointment of Lecturer, and during the session of New College, Edinburgh and in the presence of the professors and students of that institution The first Cunningham Lecturer was the Rev Robert Smith Candlish, D D, who succeeded Dr Cunningham as Principal of New College, before which he delivered a course of lectures, in March 64, on "The Fatherhood of God", and among those who succeeded him may be noticed the Rev James Buchanan, D D, Professor of Divinity, New College, Edinburgh, the Rev Patrick Fairbairn D D, Principal and Professor of Theology in Free Church College, Glasgow, and which acquired the reputation of being 'one of the most scientific productions of Scottish theology, was published as "The Revelation of Law in Scripture considered with respect both to its own Nature and to its Relative Place in Successive Dispensations,' 69 the Rev James Walker, D D, of Carnwath, the Rev Robert Rainy, D D who, about the time of their publication succeeded Dr Candlish as Principal of New College, on "The Delivery and Development of Christian Doctrine, 74, the Rev Alexander B Bruce, D D, Professor of Apologetics and New Testament Exegesis Free Church College, Glasgow, the Rev John Laidlaw, D D, who in 81 became Professor of Systematic Theology, New College, Edinburgh the Rev John Cairns, D D, Principal of the United Presbyterian College, Edinburgh, the Rev George Smeaton, D D, Professor of Exegetical Theology, New College, Edinburgh, and the Rev James Smith Candlish, D D, Principal and Professor of Divinity in the Free Church College, Glasgow, and son of the first Cunningham Lecturer, who delivered the tenth series, afterwards published as "The Kingdom of God (84)

Curacao An island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela It is a Dutch possession, and chief of Holland's West Indian possessions Area 210 sq m, pop 25,203 Is rocky, with poor soil, suffering from aridity It produces salt in large quantities, cochineal, tamarinds, and other fruits are cultivated, and the celebrated liqueur 'Curaçoa is prepared extensively Cattle, sheep, and goats are bred for exportation The town of Willemstadt is the capital and seat of government for this and the neighbouring Dutch islands See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Currency, Royal Commission on In September 1886 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the

causes of the changes which the precious metals have undergone, as shown by the decrease in the gold price of silver; and especially to inquire whether they are due (1) to the depreciation of silver; or (2) to the appreciation of gold; or (3) to both these causes. The Commission is thus constituted:—Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell (chairman), Sir Louis Malet, Mr. L. Courtney, M.P., Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., M.P., Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., M.P., Mr. E. M. Barbour (Secretary to the Government of India Department of Finance and Commerce), Mr. J. W. Birch (Director of the Bank of England), Sir T. Farrer, Bart., Hon. C. W. Fremantle (Deputy Master of the Mint), Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., and Mr. Chapman. They issued their report on Nov. 6th, '88. The changes referred to have, says the report, been of a twofold character. There have been extensive fluctuations in relative values of gold and silver, and there has been a considerable fall in the gold price of silver. After investigating the question in its various bearings upon foreign and internal trade, etc., the Committee state that they are strongly of opinion that both metals must continue to be used as standard money. The result of using them separately and independently

Until '73 gold and silver were always effectively linked by a legal ratio in one or more countries. In '73-74 the connecting link disappeared, and for the first time the system of rating the two metals ceased to form a subject of legislation in any country in the world, and the Commission cannot doubt that if the system which prevailed before '73 were replaced in its integrity, most of the evils which they refer to would be removed; and that, whatever evils may be expected to follow a return to the *status quo ante*, the evils both present and prospective of the existing situation are infinitely more serious. No settlement of the difficulty is deemed possible, however, without international action. The essential features of the proposed remedy are—(1) free coinage of both metals into legal tender money; (2) fixing a ratio at which coins of either metal should be available for payment of all debts at the option of the debtor. The Commissioners, however, were not unanimous, and the majority report was only signed by six of them. See BIMETALLISM.

Customary Court. See MANOR, ed. '88.

Customs. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Cycling. The National Cyclists' Union (president, Viscount Bury) has the control of all British Cycling affairs. Several American cycling teams visited England in '88, and many records were made. W. A. Rowe, American champion bicyclist, on April 14th was beaten by R. Howell (Leicester) in a 5 miles race, by 5 yards; and in a mile race in the same month Howell defeated Rowe by nearly 30 yards; time 2 min. 47 sec. The American was also beaten by a foot in a 20 miles race against W. Wood (North Shields), but in a 5 miles contest he defeated Wood by 9 inches. Rowe also won the half-mile championship at Birmingham, in 1 min. 22¾ sec. The Irish International cycling tournament was held at Dublin, when P. P. Kilkelly won the five miles bicycle championship by 5 yards, in 16 min. 44 sec.; and R. Temple (Chicago) secured the one mile professional bicycle handicap, the five miles professional bicycle race, and the mile bicycle scratch race, the time for the latter being a min. 40 sec. (Irish record). R. I. Mecredy won the mile tricycle in 2 min. 49⅘ sec. (Irish record). The five miles amateur championship, run at North Shields, fell to H. Synyer (Notts Boulevards C.C.), time 15 min. 4⅘ sec. Synyer also won the Lincoln Cup (2 miles) at the Lincoln Bicycle Sports, in August. At the joint meeting of Brixton, Lewisham, and London Bicycle Clubs, at the Crystal Palace, in July, the ten miles bicycle race for a challenge cup was won by F. J. Osmond, Brixton Ramblers (holder), in 32 min. 3⅘ sec. F. P. Wood, Brixton Ramblers, won the five miles International bicycle scratch race, at Bath, in August; and W. F. Ball, Speedwell B.C., Birmingham, for the third successive time, secured the five miles bicycle scratch race. The N.C.U. twenty-five miles amateur bicycle championship was brought off in August, at Grimsby, the winner proving to be J. H. Adams, Speedwell B.C., who defeated H. Synyer and eight others; time 1 hr. 22 min. 34 sec. At Leicester, in June, W. Wood (North Shields) won a twenty miles professional bicycle championship, in 1 hr. 4 min., beating amongst others, R. Howell, champion; but in a 20 miles match for £200, in August, over the same ground, Howell turned the tables, beating Wood by 150 yards in 1 m. 40 sec. R. Temple, Chicago, won a 20 miles champion race at Leicester, August 4th, defeating H. G. Crocker, Boston, U.S.A., by a foot, in 1 hr. 9 min. 16 sec. The N.C.U. meeting was held at the Paddington Ground, Maida Vale, on July 21st, when in the University contests the Dark Blues had the best of it, W. J. Turrell (Turrell's Hall, Oxford), winning the 4 miles and 1 mile races, and making a dead-heat in the 10 miles race with W. L. Raynes (Pembroke Coll., Cambridge). The five miles amateur tricycle championship gold medal was won by F. J. Osmond, Brixton Ramblers. At a contest at Wolverhampton in August, E. Oxborrow, Coventry, in the mile Safety bicycle handicap, covered the distance (less 20 yards) in the fast time of 2 min. 45½ sec. At Coventry in May, F. W. Allard lowered the professional Safety bicycle mile record, which then stood at 2 min. 39 sec., by 1⅘ sec.; and in September, at Long Eaton, Lawrie (Worcester) covered a mile on a Safety bicycle in 2 min. 36⅘ sec.; but this was eclipsed by Whittaker, an American, on the same track, whose time for a mile was 2 min. 31⅘ sec. (which is the world's mile Safety record). Another American, F. W. Knapp (Denver), in July, at Leicester, lowered bicycle records at 23, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 85, 90, 95, and 100 miles; 50 miles in 2 h. 39 min. 48 sec., and 100 m. in 5 h. 55 min. 21 sec., and in another trial in August Knapp rode 26 miles in 1 h. 16 min. 34 sec., and 50 miles in 2 h. 29 min. 41 sec., which are the best times ever accomplished. H. G. Crocker, of Boston, U.S.A., at Leicester, beat all English records from 2 up to 10 miles, and lowered the world's records over 7, 8, and 9 miles; time 10 miles, 27 min. 8 sec. (previous record 28 min. 5 sec.) At Long Eaton, on Sept. 18th, E. C. Taylor, in an attempt to beat the world's tricycle record for an hour, rode 8 miles in 23 min. 1 sec., and 9 miles in 26 min. 14 sec. (records). On the Crystal Palace track, F. J. Osmond (Brixton Ramblers) rode a mile in 2 min. 31⅘ sec., beating the previous amateur record of 2 min. 32⅘ sec. made by Furnival. Osmond also covered a flying quarter-mile in 33⅘ sec., but S.G. Whittaker, America, is credited with the flying

quarter in 33⅜ sec, accomplished at Long Eaton in September J H Adams, Lewisham (25 and 50 miles amateur champion), at the Crystal Palace, made records from 26 miles (1 h 20 min 49⅜ sec) to 37 miles (1 h 57 min 22⅜ sec), and from 51 miles (2 h 47 min 21⅜ sec) to 55 miles (3 h 2 min 33⅜ sec) At Coventry, S F Edge, on a tricycle, covered 25 miles in 1 hr 15 min 44⅜ sec S G Whittaker, at Long Eaton, Sept 12th, beat Safety records from 2 to 11 miles, covering 2 miles in 5 min 18⅜ sec, and 11 miles in 29 min 50⅜ sec At the **Surrey B C meeting**, on Sept 8th, F J Osmond won the mile scratch race (**Sydney challenge trophy**) and the **ten miles scratch race**, in good time, but the lap distance was found to be incorrect The **fifty miles amateur bicycle championship** decided at Newcastle on Tyne, on Sept 1st was secured by F P Wood, Brixton, time 2 h 55 min 12⅜ sec H E Laurie at Long Eaton, on Aug 31st covered 21 miles 200 yards in 1 h on a Safety bicycle, a good performance for a youth of 17 beating Whittaker's (Chicago) distance for one hour by 72 yards The latter, however on Sept 22nd, at Long Eaton rode 21 miles 380 yards in 1 h At the **Kildare sports** on Sept 15th, at Stamford Bridge F J Osmond (Brixton Ramblers) was successful for the second year in the **five miles scratch bicycle race**, beating McRae (London B C) by 4 yards, in 14 min 45⅜ sec, and in the **mile handicap** W G Bramson (Lewisham) won his heat in 2 min 45 sec (both times records for Stamford Bridge) An **English cycling team** visited the **United States** in '88, and met with a fair amount of success, while at the **Danish Cyclists Union meeting** held at Klampenborg, E M Mayes London won the **one mile** and the **five miles international races** The **National Cyclists Union** held their **benefit meet** at **Kennington Oval** on Oct 6th, when Synyer, of Nottingham beat Osmond of Brixton, in their mile match by a few yards In October G P Mills, on a tricycle rode 50 miles in 2 h 52 min 25 sec and 100 miles in 6 h 58 min 54 sec (records) **Consult** Cycling (the Badminton Library)

Cyclone Pulveriser The machine bearing this name suggested itself in the first instance to two American gentlemen, who, from observation of the effects of cyclone storms, judged it possible to devise an apparatus whereby a whirling current of air, which in a cyclone moves in one direction only might be made, by creating another and opposing current, to exercise a powerful pulverising effect upon various kinds of material Such a machine was eventually made, and in **America** it came into early use It **consists** of a box containing the material to be reduced, which is mechanically delivered beneath into a mill Here are a pair of discs with blades, the latter varying according to the substance introduced, each disc and blade formed in one The discs are revolved in contrary directions at about 1 800 revolutions per minute, while a supply of air which can be regulated, is admitted into the mill The result is a complete pulverisation of the material The machine successfully deals with all kinds of substances it is desired to reduce

Cymmrodorion. See EISTEDDFOD

Cyprus. An island and British colony in the Levant, 40 miles from Asia Minor, 60 from Syria, 258 from Port Said, and 1,117 from Malta Area 3,584 sq m, pop 186,173 Divided into six districts Capital **Nicosia**, pop 11,500, inland Other towns and ports, **Larnaka**, Limassol Famagusta (harbour), **Kyrenia**, Ktima Mountains traverse the island, highest peak Mount Troödos, 6,340, ft in the Troödos or Olympus range Rivers not navigable Climate salubrious, lowlands hot in summer, soil, generally fertile Former destruction of forests has done great harm, — now being remedied Ravages of locusts had almost ruined the island, — now energetically combated Chief produce, cotton, wine, salt, carobs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. Minerals lead, building and ornamental stones, salt The copper mines of Cyprus were of great importance in classical times, but no large deposits of the ore are now known **Government** representative High Commissioner, Official Executive, Elective Legislature Religion Mohammedan and Greek Church Schools subsidised Cyprus is a military and naval station, but undefended Revenue (1887), £187 244, expenditure, £110,679, debt, £92,800 annually credited to Turkey Trade improved since British occupation In 1878 imports £177 651 exports £157 328, in 1887 £355,795 and £312 797 **History** long and most eventful Island made over to Great Britain in 1878 by Convention with Turkey subject to the payment of subsidy (£92 800) annually to the latter, and restoration to be made should Russia surrender Kars and Batoûm to Turkey A journal entitled *Cyprus* is now issued, being printed both in Greek and English **Consult** Langs Handbook to Cyprus, Brown's 'Locust War in Cyprus the *National Review* and *Blackwood's Magazine* for March 88, etc

Cyprus Exploration Fund Formed to undertake systematic archæological researches in Cyprus — England having often been the subject of reproach by foreign scholars, because no researches had been attempted since the island came under English government In 87 the Cyprus Exploration Fund was **formed**, with a **Committee** on which the British Museum, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and many leading archæological societies were represented The **application**, on the part of this committee to the High Commissioner of Cyprus for permission to excavate in the island was supported by a special resolution addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the trustees of the British Museum **Permission** has now been **obtained** in respect of one site the **village of Kouklia**, which stands on the **site** of the **ancient Paphos**, and **operations** have begun there, on a large scale, which promise to yield results of exceptional interest, the special object in view being the **great temple of Venus** The **work** is being carried out by students of the **British School at Athens**, under the supervision of the director, **Mr Ernest Gardner Hon Treas**, Mr Walter Leaf, M A, Old 'Change, E C **Hon Sec**, Mr George Macmillan

"**Daily Chronicle** Morning paper (1*d*) Originally a local paper for the whole of London, it was purchased by Mr Lloyd (1876), and converted into an imperial Liberal organ with an independent line of action It has a very large circulation Editor, **Mr R Whelan Boyle** (*q v*) **Offices**, Fleet Street, E C

"**Daily News** A prominent Liberal daily paper (1*d*), and principal organ of the Gladstonian party Established 1846 It made much headway in 1870 71, owing to its early and impartial telegrams respecting the Franco German war, again in 1876, when Mr MacGahan, its special correspondent, first called attention to the Bulgarian Atrocities, and later during the Egyptian campaigns Charles Dickens was its first editor, and it is at present edited by **Mr J R Robinson** (*q v*) New and handsome buildings, lit throughout by the electric light, have recently been erected, in Bouverie Street, E C

"**Daily Railway Share List**" See STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL LIST

"**Daily Telegraph** Morning paper (1*d*) Founded 1855 Circulation approximates to a quarter of a million daily Its politics are Independent Liberal, and it takes a foremost part in the discussion of great social problems Has special wires from Paris and Vienna In late years it has employed Mr Smith on his successful special commission to Assyria, and Mr Henry M Stanley to Central Africa A new feature of interest was added in 1886 "Paris Day by Day, a record of the chief occurrences in the French capital During 88 a correspondence on the question '**Is Marriage a Failure**' (*q v*) engaged public attention **Offices**, Fleet St, E C

Dairy Farming is that branch of agriculture which has in view specially the production of milk, and the manufacture therefrom of butter and cheese The **dairy districts** of Britain are the western counties of England and the south western counties of Scotland The generally humid climate of these districts is favourable to the growth of grass, and the grazing of cows and other cattle The same feature in the climate of Ireland makes it suitable to the development of this important branch of agriculture The improved facilities afforded by the railways in the rapid transit of fresh milk to the great centres of population have increased the demand for this product to an enormous extent within the last few years The supplying of this daily demand for fresh milk is now one of the most important and probably remunerative industries connected with the dairying interest, and our dependence upon the foreign importations for our supplies of butter and cheese has in consequence increased The great bulk of the **London milk** comes from country farmers within an area bounded by Kent, and Dorset on the south, Cheshire and Wilts on the west, and Essex and Norfolk on the east The prices paid for London milk vary considerably The farmer usually prefers to contract with a respectable firm for the year, as his sale is then certain and his money safe The milk is offered at 11*d* to 1*s* 2*d* for the six summer months, and 1*s* 5*d* to 1*s* 8*d* for the six winter months, per barn gallon of 17 pints But British dairy farming is on the whole gradually improving its resources The **Royal Agricultural Society** (*q v*), which offers prizes for improved utensils and dairy machinery, and the **British Dairy Farmers' Association** formed a few years ago which by means of lectures and dairy exhibitions diffuses a mass of useful information, have done much to promote the interests of dairy farming In dairy farms proper, on which is a large area of meadow or pasture with a small area of arable land, where the live stock consists almost entirely of cows, the latter are sent to grass in summer, being brought into the stalls twice a day for milking, and probably to get a little cake or meal if the grass is not abundant On arable farms, however, where the dairy does not form the principal or important part of its economy, the cows are **stall fed** both summer and winter on fodder crops supplemented by more concentrated kinds of food The natural time for calving is from January to May, but it is made to take place at all times of the year, so as to provide fresh milk and butter for the market A very small portion of the milk produced on a dairy is used in the rearing of calves There are various ways of testing milk but it is always important to show the amount of solids and of butter fat in it In '88 the **British Dairy Institute** established a school in the Vale of Aylesbury, called **Alwyn Lawn** An interesting report was published by the **Foreign Office** in September last showing the remarkable increase in the export of the butter from **Denmark** The total average value of butter exported between 77 and 82 had risen from 19 000 000 pounds to 45 000,000 in 87 The extension of the **co operative system** to dairy farming has resulted in there existing 200 co operative dairies

Dale, Robert William, M A, D D, LL D, was b in London 1829 Educated at Spring Hill Coll, Birmingham, graduated M A Lond Univ 53 Hon LL D Glasgow 83 He was appointed pastor of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, in 53, in conjunction with the late John Angell James, on whose death he took the entire charge of the church In 68 Dr D held the office of **Chairman** of the **Congregational Union** of England and Wales He accepted the **Lyman Beecher Lectureship** of **Yale Coll**, Connecticut, in 77, when he lectured on Preaching at that Institution, the Senate of which conferred upon him the degree of D D He was a **member** of the **Royal Commission** on the **Elementary Education Acts**, 86 88 Dr D has published many **theological works**, the best known of which are "Laws of Christ for Common Life, "The Ultimate Principle of Protestantism, and "**The Atonement**"—a series of **Lectures** prepared at the request of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which has been translated into French and German Dr D is one of the most eloquent of modern preachers and platform speakers, and has long been regarded as a foremost champion of religious and political toleration On the break up of the Liberal party on Mr Gladstone's Home Rule policy, Dr D lent his powerful aid to the Unionist Liberals He recently paid a visit to Australia, and on his return took a prominent part in the **Education** controversy

Dallinger, Rev. W. H, LL D, F R S, F L.S, was b at Davenport, 1841 His father was a

well known artist Dr D received his early education at a private school, and subsequently entered the Wesleyan ministry He was stationed successively at Faversham, Cardiff, Bristol, and Liverpool, whence he removed on his acceptance of the presidency of Wesley College, Sheffield, which he has recently resigned (88) He early devoted himself to microscopical research, and has thrown much new light on the life histories of the minutest living organisms His successful researches have also led to great improvements in the microscope He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 80, and President of the Royal Microscopical Society in 83 He has made most important contributions to the Proceedings of both these Societies

Daman A Portuguese seaport north of Bombay See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Damaraland A German protectorate in

land are richer tracts Ovampo land is partly within this territory Here, a few years since there migrated overland from the Transvaal a party of Dopper Boers, an extreme religious sect A settlement called **Upingtonia** was formed but the exactions and pitiless oppression of the Boers caused the Ovampo tribes to rise against them By last accounts the settlement had been broken up All mining and other rights conceded to these settlers by the native chiefs have recently been purchased by the **German West African Society**

Danish Colonies See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Danish Political Parties With a constitution at least equal in freedom to that of England, Denmark has, for the past decade and a half, been the scene of a stubborn political conflict, consequent on the refusal of the King to allow the majority (the **United Left**) to take office The present ministry (of seven members) presided over by M Jacob Brœnnum Scavenius Estrup, was appointed June 11th, 1875, and, with occasional modifications, has remained in power ever since, notwithstanding repeated defeats in the Folkething and the absolute refusal of that body for the past four years to vote any financial measure As a consequence the affairs of Denmark have, since March 31st, 1885, been administered by provisional financial laws, which a clause in the charter authorises the King to promulgate When parliament was dissolved on January 8th, 1887, owing to its refusal to vote the budget, the **Opposition** numbered over 80 leaving the **Ministry** with less than 20 supporters out of a house of 102 The present Folkething was elected on Jan 28th 87, when the Ministry increased its following to 27, thus reducing the strength of the Opposition to 75 The chief stronghold of the Conservatives is Copenhagen, where they possess all the seats except one The leader of the Opposition is M Berg, who up to the end of 87 united the functions of leader of the Opposition with that of speaker of the Folkething

Danube (Iron Gates) Improvement On May 28th, '88, the **Hungarian Government** brought into the Lower House a **Bill** to provide for the long talked of improvement in the **navigation** of that portion of the **Danube between Orsova** and **Turu-Severin** known as the Iron Gates By the **Berlin Treaty**, the empire of Austro-Hungary was charged with this work, with provisions for levying tolls, but Austria undertaking the construction of the Arlberg Railway, which she completed, the Danube project fell to Hungary, but was hindered, it is said, by the local landowners, who fear the imports of Roumanian wheat, etc The work was formally taken in hand on the above date but it is not expected to be commenced till **89**, the **cost** being estimated at 9 000,000 florins It is recorded that the scheme was first contemplated by the **Emperor Trajan** it was taken up in 43 by Count Stephen Szechenyi, and was provided for in the **Treaty of Paris**, in the **London Treaty** of 71, and in the Berlin Treaty Several plans and schemes have been submitted for this, one of the greatest works of the kind in Europe, and the one adopted is by a Hungarian engineer **M Wallandt** who follows the English plan of cutting open canals through the rocks

Dardanelles, or **Hellespont**, is the narrow strait about forty miles long, and varying in width from one to four miles, between the European and Asiatic coasts of the Turkish Empire between the Sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago Its geographical position is of great importance, inasmuch as it is the key to Constantinople Both sides of the strait are strongly fortified It derived its ancient name of Hellespont from Helle, daughter of one of the kings of Thebes who was drowned in it, and its modern name from the castles built at the south west entrance by Mahomet IV in 1658 The passage of the Dardanelles was forced by the British fleet, under Admiral Duckworth in 1807

Darwin, George Howard, M A, F R S, b 1846 Is an elder son of the late Charles Darwin Graduated in the Mathematical tripos of 1868 as second wrangler, second Smith's Prizeman Fellow Trin Coll (68) In the winter of 70 71 he took part in the **Eclipse Expedition** to Sicily Fellow of the Royal Society (79) to the transactions of which Mr D has on many occasions contributed papers which attracted great notice in the scientific world Since 77 the greater part of his labour has been directed to investigation in physical astronomy Assisted (82) Sir W Thomson in the preparation of the second part of the new edition of Thomson and Tait's 'Natural Philosophy Elected **Plumian Professor** of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge (83) Has recently published the life of his father

Daudet, Alphonse, distinguished French novelist, born in humble circumstances at Nimes, 1840 He commenced his career as a teacher, but after the publication of "Les Amoureuses devoted himself to literature and journalism In 61 he became secretary to the Duke of Morny, under whose auspices he travelled in Italy and the East Amongst his numerous works his greatest success was **'Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné,"** a work which went through more than forty editions, and was crowned by the Academy His dramatisation of "**Numa Roumestan**" was performed at the Odeon at Paris, Feb 87 M. Daudet in **88** published "**L'Immortel**," a translation of which, under the title of "One of the Forty, appeared in the *Universal Review*, and was subsequently invited to be the guest of the king and queen of Roumania at their château in the Carpathians.

Davey, Sir Horace, Q C, b 1833, and after a distinguished career at Oxford, was called to the bar (1861), Q C (1875), and is the leader of the Chancery Bar, as Sir Charles Russell is leader of the Common Law Bar Mr Davey became Solicitor General when Mr Gladstone formed his last Government, although he had had the misfortune to lose his seat at Christ church His subsequent attempts to secure election resulted in defeat on each occasion During the Parliament of 1880-85 Sir Horace Davey rendered good service to the Liberal party in a quiet way, and was always heard by the House with interest especially when his remarks related to legal subjects His name has been recently mentioned in connection with certain constituencies and it may be confidently expected that Sir H D will shortly re enter the House

Davidson, Rev Samuel, D D, I L D one of the most eminent of living authorities on biblical criticism, was b 1837 at Ballymena, Ireland Educated at Queen's Coll, Belfast He entered the Presbyterian ministry in 35, but subsequently went over to the English Congregationalists, and in 42 was appointed Professor of Biblical Literature and Oriental Languages at the Lancashire Independent College He is the only living Englishman who has received the honorary degree of D D from the University of Halle The liberality of his views respecting the writings of the Sacred Scriptures has given offence to orthodox theologians, and some years ago he found it necessary to resign his professorship Amongst the best known of his works are "Biblical Criticism The Canon of the Bible and his **Critical and Exegetical Introductions** both to the **Old** and **New Testaments**

Davies, Mrs Mary, popular vocalist b in London of Welsh parents At the age of 14 the late Mr Brinley Richards commenced to take an interest in her musical studies, and allowed her when only sixteen to make her *début* at one of his concerts in Hanover Square Rooms She won a scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, where she became a pupil of Signor Randegger, and greatly distinguished herself in her studies, taking among other honours the **Parepa-Rosa gold medal** and the **Christine Nilsson prize** In 1878 she made her first appearance at the **Ballad Concerts** Miss D created the part of **Marguerite** in Berlioz's dramatic cantata "**Faust**, on the occasion of its first performance in English in this country, with which her name is identified In the early part of 88 she was married to Mr W C Davies

Davis, Henry William Banks, R A b at Finchley 1833, was a successful student of the Royal Academy, of which he was A R A (73) A frequent exhibitor at Burlington House His "Trotting Bull, in bronze, shown in 72, obtained a medal for sculpture at the Vienna Exhibition, while his '**Returning to the Fold**, exhibited in '80, was purchased by the president and council of the Royal Academy under the terms of the Chantrey bequest R A (77)

Dawson, Sir John William, LL D, F R S, F G S, geologist and naturalist, b at Picton, Nova Scotia, 1820 Educated at Edinburgh Univ, and returning home devoted himself to the study of the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Accompanied Sir Charles Lyell ('42 and '52) in his explorations in Nova Scotia, aiding him materially in his investigations. He has made important discoveries, amongst these being *Eosoon Canadense*, the oldest known foraminifer In '50 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia Principal of the **McGill University** (55) at Montreal, of which he is now **Vice-Chancellor** Author of "The Story of the Earth and Man (72), in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species Created C M G (81) Selected by the Gov General (the Marquis of Lorne) as President of the Royal Society of Canada ('82) Was President of the British Association for 86 In 88 Sir J W D issued "Modern Science in Bible Lands

Day, Sir John Charles, b 1826 Joined the Middle Temple (1845) Called to the bar (1849) Q C (1872) Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench division (1882) Mr Justice D who Roman Catholic was **chairman** of the **Belfast Riots Commission** in **1886**, and was last year appointed one of the judges on the **Parnell Commission** (*q v*) This appointment met with much opposition in the House of Commons on the part of the Liberal party, as it was alleged that Mr Justice D had Orange sympathies During the debate on the Members of Parliament (Allegations) Bill, Mr J Morley (*q v*) read a letter from one of Mr Justice D s fellow commissioners on the Belfast Riots in which the writer said that, in his opinion he considered him to possess a leaning towards the Orange party This letter provoked much comment and rejoinders from more than one of Mr Justice D s former colleagues The opposition however, soon subsided He is the editor of the 'Common Law Procedure Acts and Roscoe's "Nisi Prius

Days of Commemoration See COMMEMORATION, DAYS OF

Days of Devotion The Red Letter Saints Days of the Anglican Calendar, together with Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday, Whit Monday and Whit Tuesday, on which the faithful attend mass through devotion (*de fide*)

Days of Obligation All Sundays, and Christmas the Circumcision, Epiphany, the Ascension, and All Saints days, on which the faithful attend mass through obligation (*de obligatione*)

Dean and Chapter A corporate body, consisting of the Dean who is president, together with his canons or prebendaries, who form the Chapter They are the council of a Bishop, govern the cathedral under him, and also assist in the celebration of divine service

Deans From Latin *decanus* The term dean was originally applied to heads of chapters, because they presided over ten prebendaries, or canons Formerly the chapter was regarded as (1) the bishop's council, (2) a collegiate institution, and (3) a body of learned canonists charged with the maintenance of rubrical strictness in the discipline of the Church —**Deans Peculiar** This term is applied to the following nominal heads of obsolete capitular bodies Dean of Battle (Very Rev E R Currie), Deans (two) of Bocking (Very Revs H Carrington and E Spooner), Dean of Guernsey (Very Rev C Brock), Dean of Stamford (Rev W W Howard) The **Dean of Jersey** presides over a council of twelve rectors, in whose direction are the affairs of the Church in the Channel Islands —**Royal Peculiars** are the deaneries of Westminster and Windsor The term is also applied to another class of dignitaries, such as **Dean of the Closet, Dean of the**

Chapel Royal and to the chaplains of Knightly **Orders**, *e.g.*, **Dean of the Thistle**, who is a Presbyterian Ancient collegiate chapters which have been suppressed are those of Middleham (extinguished 1856), Wolverhampton (extinguished by 3 & 4 Vict c 113), and Southwell collegiate church, now the cathedral church of that see —**Greater and Lesser Chapters** Nominally the chapter comprises all canons and prebendaries who have been appointed to stalls by the bishop, but statutorily only the prebendaries of the old foundation are competent to transact capitular business Of late it has been sometimes the practice to invite all prebendaries, including **honorary canons**, into consultation with the dean and statutory canons It has been decided that the dean is not responsible to the bishop for the conduct of divine service in any cathedral church St Albans, Liverpool, Southwell, Wakefield, and Newcastle are without deans The Bishop of Truro is also dean of St Mary's Cathedral Truro The dean of Bristol ranks with the dean of Gloucester in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol —**Rural Deans** (see DIOCESE), an honorary office involving the right of observing and reporting to the archdeacon or bishop in matters concerning the welfare of parishes within a specified district, and in examining candidates for confirmation —**Dean, Cardinal** The senior Cardinal Bishop of the Sacred College of Cardinals at Rome, who, amongst other honours, receives the first visits of foreign ambassadors, and consecrates the Pope, should he not be a bishop —**Dean of Faculty**, also called **Master of Faculty**, is the head of the Faculty Committee, a tribunal pertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which creates rights to pews, monuments, burials, grants, dispensations, etc

Death, Accidental See CORONERS IN QUESTS

Deaths See POPULATION

Debates and Proceedings in Parliament See SESSION 88, sect 53

Debt, Imprisonment for, was abolished by the Debtors Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict c 62), excepting in the case of a defaulting trustee or of a debtor who is ordered by court to pay (*i e*, a judgment debtor), and is demonstrably able yet refuses to do so This Act also gives powers for the arrest and imprisonment, pending security being given, of a defendant whose presence in an action is material to the prosecutor, and who is about to leave England, and it further provides for the punishment of fraudulent debtors

Deceased Wife's Sister (Marriage with) Bill, '85 This Bill was intended to legalise marriage between a man and the sister of his deceased wife The Bill was retrospective, but contained savings of marriages and of rights of property which might otherwise have been effected A similar bill has been brought in almost every session for many years back, and has passed the House of Commons several times; but it has never yet become law, owing to the strenuous opposition offered to the bill in the House of Lords

Decree nisi A decree nisi is a provisional decree, which will be made absolute within a given time unless some reason is shown to the court why it should not be made absolute. It means literally a "decree unless" (Latin *nisi*). If within the time appointed good reason can be shown for such a proceeding, the decree nisi will be reversed, or a further inquiry will be ordered See DIVORCE

Dee Dock Scheme It was reported in July '88 that a party of **American steamship owners**, who had been examining various places on the western coast in search of a suitable point for the construction of docks, had fixed upon **Mostyn**, in the estuary of the Dee It is stated that at low water there is a depth of 16 to 20 ft, and at high water 40 to 46 ft, while the L & N W Railway main line from Holyhead to London is within 500 yards of the proposed site Further, the bar at the mouth of the Dee has from 3 to 6 ft more water over it than the Mersey bar, the distance to Mostyn is only four miles, and the anchorage outside Mostyn would, it is said, accommodate all the navies of Europe

Dee Railway Bridge The first cylinder of a new railway bridge **between Chester and Flint** was laid on Aug 16th, 87, by Mr **Gladstone**. The work is being undertaken by the Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire Railway Co, who, taking the necessary steps in '84, determined to extend the Cheshire railway lines from Chester to Connah's Quay by means of a low level opening bridge across the Dee, thus, by means of the Wirral line and the Mersey Tunnel, Liverpool will be within half an hour of North Wales (See ed 88) It is stated that when completed the bridge will exceed the span of every other bridge over a navigable river in the United Kingdom This is the **second bridge connecting North Wales** with **England** and it is expected will prove a valuable outlet for this portion of the Principality, especially for coal, the field being estimated to contain 4,450,000,000 tons, with a present annual output of 3 000,000 On Sept 4th, **'88, Mr Gladstone** formally **opened** the first portion of the **Hawarden loop line**, the first link in a railway chain which, by means of the Dee Bridge, will connect Lancashire and Yorkshire at one extreme and Flintshire, etc, at the other The **total length** of the **loop** is 4¾ miles, but only 2¼ were complete at the time of the ceremony It was stated it Liverpool towards the end of November that the M, S & L Railway Co had acquired from the Wirral Co their powers for a line from the Dee Bridge to Birkenhead

Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, enacts that after Jan 1st, 88 all deeds of arrangement specified therein shall be void unless they shall have been registered with the Registrar of Bills of Sale within seven clear days of the execution thereof by the debtor or any creditor Any person is entitled on payment of a small fee to search the register and inspect the deed

'De Facto A phrase used in antithesis to "de jure, to describe that which is in fact, as opposed to that which is legal Thus, after the expulsion of the Rump, Cromwell was *de facto* sovereign of England, although Charles II. was *de jure* sovereign from the day of the execution of Charles I

Delagoa Bay Situated on the E coast of South Africa, on the **twenty sixth** parallel of S latitude It forms the southern extremity of the Portuguese territory of **Mozambique**. The port and settlement is **Lourenzo Marquez**, a young town now rapidly growing **Delagoa Bay** is available for vessels of large tonnage; the Olifants or Krokodil river, flowing into it, is navigable for steam launches for a considerable distance; but there are swamps around

the coast, and some malarial fever is prevalent The Transvaal border begins 52 miles in land Concessions for the construction of a railway from the Bay to Pretoria were granted by the King of Portugal in 1876 but the undertaking fell through See ed 88 and *infra*

Delagoa Bay and Gold fields Railway On Nov 1st 87, the Portuguese Government announced the completion of this line It is to be extended to Pretoria by a company working with a subsidy from the Transvaal Government and the money required was subscribed in Amsterdam and Berlin by the time the Delagoa portion was completed The Delagoa Company s frontier station is at the river Komati which pierces the mountain chain a little to the south of the northern road to Lydenburg The extension to Pretoria will pass through that gold region with a branch to Barberton in the De Kaap district A despatch dated Durban Dec 14th stated that the first section to Komati was opened on that day by the Governor General amid great rejoicings On Feb 20th 88, whilst inviting subscriptions for an issue of 7 per cent debentures (£1 000 at 98 per cent) the directors stated that the negotiations between the Portuguese and Transvaal governments rendered it probable that the frontier would be fixed about 10 kilometres further on than the railway had reached thus necessitating a short extension of the line The survey had been made and there were no engineering difficulties to be encountered It was further added that a company had been formed to construct the extension over the frontier to Pretoria and had received in full all the capital then asked for—£650 000 Some important references were made to this line or lines on Feb 17th in a paper on Amatongaland read before the London Chamber of Commerce by Col W Jesser Coope He pointed out that the Portuguese portion was in the hands of an Anglo American Portuguese company and the other in those of a German Dutch syndicate and if the latter bought the other out English trade would not be favoured In the House of Lords on Feb 7th however Lord Onslow assured Lord Rosebery that existing and probable treaties would prevent the possession of the railway by foreigners from becoming a source of danger By way of reply on March 1st a telegram was published from Cape Town to the effect that the Cape government had never entertained the idea of purchasing the railway In the Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon on March 1st Senhor de Barros Gomes declared that the company was Portuguese and would have to abide by the statutes and conditions of contract At Capetown on July 20th was published telegraphic correspondence between Sir Hercules Robinson the High Commissioner and Mr Kruger President of the Transvaal In one telegram the latter required the British Government to declare that it had no intention of acquiring domination over the railway Sir Hercules agreed, provided that the Transvaal admitted imports through colonial routes at Delagoa Bay duties Mr Krüger acquiesced, and cancelled Article 39 of the Netherland Company s concession Replying to Mr O V Morgan in the Commons, May 14th, Sir J Fergusson said that the Transvaal Government had granted to a Dutch German syndicate a concession for a railway from the Portuguese border to Pretoria, and that the British Government was in correspondence with the South African Republic on the question A meeting of the Nederlandsch Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg was held at Amsterdam on Aug 5th, when the cancelling of clause 39 and the consequent modification of clause 17 of the concession were ratified It was added that an application of the Portuguese Consul for a concession to extend the line to Pretoria had been declined

De La Rue, Warren, M A D C L, F R S, a son of the head of the well known firm of De La Rue & Co is a native of Guernsey, where he was b 1815 After attending the college of St Barde Paris he entered his father s business where he successfully devoted his scientific genius to the invention of machinery and new processes of colour printing He is one of the most eminent of living electricians and has rendered immense service by successful physical researches in the application of electricity to practical purposes In conjunction with Dr Hugo Müller, he has carried on a series of remarkable experiments in his private physical laboratory, with a view to the observation and explanation of the phenomena of the electrical discharge He has recently presented some valuable instruments to the laboratory of New Coll Oxford He is a corresponding member of the Institute of France and Fellow of many learned societies He succeeded the late Mr Spottiswoode as Secretary to the Royal Institution Has been Pres of the Royal Astronomical and Chemical Societies and of the London Institution

Delegations See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Demerara One of the three counties of British Guiana (*q v*)

Democracy See ed 88 more fully ed 87 Consult Sir H L Maine Popular Government (4 essays *Quarterly Review*) Sir T E May Democracy in Europe—a History H Spencer Man vs The State A C De Tocqueville Democracy in America, Guizot, History of Democracy in the United States, J L Motley Historic Progress of American Democracy J A Froude 'The Conflict of Oligarchy and Democracy etc

Denison, The Ven Geo Anthony, Archdeacon of Taunton nephew of the late Viscount Ossington Speaker of the House of Commons (1857 72) was b 1805 Educated at Ft n and Christ Ch Oxford graduating First Class in Classical Honours 26 Elected Fellow of Oriel 28 He held successively the curacy of Cuddesdon Oxon and the vicarages of Broadwindsor Dorset and East Brent, Somerset He was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Taunton 51 He resigned his examining chaplaincy to the Bishop of Bath and Wells in 53 when Dr Spencer charged him with holding views on the Doctrine of the Real Presence contrary to those sanctioned by the Articles of the Church In consequence of three sermons which he preached on that subject in Wells Cathedral 54 he was deprived of his preferments by an Ecclesiastical Court presided over by the primate at Bath On his appeal however, to the Court of Arches (*q v*) this sentence was set aside, and on further appeal to the Privy Council (*q v*) in '58, the decision of the Court of Arches was confirmed Archdeacon D was Chairman of the respective Committees of the Lower House of Convocation, which condemned the "Essays and Reviews" and Bishop Colenso s Comments on the Pentateuch. He has long been an active member of

the **Church Union** (*q v*), and has frequently afforded evidence of his strong individuality and tenacious grasp of his private opinions by his vigorous **opposition** to the **School Board System** and other democratic movements Archdeacon D was for many years **editor** of the "**Church and State Review**," and has written "**Notes of my Life**" (78), and "**Mr Gladstone**," a pamphlet which had a large sale, in 85 He petitioned the **Pan Anglican Synod** in '88 in favour of admitting to **Church Schools** only such children as have been baptised in accordance with the rites of the Church of England

Denman, the Hon George, the fourth son of the first Lord Denman b 1819 Educated at Cambridge Called to the bar (1846) After two unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, Mr Denman was elected member for Tiverton, his colleague in the Liberal interest being Lord Palmerston He continued to sit for Tiverton with a brief exception, until 1872 and carried through Parliament two useful measures modifying the laws of evidence In 1872 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and is now, by the operation of the Judicature Act, a judge of the High Court

Denmark Kingdom under Christian IX of Glücksburg By charter of 1849 (modified in 55, 63 and 65) the executive power is vested in king and ministers the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet jointly with the sovereign The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsthing (or Upper House of 66 members, 12 crown nominees and 54 indirectly elected by the people for eight years) and of the Folksthing (or House of Commons of 102 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years) The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills be submitted to the Folksthing Colonies comprise Iceland (which has its own constitution and assembly of 36 members, with a minister nominated by the king) the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and three small West Indian Islands The state religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, and there are no civil disabilities to dissenters Area (excluding Faeroe Islands), 13,784 sq m, estimated pop in 86 2,108,000 **Budget estimates** for 88 9 **revenue**, £2,988,882, **expenditure**, £3,104 428 **Total public debt** £10 723,203, but **State investments** amount to £4,800,000, reducing debt to nearly one half **Imports** (85) £13 845 761, **exports**, £9 014 520 The United Kingdom ranks second in the trade with Denmark, coming next after Germany **Chief exports** to Great Britain, butter and butterine, cattle, eggs lard, chief imports, cotton and woollen manufactures, iron sugar The **agricultural returns** for the past two or three years show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming Above all, dairy farming (*q v*) is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark (For army and navy see ARMIES and NAVIES, FOREIGN, and for history 73 87 see previous eds) The strained relations which of late years have existed between the king and the Opposition led in the early part of '88 to a dissolution of Parliament Among the **principal events** of the little kingdom have been the **celebration** of the **70th birthday** of the **king** (April 8th), when an **amnesty** to all political prisoners was proclaimed, the **centenary of the emancipation** of the **Danish peasants**, which was commemorated amid great rejoicing (June 20th), and the **Exhibition** at Copenhagen, opened by the king (May) **Visits** have been paid to Denmark by the King and Queen of Saxony, the [illegible] the **king's** jubilee was held in the autumn, and an illustrious assemblage of royal personages were present to do him honour among them being H R H the Princess of Wales and her son H R H Prince Albert Victor

Denmark and Sweden (Sound) Tunnel. In the *Journal des Débats* of July 30th, 1886 was published a telegram from Copenhagen to the effect that the Danish and Swedish journals had for some time been discussing schemes for the construction of a tunnel between those two countries under the Sound, this being the revival of an old topic M A de Rothe, a French engineer late of the Panama Canal in the name of a company of his countrymen had now, however presented to the two Governments concerned a plan for cutting a tunnel between Copenhagen and Malmo in Sweden This tunnel was to be in two parts 2 miles between the islands of Amak and Sattholm and 5½ miles between the latter and the Swedish coast—7½ miles in all A *Times* telegram from Berlin, August 10th says that the tunnel was for the purpose of connecting the Danish and Swedish railways (See ed 88) In Nov 88 it was reported in this country that for the time, at least, the scheme had been shelved A **Swedish-Danish Commission** had reported adversely, their views being to the following effect (1) That although the tunnel would offer great international advantages its costliness would require for many years a heavy State subsidy, (2) that should such a submarine railway be required it should be built and worked by the State Railway of both countries (3) that under any circumstances it would be highly inadvisable to have such a railway in the hands of foreigners It seems the **French syndicate** offered to make the tunnel and railway on condition that after their completion they received for ninety nine years the sum of £72,400 annually and an eventual increase, this sum being about equal to 3½ per cent on the capital outlay of £2 0 0 000

Departement (From the French) One of the principal territorial divisions of France under the administration of a prefect (*prefet*), who is the head representative of the Government The administrative seat of a prefect is called **prefecture** and is always situated in the capital town of the **département** A **departement** is subdivided into **arrondissements** (districts) A French **département** is like an English county

Depression of Trade and Industry, Royal Commission on A commission to inquire into the extent nature, and probable causes of the depression, now or recently prevailing, was appointed by Lord Salisbury's first Administration, and issued their final report in March 87 (A full and detailed account of the C is given in ed '87)

Derby, The See TURF

Desirade A French West Indian island, four miles west of **Guadeloupe** (*q v*), of which it is a political dependency It is four miles long by two broad, high, rocky, and unfertile Cotton is grown, but fishing is the leading pursuit Pop 1,728

Detectives, Female For the discovery of crime women have occasionally been employed by the public authorities of **Great Britain** and **Ireland**, under the guidance and supervision of members of the **detective staffs** The Chiefs of the Police forces in this country are disinclined to employ women as permanent detectives, as it is difficult to obtain competent and reliable females to train for this purpose, as in some of the leading capitals on the Continent As **private detectives**, however, a great number of women are now employed in the Metropolis, Some leading firms of private inquiry agents engage a great number of women as their **assistants** who are, it is said, more efficient for the purposes for which they are employed than male detectives Great care is taken in their selection, they are regularly engaged in their work and receive much better remuneration for their services than they would in the investigation of crime for police forces, and are of a superior class to those who occasionally assist the police Some of the private lady detectives receive regular salaries in addition to certain sums on the successful conclusion of their investigations mainly due to their own efforts

Dewar, James, M A, F R S, b 1842, at Kincardine Educated at Dollar Academy and the University of Edinburgh Appointed assistant to Dr Lyon Playfair, then Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh (1863), from whom he received his chemical training Studied subsequently at Ghent Is Jacksonian Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution He is the author of several papers, and also published the well known investigation on the "**Physiological Action of Light**," in connection with Professor McKendrick, of Glasgow in which the authors proved that the effect of light on the living retina is to produce a sudden alteration of its electrical condition

Diamond Fields In ancient times India was the only known source of diamonds, and the famous gems of history have come thence But the once prolific mines of Golconda and Punnah have been exhausted, though a few stones are still found in the Deccan and elsewhere, in gravel underlying black clay At Pontiana, in **Borneo**, diamonds are found with gold and platinum in red clay Some magnificent gems have come thence Some are got in the Ural Mountains, in mica slate, and one or two have been found in Bohemia In Australia small diamonds are taken out of Pliocene river drift along the Macquarie river, and specimens occur in Mexico, Georgia and North Carolina, and in California and Arizona But the great diamond fields of to-day are in **Brazil** and in **Cape Colony**, In the former mines have been in existence since 1727, and the value of the output must have been enormous The chief districts are in the interior provinces of Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso The stones are usually small, but a large percentage are of the finest quality, and they are dug from gravel and red clay Diamonds were discovered in **Griqualand West**, Cape Colony, in 1871, and since then energetic digging has proceeded. The chief mines are the "Kimberley" and "De Beer's.' These are gradually absorbing lesser companies Their nominal capital is about £8,000,000 respectively, but in reality is more. Large sums have been invested in procuring water, which is now conducted to the mines from the Vaal river, about 16 miles away The total output up to 1885 has been valued at over £32,000,000 sterling For '84 it was valued at £2,807,282, for '85 at £2,492,755, for 86 at £3,261,574, and for '87 at £4,033,582 The production in '86 was [illegible]

[illegible] is conjectured that these are a kind of craters, filled up by upheavals from below in old geological periods The stones are of all varieties, among them many of the purest water, some of which have been found of very large size The first discovered was a 22½ carat, valued at £500; this was followed by an 83 carat, known as the "Star of South Africa, which realised £11,200. Even the famous Koh i Noor seems insignificant beside the "Stewart Diamond, a Cape stone of pure water weighing 288⅝ carats In London "trade it is customary to call any pure white stones "Brazilian, and all others "Cape" As a matter of fact the best stones, especially large ones, now come from South Africa

Diamond Sculls See AQUATICS

Dictionary, A New English, on historical principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society, edited by **James A H Murray**, LL D, "with the assistance of many scholars and men of science, and published at the **Clarendon Press**, has advanced to **Cass**, making vol i, vol ii, **Cast—Dyz** and vol iii, **E—H**, in progress, and has been received with general approval In order to insure complete accuracy and thoroughness, an entirely fresh selection of representative extracts from the original works themselves have been made from over 5,000 of the chief English writers of all ages, and when completed there will be about 1,000,000 distinct quotations in the dictionary The work will be completed in six volumes, each containing four parts, and each part will be issued at intervals of six months The **headquarters of the staff** are at Oxford, and the publisher is Mr Henry Frowde, Amen Corner, London, E C

Diego Garcia An island in the Indian Ocean It is chief of the **Oil Islands**, a group forming part of the **Chagos Archipelago** (*q v*), and has an excellent harbour

Diego Suarez Bay, or **British Sound**, a fine harbour, near the north extremity of **Madagascar** (*q v*) By the treaty of December 1885, made between the French and Malagasy Governments, this bay was ceded to France

Dillon, Mr John, M P, L R C S I, son of the late John Dillon, M P, of 48 celebrity, was b 1851 Educated at the Catholic University of Dublin Returned as Nationalist for Tipperary (1880), but owing to ill health resigned the seat. Elected for East Mayo in 1885, and again in 1886 Mr Dillon has recently been identified with the "**Plan of Campaign**" (*q v*), and in Nov 1886, while carrying that plan into operation at Loughrea by receiving the rents of the tenants, was arrested by the police. He was subsequently tried for the offence, and bound over in heavy securities to keep the peace Mr D was twice imprisoned under Mr Forster's Coercion Act, and has been repeatedly suspended by the House of Commons. He is one of the most powerful speakers in that assembly At the Mell Petty Sessions, Drogheda, on May 11th, '88, for "having on April 8th, at **Tullyallen**, co. Louth, taken part in **Criminal Conspiracy** known as the Plan of

Campaign," Mr. D. was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The sentence was confirmed on appeal on June 21st. Mr. D. was sent to Tullamore Prison, but was liberated in September. He subsequently addressed great gatherings of his countrymen, and defended the action for which he had been imprisoned.

Dimorphism. A term used (1) in chemistry, (2) in botany. In each case the word denotes twofold form in the same body, but with very different significations in the two sciences. See ed. '88, and further, '86.

Dindings. An island and territory of the Straits Settlements (*q.v.*).

Diocesan Courts. Ecclesiastical courts for exercising general jurisdiction in diocesan affairs. They consist of the Consistory Courts, the Courts of Commissaries, and the Courts of Archdeacons (see *infra*).

Diocese. Anciently the Established Church of England (*q.v.*) was divided into three provinces—viz., Canterbury, York, and Caerleon. The latter, however, was abolished and the several dioceses in it added to the Province of Canterbury in 1147. Including these, the number of dioceses now contained in the Province of Canterbury is twenty-five; those of the Province of York numbering ten (See ANGLICAN CHURCH.) Immediately under the authority of the Bishops are the Bishops Suffragan (*q.v.*). The dioceses which now possess such an assistant prelate are Canterbury (Dr. Parry, Bishop of Dover), London (Dr. Earle, Bishop of Marlborough, and Dr. Billing, Bishop of Bedford), Winchester (Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Guildford), Lichfield (Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bishop of Shrewsbury), Lincoln (Dr. Trollope, Bishop of Nottingham), Peterborough (Dr. Mitchinson, assistant Bishop), St Albans (Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of Colchester), Durham (Dr. Sandford, Coadjutor Bishop), Manchester (Dr. Cramer Roberts, Coadjutor Bishop), and Ripon (Dr. Pulleine, Bishop of Penrith) Next in rank are Deans (*q.v.*, and CONVOCATION), with whom come the Greater Chapter, including the Archdeacons holding stalls. The Minor Canons read the prayers and control the musical part of the services in cathedrals. The Bishop nominates resident chaplains and examining chaplains, the latter being employed in examining candidates for ordination by the Bishop. The other diocesan officials, lay and clerical, are as follows:—Chancellor (usually a lawyer), diocesan inspectors (charged with the inspection of Church schools), Pluralities Act commissioners, secretaries, registrar, architect, chapter-clerk, and organist The principal lay officers are the two vicars-general (Sir J. Parker Deane and Lord Grimthorpe). Territorially, each diocese is subdivided into archdeaconries and again into rural deaneries. The office of the archdeacon is to act as oculus episcopi—the Bishop' eye; while that of rural dean is to assist t archdeacon. Both are entitled to be heard in the Bishop's Court Most of the cathedral patronage is vested in the Chapter, while that of the diocese is vested in the Bishop. Geographically the limits of diocesan jurisdiction are usually conterminous with county divisions, though there are several important exceptions. The Northern Province is divided from the Southern by a zigzag line extending from the Mersey to the Humber, touching Newcastle-under-Lyme at its south-western and Hull at its north-eastern extremities. Jurisdiction in London and suburbs is shared by no less than four bishops—viz., London (Middlesex), St. Albans (Essex), Rochester (Surrey), and Canterbury (Kent). The largest diocese in point of acreage is St. Davids, with 2,360,000, and the smallest London, with 181,000. London has the greatest population, viz., 2,920,000, and Bangor the least, 226,000. The diocese of Norwich has the greatest number of benefices, 908, to 1,006 clergy, while London has the largest number of clergy, 1,106, to 566 benefices. The Roman Catholic dioceses in England are fifteen in number—viz., Westminster (Archbishop and Metropolitan, Cardinal Manning), and, in order of foundation, Birmingham (1857), Clifton, Hexham and Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Newport and Menevia, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, and Southwark (1885) For information respecting Scotch and Irish dioceses see CHURCH OF IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF, etc.

Diplomatic The following list gives the names of the Cabinet, or Executive Council, of principal members of the Government, of each of the leading Foreign States, and of the more important British Colonies:—

AFGHANISTAN. *Agent to the Governor-General of India*, Col. Attaoolla Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

AJMERE. *Chief Commissioner* (vacant).

ALGIERS AND TUNIS. *Governor-General of Algeria*, M. Tirman.—*British Consul-General*, Sir R. L. Playfair, K.C.M.G. See also Tunis.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. *President*, Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman—*Vice-President*, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini. **Ministry.** *Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. N Quirno Costa.—*Minister of the Interior*, Dr. E. Wilde.—*Minister of Finance*, Dr. W. Pacheco.—*Minister of War and Marine*, General Racedo.—*Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction*, Dr. F. Posse—*Minister in London*, Don Luis L. Dominguez, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. —*Secretary of Legation*, Florencio L. Dominguez. —*Consul-General*, Alejandro Paz.—*Consul*, Alfredo O. Lumb, 16, Bishopsgate Without, E.C—*British Minister at Buenos Ayres*—Hon. F. J. Pakenham.

ASSAM. *Chief Commissioner*, D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I.—*Secretary to Commissioner*, C. J. Lyall, M.A., C.I.E.

AUSTRALIA, SOUTH. *Governor*, Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. James Gardon Ramsay, M.L.C.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Charles Cameron Kingston, M.P. —*Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. Thomas Playford, M.P.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration*, Hon. Jenkin Coles, M.P.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Alfred Catt, M.P.—*Minister of Education*, Hon. J. C. F. Johnson, M.P.—*Agent-General in London*, Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B., 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.—*Assistant Agent-General*, Samuel Deering, Esq., J.P.

AUSTRALIA, WEST. Executive Council: *President*, The Governor, Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Charles Nicholas Warton.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General*, Hon. John Forrest, C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Railways, and Director of Public Works*, Hon. J. A.

Wright, C E —*Unofficial Member*, Sir J G Lee Steere, K C M G, M L C

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. *I and R Minister of the Imperial House and for Foreign Affairs*, Count Gustav Kalnoky de Köröspatak — *Imperial Minister of Finance*, Benjamin Kállay de Nagy-Kálló —*Imperial Minister of War*, Baron Bauer **Ministerial Council for Austria** *Minister President, and Minister for Home Affairs*, Count Eduard Taaffe —*Agriculture*, Count Julius Falkenhayn — *Justice*, Count Schoenborn —*Worship and Education*, Chevalier Gautsch de Frankenthurn — *Military Service*, Count Zeno von Welsersheimb — *Finance*, Chevalier Dr Julian Dunajewski — *Commerce*, Marquis Olivier de Bacquehem — *Minister (without portfolio)*, Baron Alois Prazak. **Ministerial Council for Hungary** *Minister President*, Koloman Tisza de Boros-Jenö —*Worship and Public Education*, Count Csaki —*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, Koloman Bedekovich de Komor —*Justice*, Theophil de Fabinyi —*Finance*, Count Julius Szapary — *Public Works and Communication*, Baross von Bellus — *Minister for Home Affairs, and at H M Court*, Baron Bela Orczy —*Military Service*, Baron Geza de Fejérvary —*Agriculture, Manufacture, and Commerce*, Count Paul Szechenyi — *Ambassador in London*, Count Deym, 18 Belgrave Square, S W —*Hon Consul General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild —*Acting Consul General*, Chevalier Ferdinand Krapf de Liverhoff, Mansion House Chambers, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E C —*British Ambassador* Rt Hon Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G C B

BADEN *President of Ministry*, Dr I Turban —*British Charge d'Affaires*, Hon W N Jocelyn, C B

BARODA *Resident and Agent to Governor General*, Sir O B St John K C S I, R F

BASUTOLAND *Resident Commissioner*, Col Sir Marshall Jas Clarke, K C M G

BAVARIA **Ministers of State** *President, Instruction, and Worship*, Dr Von Lutz — *Justice*, (vacant) —*Finance*, Dr Von Riedel, Von Leonrod —*Foreign*, Baron Von Crailsheim — *Interior*, Baron Von Feilitzsch — *Minister of War*, Von Heinleth — *British Charge d'Affaires, Munich* — Victor A W Drummond

BECHUANALAND *Governor*, Sir Hercules Robinson, G C M G —*Administrator and Chief Magistrate*, Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, D C L, K C M G

BELGIUM *Finance*, M A Beernaert — *Justice*, M Jules Lejeune —*Home and Public Instruction*, M Jos de Volder —*Foreign Affairs*, Prince de Chimay —*Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works*, Chevalier de Moreau —*War*, Gen C Pontus —*Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs*, M J Vanden Peereboom — *Minister in London*, Baron Solvyns, 36, Grosvenor Gardens, S W —*Consul General*, M François H Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E C —*British Minister at Brussels*, Lord Vivian, K C M.G, C B

BELUCHISTAN *Agent to the Governor-General for India*, Col Sir R G Sandeman K C S I, B S C

BENGAL. *Lieutenant Governor and President of Council*, Hon Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, K C S I., C I E —*Council of the Lieutenant-Governor*, The Honourables Sir G C Paul, K.C I E, H. J. Reynolds, C S I, C P L Macaulay, C I E., Abdul Jubbar, T. T Allen Sir Alfred Croft, K C I E, Sir H L. Harrison, Kali Nath Mitter, Dr Mohendro Lall Sircar, C I E, C H Moore, Dr. Gooroo Das Banerjee, H Pratt **Secretaries to Government.** *Chief Secretary*, J Ware Edgar, C S I —*General Statistical and Revenue*, P Nolan —*Financial and Municipal*, C P Louis Macaulay, C I E — *Public Works*, Col S T Trevor, R E.

BOLIVIA *President*, Señor Don Aniceto Arce (proclaimed 15th August, 88) —*1st Vice President*, Don Jose Manuel del Carpio —*and Vice President* Don Serapio Reyes Ortiz — **Ministry** *Foreign Affairs*, Don Mariano Baptista —*Finance*, Don Heriberto Gutierrez —*Interior and Posts*, Don Telmo Ychaso —*Justice and Public Worship*, Don Isaac Tamayo — *War*, Don Jorge Oblitas —*Charge d'Affaires in Paris, London, and Madrid*, Don L Salinas Vega 8 Rue de Berri, Paris —*Consul General in London*, Don Jose Maria de Artola —*Vice Consul* Don Jorge de Artola, 14, Austin Friars, E C

BOMBAY *Governor* Rt Hon D J M Lord Reay, I L D C I E —*Council of the Governor*, Lieut Gen H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn K G, K I K P, G C S I, G C M G G C I E, C B, Commander in Chief, J B Richey C S I, and Raymond West, M A, LL D —*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations* J Macpherson, B A, K T Telang, LL B C I E, F Forbes Adam, C I E, J R Naylor, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C I E, Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Vasudeo Barve, C I E, Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, M A, J Batty, M A (*Secretary*) **Secretaries to the Government** *Chief Secretary*, Thomas Duncan Mackenzie (acting) —*Revenue, Financial, etc*, John Nugent —*Military etc*, Brig Gen B H Pottinger, R A —*Public Works*, J H F Hart —*Railway* Major F Firebrace, R E

BRAZIL *Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Rodrigo Augusto da Silva —*Minister of the Empire (ad interim)*, Jose Fernandes da Costa Ferreira — *Justice* Antonio Ferreira Vianna —*Marine*, Luiz Antonio Vieira da Silva —*War*, Thonaz Jose Coelho de Almeida — *Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works*, Antonio da Silva Prado —*Finance*, João Alfredo Corrêa de Oliveira —*Minister in London*, Baron de Penedo, 32, Grosvenor Gardens —*Consul General in London*, Barao do Ibira Mirim, 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings, E C — *British Minister to Brazil*, Geo H Wyndham

BRITISH COLUMBIA (*including Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands*) *Lieutenant Governor*, Hon Hugh Nelson **Executive Council** *President without Portfolio*, Hon Robert Dunsmuir —*Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon A E B Davie, Q C —*Agriculture and Finance*, Hon J Herbert Turner — *Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines*, Hon J Robson — *Chief Commissioner for Lands and Works*, Hon F G Vernon — *Agent General in London*, H C Beeton, 33, Finsbury Circus, E C

BULGARIA *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, M Stambouloff — *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Dr Stransky —*Minister for War*, Colonel Moutkowroff — *Minister of Finance*, M Natchevitch —*Minister of Justice*, M Stoiloff —*Minister of Public Instruction and Worship*, M Zivkoff *British Agent and Consul General*, Nicholas Roderick O'Conor, C B, C M G

BURMAH. *Chief Commissioner*, Sir C H. T Crosthwaite, K C.S.I.—*Personal Assistant to*

Chief Commissioner, G A Soppitt —*Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner*, E S Symes, C.I.E —*Secretary to Chief Commissioner*, H T White

CANADA. *Governor General*, His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, P C, G C B —*Premier*, Rt Hon Sir John A Macdonald, G C B (*President of Council*) —*Minister of Finance*, Hon G E Foster —*Justice*, Hon Sir J S D Thompson, K C M G —*Public Works*, Hon Sir Hector L Langevin, K C M G, C B —*Agriculture*, Hon John Carling —*Railways and Canals*, Hon John Henry Pope —*Customs*, Hon Mackenzie Bowell —*Militia and Defence*, Hon Sir Adolphe Caron, K C M G —*Marine and Fisheries*, Hon Charles Hibbert Tupper —*Postmaster General*, Hon A W Haggart —*Minister of the Interior and Superintendent of Indian Affairs*, Hon Edgar Dewdney —*Minister of Inland Revenue*, Hon John Costigan — *Secretary of State*, Hon Joseph Adolphe Chapleau —*Without Portfolio*, Hon J J C Abbott —*High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada*, Sir Charles Tupper Bart, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street S W

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE *Governor and Commander in Chief in the Colony, and High Commissioner for South Africa* Rt Hon Sir Hercules G R Robinson, P C, G C M G —*Private Secretary*, F J Newton, Esq —*Imperial Secretary to High Commissioner*, Commander Graham Bower, R N, C M G **The Cabinet Ministers are** *Premier and Treasurer*, Hon Sir J Gordon Sprigg, K C M G, M L A —*Colonial Secretary*, Hon John Tudhope, M L A —*Attorney General*, Hon Sir Thomas Upington, M A, Q C, K C M G, M L A —*Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works*, Hon Friedrich Schermbrucker, M L C —*Secretary for Native Affairs* —Hon Jacobus Albertus de Wet, M L A **Permanent Heads of Ministerial Departments** *Under Colonial Secretary*, Hampden Willis, Esq, C M G — *Assistant Treasurer*, H M H Orpen, Esq —*Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works*, H H McNaughton, Esq —*Secretary Law Department*, Joseph Foster, Esq —*Under Secretary for Native Affairs*, J Rose Innes, Esq, C M G —*Agent General in London*, Sir Charles Mills, K C M G, C B — *Secretary* Spencer Brydges Todd, Esq, C M G, 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S W

CENTRAL PROVINCES (INDIA) *Chief Commissioner*, A Mackenzie, B A, C S I — *Secretary to Commissioner*, Lindsay Neill — *Junior Secretary and Director of Agriculture* (vacant) —*Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture*, J B Fuller

CHANNEL ISLANDS JERSEY *Lieutenant Governor*, Lieut Gen Chas Brisbane Ewart, C B, R E —*Bailiff*, Sir George C Bertram · *Dean*, Very Rev Geo Orange Balleine, M A · *Procurator General*, W H V Vernon —*Advocate General* —A H Turner GUERNSEY, SARK ALDERNEY, ETC *Lieutenant Governor*, Lieut Gen J H F Elkington, C B —*Bailiff*, Sir Edgar MacCulloch —*Dean*, Very Rev Carey Brock, M A —*Procureur in the Royal Court of Guernsey*, T G Carey —*Comptroller in the Royal Court of Guernsey*, E C Ozanne

CHILI. *President of the Republic*, J M Balmaceda. **Ministry** *Foreign Affairs*, Demetrio Lastarria.—*Interior*, Pedro L Cuadra — *Finance*, J. Sotomayor —*Instruction*, F Puga Borne —*Public Works*, Enrique S Sanfuentes —*Minister for England*, Don Carlos Antunez, 5, New Burlington Street, W.—*First Secretary*, Emilio Orrego Luco, 5, New Burlington Street. —*Second Secretary*, R Orrego, 5, New Burlington Street —*Consul General*, Juan de la Cruz Cerda, 3, Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, W. *Consul*, A G Kendall, 50, Old Broad Street, E C —*British Minister at Santiago*, J. G. Kennedy

CHINA *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Marquis Tseng —*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, His Excellency Lew Fa jên, 49 Portland Place, W — *English Secretary*, Sir Halliday Macartney, K C M G, 3, Harley Street, Regent's Park, N W. —*British Minister*, Sir John Walsham, Bart

COLOMBIA Secretaries of State *War*, Gen. A B Cuervo —*Public Instruction*, J Casas Rojas —*Interior*, J D Ospina, C —*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, C Martinez Silva —*Foreign*, V Restrepo —*Commerce and Communications*, Gen Rafael Reyes —*Finance*, E F Paul — *Minister in London*, Felipe Angulo —*Secretary*, Daniel J Reyes, 19, Gledhow Gardens, S W — *Vice Consul* L Schloss, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate, E C —*British Minister and Consul General* William J Dickson

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COSTA RICA *President*, General Bernardo Soto **Ministry** *Foreign Affairs*, P Perez Zeledon —*Commerce, Finance, and Instruction*, Mauro Fernandez —*War, Marine, and Police*, Santiago de la Guardia —*Minister to England, France, and Belgium*, Senor M M Peralta - *Consul General in London*, J A Le Lacheur, 19, Swithin's Lane, E C — *British Consul*, Cecil Sharpe

CYPRUS. *High Commissioner*, Sir H E Bulwer, G C M G **Executive Council**. *The Officer for the time being second in command of the Troops* —*Chief Secretary*, Col F G E. Warren, R A, C M G —*Queen's Advocate*, W R Collyer —*Receiver General*, J A Swettenham

DENMARK. *Prime Minister and Minister of Finance*, J B S Estrup —*Foreign Affairs*, Baron O. D. Rosenoern-Lehn.—*Justice and for Iceland*, J. M. V. Nellemann.—*Worship and*

Education, J. F. Scavenius.—*Home*, H. P. Ingerslev.—*War*, Major-Gen. J. J. v. Bahnson.—*Marine*, Admiral N. F. Ravn.—*Minister in London*, M. de Falbe, 19, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Consul-General*, Ernest Adolph Delcomyn, 5, Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.—*British Minister, Copenhagen*, H. G. Macdonell.

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ECUADOR. *President*, Antonio Flores. — *Vice-President*, Dr. P. J. Cevallos-Salvador.—*Consul-General in London*, Pedro A Merino, 1, Leadenhall Street, E C —*British Minister at Quito*—Christian W. Lawrence.

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FIJI. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific*, Sir J. Bates Thurston, K C M.G **Executive Council**: *The Governor* and the *Colonial Secretary*.—*Attorney-General*, H. S. Berkeley. — *Commissioner of Lands*, John Berry.

FRANCE. *President of the Council and Minister of Interior*, M. Floquet.—*Finance*, M. Peytral.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Goblet — *Public Instruction*, M. Lockroy —*Justice*, M. Ferrouillat.—*Public Works*, M. Montaud — *Commerce*, M. Legrand.—*War*, M. de Freycinet. —*Marine*, Vice-Admiral Krantz.—*Agriculture*, M. Viette. — *Ambassador in London*, M. Waddington, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W.—*Consul-General*, M. Blanchard de Farges. —*Consul-Suppléant*, M. Gueyraud, 38, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*British Ambassador, Paris*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

GERMANY. *Chancellor of the German Empire, Vice-President of the State Council, President of the Ministry, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Commerce and Trade, etc.*, Prince von Bismarck.—*Secretary of State for the Interior*, Von Boetticher. — *Secretary of State for the Admiralty*, Count Mons.—*Secretary of State for Justice*, Dr. Von Schelling.—*Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury*, Von Maltzahn —*Secretary of State for Railways*, Vacant —*Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs*, Dr Von Stephan.—*Secretary of State for Public Works*, Herr Maybach.—[NOTE. There is no Minister of War for the Empire of Germany. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a minister of war for each state of the Empire]—*Ambassador in London*, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W —*Consul-General*, Paul Ludwig Wilhelm Jordan, 5, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C —*British Ambassador, Berlin*, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G C M G

GIBRALTAR. *Governor and Commander-in Chief of the City and Garrison*, Gen. the Hon. Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K C.B., C.I.E. — *Colonial Secretary*, Cavendish Boyle. — *Colonial Treasurer*, Melfort Campbell.—*Chief Justice*, Sir H Bulford Hancock

GOLD COAST COLONY. Executive Council: *Governor*, Sir William Brandford Griffith, K C M G —*Colonial Secretary*, Fredk. Evans, C M G —*Queen's Advocate* (vacant).—*Treasurer*, C Pike, C M G

GREECE. *President and Minister of Finance*, Ch Tricoupis —*Marine*, Theotokis. — *Home Affairs*, Ch. Tricoupis.—*Justice*, Voulpiotis.—*Foreign*, Dragumis — *Resident Minister in London*, M. J Gennadius, 5, St James Street. *Consul-General*, Alexander A Ionides, 19, Great Winchester Street, E C.—*British Minister, Athens*, Hon Sir E. J. Monson, K.C.M.G., C B

GUATEMALA *President of the Republic*, H. E Gen. Barillus.—*Foreign Affairs*, Enrique Martinez Sobral — *Education*, Don M. J. Herrera —*Justice*, Don F. Anguiano —*Home*, Don Salvador Barrutia —*Exchequer*, Mauricio Rodriguez.—*War*, C. Mendizabel.—*Minister to England*, Senor Don Crisant-Medina. (Resides at Paris) *Consul-General*, Benjamin Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street.—*British Minister*, J P. Harriss Gastrell.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. *Charge d'Affaires in England*, Abraham Hoffnung, 3, Hyde Park Gate, S W —*Consul-General in London*, Henry R. Armstrong, 3, Great Winchester Street, E.C. —*British Commissioner and Consul-General at Honolulu*, Major James Hay Wodehouse.

HAYTI. General Legitime is in command during the suppression of the rebellion.—*Minister to France*, Mr. Charles Laforestrie (Paris). — *Chargé d'Affaires in London*, M. Felix Dejean.—*Consul in London*, M. Erdmann, 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.—*British Consul at Port-au-Prince*, James Zohrab.

HELIGOLAND. *Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, Arthur Cecil Stuart Barkley.

HESSE. *President of Ministry*, Baron Finger. —*British Chargé d'Affaires*, Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B.

HONDURAS. *President*, General Luiz Bogran. **Ministry**: *Foreign Affairs*—Jeronimo Zelaya. —*War*, Ponciano Leira.—*Justice*, Rafael Alvarado.—*Home*, Crescencio Gomez.—*Finance*,

Abelardo Zelaya.—*Public Works*, Francisco Planas.—*Consul-General in London*, Wm. Binney, 13, St. Helen's Place, E.C.—*British Consuls*, Wm. Melhado at Truxillo, and F. Debrot at Puerto Cortez.

HONG KONG. **Executive Council**: *Governor*, Sir G. W. des Vœux, K.C.M.G. — *Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. W. G. Cameron, C B.—*Colonial Secretary*, Fredk. Stewart, LL.D. — *Attorney-General*, E. L. O'Malley.—*Treasurer*, A. Lister. — *Surveyor-General*, J. M. Price.

HYDERABAD. *Resident*, John Graham Cordery, M.A., C S.I.—*First Assistant to Resident and Secretary for Berars*—J. R. Fitzgerald.

INDIA. **Office of the Secretary of State in Council**: *Secretary of State*, Viscount Cross, G.C.B.—*Permanent Under-Secretary*, John A. Godley, C B.—*Parliamentary Under-Secretary*, Sir John Gorst, Q C.—*Assistant Under-Secretary of State*, Horace G. Walpole, C B., J.P. **Council**: *Vice-President*, Major-Gen Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S I ; Major - Gen. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, LL.D., K.C B ; Col. Henry Yule, C.B., R E ; Lt.-Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, G.C B ; Lieut.-Gen. Richard Strachey, F.R.S., C.S.I ; Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Esq. ; Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Gen. Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Col. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Robert Hardie, Esq. ; Sir James B. Peile, K.C.S.I. ; Sir Alexander James Arbuthnot, K.C.S I., C I.E. ; and Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C I E.—*Clerk of the Council*, Horace G. Walpole, Esq., C.B., J.P.—*Private Secretary to Secretary of State*, Wm. J. Maitland, Esq., C.I.E. **Secretaries of Departments**: *Financial*, Henry Waterfield, C.B.—*Military*, Lt -Gen A. B. Johnson, C.B.—*Judicial and Public*, A. G. Macpherson.—*Political and Secret*, Col Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C S.I. — *Public Works, Railway, and Telegraph*, Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I.—*Revenue Statistics and Commerce*, Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I **The Supreme Government, Calcutta**: *Viceroy and Governor-General*, The Marquis of Lansdowne, G C.B., *Private Secretary*, Col. Ardagh **Council**: *Extraordinary Member*, Gen. Sir F. Roberts, Bart, V.C., G.C B, G C.I.E, etc, Commander-in-Chief. — *Ordinary Members*, Lt.-Gen. G. J. Chesney, R.E., C S I, C.I.E. ; Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C., C I.E. ; D. M. Barbour, C.S I., C I.E ; Sir C. A Elliot, LL.B., K.C.S.I., C.I E, and P. P Hutchins, C.S.I. — *Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations*, The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal ; H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I. ; H. St. A Goodrich ; H. S. Thomas ; J. W. Quinton ; G. H. P. Evans ; Maharajah Luchmessar Singh of Durbunga ; Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, C.I.E. ; Syad Ameer Hossein ; Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C.S.I. ; and Sir Rana Shankar Bakhsh Sing Bahadur, K.C.I.E. **Secretaries to the Government for India**: *Home*, Sir A. P. MacDonnell, M.A., K.C.S.I.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, Sir E. C. Buck.—*Finance and Commerce*, E. J. Sinkinson (acting).—*Foreign*, H. M. Durand, C.S.I. —*Military*, Lt.-Col. E. H. H. Collen, B.S.C.—*Public Works*, Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.—*Legislative*, S. H. James.

ISLE OF MAN. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Spencer Walpole.—*Attorney-General*, Sir James Gell.—*Clerk of the Rolls*, A. Dumbell.—*First Deemster*, Sir William Leece Drinkwater.—*Second Deemster*, J. F. Gill.

ITALY. *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, and interim for Foreign Affairs*, Signor Francesco Crispi.—*Worship and Justice*, Signor Giuseppe Zanardelli.—*Finance*, Signor Agostino Magliani.—*War*, Signor Ettore Bertolè-Viale.—*Marine*, Signor Benedetto Brin.—*Public Instruction*, Commre. Paolo Boselli. — *Public Works*, Signor Giuseppe Saracco.—*Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce*, Signor Bernardino Grimaldi.—*Ambassador in London* (vacant), 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—*First Secretary*, Commre. J. Catalani.—*Consul-General*, H. B. Heath, Esq., 31, Old Jewry, E.C.—*British Minister, Rome* (the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava is to be appointed).

JAPAN. *Prime Minister*, Kuroda Kiyotaka. *Minister of Navy*, Count Saigo Tsukumichi.—*Minister of Army*, Count Oyama Yewao.—*Minister for Home Affairs*, Count Yamagata Aritomo.—*Minister of Finance*, Count Matsugata Masayoshi. — *Minister of Justice*, Count Yamada Akiyoshi. — *Minister of Agriculture and Commerce*, Yenouye Kaoru.—*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Count Okuma Shijenobu.—*Minister of Post and Telegraph*, Viscount Enomotto Buyo —*Minister of Education*, Viscount Mori Arikata.—*Minister in London*, Viscount Kawase Masataka, 9, Cavendish Square, W.—*Consul*, Mr. Sonada Kokichi, 84, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.—*British Minister* (vacant).

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LADAKH. *Joint Commissioners*, Ney Elias, C I.E. (on special duty), and Captain H. L. Ramsay, B S C.

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MADAGASCAR. *Prime Minister and Prince Consort*, Rainilaiarivony. — *Consul*, Samuel Procter, 5, East India Avenue, E.C.—*French Resident at Antananarivo*, Le Myre de Vilers. — *French Vice-Resident, Tamatave* (vacant). —*British Consul at Tamatave* (vacant). —*British Vice-Consul at Antananarivo*, W. C. Pickersgill.

MADRAS. *Governor*, The Rt. Hon. Robert Bourke, Baron Connemara, G.C.I.E.—*Members of Council of the Governor*, Gen. Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K C.B., R.A., Commander-in-Chief, Charles G. Master ; (vacant).—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, The Honourables Henry E. Stokes, B.A. ; J. H. Spring-Branson ; Col. J. O. Hasted, R E. ; Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E. ; Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharajah of Vizianagram ; S. Subrahmanya Aiyar ; S. R. Turnbull ; Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E. **Secretaries to Government**: *Chief Secretary*, H. E. Stokes, B.A.—*Revenue Department*, J. F. Price.—*Military Department*, Brig.-Gen. A. R. Kenney-Herbert.—*Public Works*, Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E.

MALTA. *Governor and Commander of the Troops*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry D'Oyley Torrens, K.C.B. — *Military Secretary* (vacant).—*Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*, Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, C.B., K.C.M.G.

MANITOBA. *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. T. Schultz, M.D. **Executive Council:** *Premier and Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Thomas Greenway.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. J. A. Smart.—*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. L. A. Jones.—*Attorney General and Railway Commissioner*, Hon. Joseph Martin.—*Provincial Secretary*, J. E. P. Prendergast.

MAURITIUS. *Governor*, Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.—*Commander of the Forces*, Col. Hall.—*Colonial Secretary*, Fras Fleming, C.M.G.

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MOROCCO. *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Sid Haj Mohammed Torres—*British Minister at Tangier, and Consul General for Morocco*, Sir W. Kirby Green, K.C.M.G.

MUSCAT. *Political Agent*, Lieut. Col. E. Mockler, Bo.G.L.I.

MYSORE. *Resident and Chief Commissioner* (vacant).

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NETHERLANDS. *Foreign Affairs*, Jonkheer C. Hartsen.—*Home Office*, Baron Mackay.—*Justice*, Jonkheer G. Ruys van Beerenbrock—*Marine*, H. Dyserinck.—*War*, J. W. Bergantius.—*Finance*, Jonkheer K. A. Godin de Beaufort.—(*Waterstaat*) *Commerce, and Industry*, J. P. Havelaar.—*Colonies*, L. W. C. Keuchenius.—*Minister in London*, Count Van Bylandt, 40, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Jonkheer John W. May, K.N.L., 40, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*Consul*, H. S. J. Maas, 40, Finsbury Circus.—*British Minister at The Hague*, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G.

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NEWFOUNDLAND. *Governor*, Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G. **Executive Council:** *Premier*, Hon. Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Maurice Fenelon.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. S. Winter, Q.C.—*Without Office*, A. F. Goodridge; C. R. Ayre.

NEW GUINEA (BRITISH). *Administrator*, William McGregor, M.D., C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Anthony Musgrave, Jr.

NEW SOUTH WALES. *Governor*, Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.—*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir A. Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G. **Ministry:** *Premier and Colonial Secretary*, Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.—*Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. Fitzgerald Burns—*Minister for Lands*, Hon. James Nixon Brunker.—*Minister for Works*, Hon. John Sutherland.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. George Bowen Simpson, Q.C.—*Minister of Public Instruction*, Hon. J. Inglis—*Minister of Justice*, Hon. William Clarke—*Postmaster General*, Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G.—*Secretary for Mines*, Hon. Francis Abigail—*Vice President of the Executive Council, and Representative of the Government in the Legislative Council*, Hon. Julian Emanuel Salomons, Q.C.—*Agent General*, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.—*Secretary*, S. Yardley.

NEW ZEALAND. *Governor and Commander-in Chief*, The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, K.C.M.G.—*Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General, Commissioner of Telegraphs, Minister of Marine, and Commissioner of Stamps*, Hon. H. A. Atkinson—*Minister for Public Works, and Native Minister*, Hon. Edwin Mitchelson—*Minister of Defence and Minister of Justice*, Hon. Thomas Fergus.—*Minister of Mines, Lands, and Immigration*, Hon. G. F. Richardson.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. T. W. Hislop—*Minister of Education and Trade and Customs*, Hon. George Fisher.—*Minister without Portfolio*, Hon. E. C. J. Stevens—*Agent-General*, Sir F. Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B., 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.—*Secretary to Agent General's Department*, Walter Kennaway.

NICARAGUA. **Ministry** *President*, Don Evaristo Carazo.—*Foreign Affairs* (vacant).—*Minister in London*, S. D. Arden Cardenas, 17, Clifford St., Bond St.—*Consul-General in London*, Fredk. S. Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Consul at Greytown*, Herbert F. Bingham.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES & OUDH (INDIA). *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.—*Chief Secretary to Government, Deposits*, J. Woodburn—*Financial Department*, R. Smeaton, M.A.—*Public Works*, Col. J. P. Steel, R.E.—*Irrigation*, Col. J. G. Forbes, R.E.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (CANADA). *Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Commissioner*, Hon. J. Royal. **Executive Council:** *Stipendiary Magistrates*, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Richardson; Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLeod, C.M.G.; C. B. Rouleau; P. Breland; Lieut.-Col. A. G. Irvine; and Hayter Reed.—*Assistant Indian Commissioner*, Hon. H. Reed.—Also thirteen elected members.

NOVA SCOTIA *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon M. H. Richey *Executive Council* *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon W S Fielding — *Attorney General*, Hon J W Longley —*Commissioner of Mines and Works*, Hon C E Church —*Without Office*, Hons T Johnson, A Macgillivray, D C Fraser, and D McNeil

ONTARIO *Lieutenant Governor*, Hon Sir Alexander Campbell, K C M G *Executive Council* *Premier and Attorney General*, Hon Oliver Mowat, Q C —*Minister of Education*, Hon G W Ross —*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon C F Fraser, Q C —*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon T B Pardee, Q C *Provincial Secretary*, Hon A S Hardy, Q C —*Treasurer*, Hon A M Ross

ORANGE FREE STATE *Acting President*, His Honour, P J Blignant — *Acting Government Secretary*, J Bisseux —*Instruction*, The Rev J Brebner, M A —*Postmaster General*, A Howard —*Treasurer General*, P J R de Villiers *Consul General*, P G van der Byl, Belmont, Cannes, France —*Consul in Great Britain*, Philip Thomas Blyth, D L, F S A, 2 Sinclair Gardens, Kensington, W

OTTOMAN EMPIRE *Grand Vizier*, Kiamil Pasha —*President of the Council of State*, Aarifi Pacha —*War*, Ali Saib Pasha —*Marine*, Hassan Pasha — *Interior* Munir Pasha — *Justice*, Djevdett Pasha —*Finance*, Agop Pasha (*ad interim*) —*Public Instruction*, Munif Pasha —*Commissioner of Works*, Mazhar Pasha — *Commerce, Mines, Agriculture* Zihni Pasha — *Public Works*, Zuhdi Effendi *Foreign Affairs*, Said Pasha —*Director of Telegraphs* (vacant) —*Ambassador in London*, Rustem Pasha, 1, Bryanston Square, W —*Consul General* Emin Effendi, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E C — *Ambassador at Constantinople*, Rt Hon Sir William A White, G C M G, G C B

PARAGUAY *President*, Gen Escobar, **Ministry** *Secretary for Interior*, Col Mesa — *Foreign*, A Canete —*Finance*, A Canete *Justice*, M A Maciel —*War*, Col Duarte — *Consul General in England* Christopher James, 8, Great Winchester Street —*Consul in Manchester*, James Parlane —*Vice Consul in Manchester*, A Jung —*Consul in Gibraltar*, John Garese —*British Consul in Asuncion*, Dr W Stewart —*Consul General for Glasgow*, John Galloway

PERSIA *War*, Kamran Mirza, Naib es Soultaneh — *Foreign Affairs*, Ghevem ed Dooleh —*Justice*, Azud ul Mulk —*Customs, Finance, and Domains*, Ali Asger Khan, Amin es Sultan —*Instruction, Mines, and Telegraphs*, Moukhber ed Dowleh, Ali Kouli Khan —*Postal and Private Secretary to the Shah*, Amin ed Dowleh, Mirza Ali Khan —*Press*, Mouhammed Hassan Khán, Etemad us Saltaneh —*Arts, etc*, General Djehanguir Khan —*Envoy in London*, Prince Malcom Khan, Nazim ed Dowleh, 80, Holland Park, Kensington, W — *Secretary*, Mikayl Khan —*British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul General at Teheran*, Right Hon Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G C M G, K C B —*Secretary of Legation*, R J Kennedy, C M G

PERSIAN GULF *Political Resident*, Col E C Ross, C S I, Bo S C RAJPUTANA *Agent to Governor General* (vacant) TURKISH ARABIA, *Political Agent and Consul General, Bagdad*, Col W Tweedie, C S I, B S C

PERU. *President*, Gen Caceres **Cabinet** *Minister of Foreign Affairs*, A Elmore — *Minister of Finance*, A Aspillaga —*Minister of Justice* —A Garcia. — *Minister of War and Marine*, L Mujica —*President of Council and Prime Minister*, Aurelio Denegri —*Minister in London*, Senor Carlos Candamo —*Consul*, A. R Robertson, 9, New Broad Street —*Financial Agent*, J A Miro Quesada, 27, Gloucester Gardens, W —*British Minister at Lima*, Col. Sir Charles E Mansfield, K C M G

PORTUGAL *Premier and Minister of the Interior*, Senhor Luciano de Castro —*Justice*, Senhor Beirão — *Public Works*, Senhor Navarro —*Finance*, Senhor Marianno de Carvalho — *Foreign Affairs and* (*ad interim*) *Marine*, Senhor Barros Gomes —*War*, Viscount San Januario —*Minister in London*, Senhor Miguel Martins d'Antas, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W —*Consul General*, A F Pinto Basto, 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E C —*British Minister in Lisbon*, Geo Glynn Petre, C B

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND *Lieutenant Governor*, Hon A A Macdonald **Executive Council** *Premier and Attorney General*, Hon W W Sullivan —*Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Public Lands*, Hon D Ferguson — *Public Works*, Hon G W Bentley —*Without Office*, Hons J O Arsenault, J Nicholson, J Lefurgy, A J Macdonald, N McLeod, and S Prowse

PRUSSIA *President of the Prussian Ministry, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commerce and Trade*, Prince von Bismarck — *Vice President of the Ministry, Minister of the Interior, etc*, Herr Herrfurth —*Minister of Public Works, etc*, Herr Maybach —*Minister of Agriculture, Crown Lands, and Forests, etc*, Dr Lucius —*Minister of Justice, etc*, Dr Friedberg — *Minister for the Interior, etc*, Von Boetticher —*Minister of Public Worship and Education, etc*, Von Gossler — *Minister of Finance, etc*, Dr von Scholz —*Minister of War, etc* Lieut Gen Bronsart von Schellendorf

PUNJAUB *Lieutenant Governor*, J B Lyall —*Civil Department Secretary*, C M Rivaz — *Public Works Secretary* (General Branch), Col A Perkins, C B, R E —*Financial Commissioner* Col E G Wace, B S C

QUEBEC *Lieutenant Governor*, Hon Auguste Réal Angers **Executive Council** *Premier*, Hon H Mercier —*Commissioner of Crown Lands*, Hon Pierre Garneau —*Treasurer*, Hon Joseph Shehyn —*Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works*, Hon C A E Gagnon — *Solicitor General*, Hon Louis Duhamel — *Ministers without Portfolios*, Hon D A. Ross and Hon A Turcotte

QUEENSLAND *President*, His Excellency Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K C M G (*Administrator*) —*Premier, Chief Secretary, and Treasurer*, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, K C M G —*Colonial Secretary*, Hon B D Morehead — *Postmaster General and Secretary for Public Instruction*, Hon J Donaldson —*Secretary for Public Works and Mines*, Hon J M Macrossan —*Secretary for Public Lands*, Hon M Hume Black —*Secretary for Railways*, Hon H M Nelson *Minister of Justice* (with seat in Upper House), Hon A J Thynne —*Minister without Portfolio*, Hon W Pattison —*Agent-General*, Thomas Archer, C M G —*Clerk of Executive Council*, Albert Victor Drury —Office of Agent-General, 1, Westminster Chambers, S W. On Nov 30th, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, the Premier, owing to ill health, resigned the offices of Chief Secretary and Colonial Treasurer, retaining

the position of Vice-President of the Executive Council. The party leadership was assumed by the Hon. B. D. Morehead, Colonial Secretary, who, it was stated, would also become Premier and Chief Secretary. The Hon. W. Pattison, previously without a portfolio, was to become Colonial Treasurer. Sir Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G, was (Nov. 7th) appointed Governor of Queensland, but in consequence of the opposition manifested in the colony, he requested to be relieved of the appointment The Government agreed to the request, though they thought the opposition had proceeded from a misapprehension of the position and a want of knowledge of Sir Henry's eminent qualifications and services. On Nov. 30th it was notified that the Governorship had been offered to, and accepted by, Sir Henry Norman, G C B, G.C.M.G., C I E., Governor of Jamaica.

ROME (PAPAL). *Secretary of State*, Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro.—*Under Secretary*, Monsignor M. Mocenni.

ROUMANIA. (Ministry reconstituted Nov. 24th.) *Premier*, M Rosetti *Minister for the Interior* — M. Stirbey—*Foreign*, M Carp—*Instruction*, M. Majoresco. — *Justice*, M Vernesco. — *Agriculture, Domains, etc*, M. Lahovary. — *Finance*, M. Girmani — *Public Works*, M. Marghiloman —*War*, Gen Mano —*Minister in London*, Prince Jon Ghica, 50, Grosvenor Gardens —*Consul-General in London*, Walter Cutbill, 37, Old Jewry, E C — *British Minister at Bucharest*, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, K.C.M G.

RUSSIA. **Principal Ministers of State:** *Imperial Household*, Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff *War*, General Vannovski —*Marine*, The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch.—*Directing the Ministry of Marine*, Vice-Admiral Schestakoff *Foreign Affairs*, M. de Giers.—*Interior*, Count Tolstoy.—*Public Instruction*, M. Delianoff — *Finance*, M. Vichnegradsky. — *Domains*, M Ostrovsky.—*Justice*, M. Manasseine.—*Director of Ways and Communications*, Admiral Possiett.—*Comptroller of the Empire*, M. Solski. —*H.M. the Emperor's Private Chancery*, M. Tanéleff (*Directing*) —*Director of the Emperor's Private Chancery for the Institutions of the Empress Marie*, M. Dournovo. — *Governor-General of Warsaw*—Gen Gourko.—*Governor-General of Finland*—Gen. Count Heyden.—*Secretary of State for Finland* (vacant). **Committee of Ministers:** *President*, M. Bunge —*Members*, Grand Duke Constantin Nicolaievitch, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, Count Tolstoy, M. Délianow, Baron Nicolai, M. Abaza, M. Solsky, M. De Giers, M. Stoianovsky, Admiral Possiett, M. Pobdédonostzew, General Vannovsky, M. Ostrovsky, M. Frisch, Count Worontzow-Daschkow, Vice-Admiral Schestakow, M. Manasseine, M. Dournovo —*Ambassador in London*—Mr. G. de Staal, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S W.—*Consul-General*, M. Alexandre de Volborth, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.—*British Ambassador, St. Petersburg*.—Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B. D. Morier, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

SALVADOR. *President*, General Francisco Menendez. **Ministry:** *Home and Education*, Dr. B. Estupinian.—*Finance, War and Marine*, E. Perez.—*Foreign Affairs and Justice*, Dr. M. Delgado.—*Minister to England*, Vacant.—*Consul-General*, Luis A. Campbell, 7, Jeffrey's Square, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Manuel de Montis, 42, Mark Lane.—*British Consul at San Salvador*, John Moffat.—*Minister Resident and Consul-General for all the Central American Republics*, J. P. H. Gastrell.

SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA. *British Chargé d'Affaires*, Ralph Milbanke.

SAXONY. **Ministers of State:** *President, War and Foreign*, Von Fabrice. — *Interior*, Von Nossitz-Wallwitz —*Public Worship*, Dr. Von Gerber.—*Minister of Justice*—Dr. Von Abeken. —*Finance*, Von Könnertz. — *British Chargé d'Affaires, Dresden*, George Strachey.

SERVIA. *Premier and Home Minister*, N. Christich —*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Ch. Mijatovich.—*Minister of War*, General R. S. Protich —*Minister of Justice*, G. P. Pantelich.—*Minister of Public Works*, Michel M. Bogichevich. — *Minister of Education and Public Worship*, Dr. Vladan Georgevich. — *Minister for Agriculture and Commerce* (*ad interim*), Dr Vladan Georgevich.—*Minister of Finance* (*ad interim*), Ch. Mijatovich.—*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, M Yephrem Gronitch (absent), Legation, 11, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W.—*Secretary (Charge d'Affaires ad interim)*, Alex Z Yovitchich. — *Consul-General in London*, H W Christmas, 76, Cannon Street, E C, and 42A, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—*Consuls* Manchester, Mr. J. Lieben; Liverpool, Chevalier de Stoess; Bradford, Mr. John Darlington — *British Representative, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade*, F R. St John

SPAIN. *Prime Minister and President of the Council*, Don Praxedes Mateo Sagasta.—*Foreign Affairs*, Marques de la Vega de Armijo. —*Justice*, Don Manuel Alonso Martinez.—*War*, General O Ryan.—*Marine*, Don Rafael Rodriguez de Arias.—*Finance*, Don Joaquin Lopez Puigcerver —*Trade, Agriculture, and Public Works*, Don J Canalejas y Mendez.—*Colonies*, Don Limitario Ruiz y Copdepon—*Interior*, Don Segismundo Moret.—*Ambassador in London* Signor Albareda, 46, Portland Place, W.—*Consul-General*, Don Urbano Montejo, 21, Billiter Street, E.C. — *British Ambassador at Madrid*, Right Hon. Sir Francis C. Ford, G C M G, C.B.

SWEDEN. **Council of State** · *Minister of State*, Baron D. A G. Bitot.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count A. C. A. L Ehrensvärd. **Councillors of State** Dr J. H. Loven.—*Justice*—C. G. H. Osborn — *Marine*, Baron C. G. von Otter.—*Ecclesiastical*, Dr. G Wennesberg. — *War*, Major-General Baron Hy Pahnstjerna. — *Interior*, J E von Krusenstjerna.—*Finance*, Baron R J. von Esseny.—Baron H. L. E. Akerhjehn — *Minister in London*, Count Charles E. Piper, 47, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W —*Consul-Gen*, Carl Juhlin-Dannfeldt, 24, Great Winchester St, E.C.—*British Minister at Stockholm*, Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, K.C M.G.

SWITZERLAND. The chief executive authority in Switzerland, the "Federal Council," is practically equal to what is called "Cabinet" here. The President and Vice-President of the Council hold office for one year *President for* 1888, W. F. Hertenstein.—*Vice-President for* 1888, B. Hammer. The other members of the Federal Council are:—Charles Schenk, Emile Welti, Louis Ruchonnet, A. Deucher, N. Droz.—*Agent and Consul-General in London*, Henry Vernet, Esq., 25, Old Broad Street, E.C.—*British Minister at Berne*, C. S. Scott, C.B. M. Hertenstein died Nov. 27th.

TASMANIA. *Governor*, Sir Robert Hamilton, K C B —*Premier and Chief Secretary*, Hon P. O Fysh —*Attorney-General*, A T Clark —*Treasurer*, Hon B S Bird —*Minister of Lands and Works*, Hon E N C Braddon — *Agent-General*, James A Joul, Esq, C M G, (acting), 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S W

TRANSVAAL *President*, S J Paul Krüger —*Vice-President*, U J Smit —*President of Legislative Council (Volksraad)*, J J Hoffman —*Secretary of State*—J V Eduard Bok — *British Resident*, R C Williams

TRIPOLI *Governor General*, Ahmed Rassim Pasha —*British Consul General*, Frank R D Hay —*Vice Consul*, Alfred Dickson

TUNIS *Prime Minister*, Sidi el Aziz Bon Attour —*French Governing Resident*—M Massicault —*Secretary General to Tunisian Government*, M Regnault — *Finance*, Depienne — *Public Works*, Michaud —*British Consul at Tunis*, G T Ricketts

TURKEY See **Ottoman Empire**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *President of the United States and of the Cabinet* Grover Cleveland —*Vice President* John J Ingalls — *Secretary of State* Thomas F Bayard —*Secretary of Treasury*, Charles S Fairchild —*War*, William C Endicott —*Navy* William C Whitney —*Postmaster General* Don M Dickinson —*Interior*, William F Vilas —*Attorney General*, Augustus H Garland (The above form the Cabinet)—*Solicitor General*, John Goode —*Commissioner of Agriculture*, Norman J Colman — *President of Board of Health*, James L Cabell, M D —*Minister in London*, Edward J Phelps, 31, Lowndes Square, S W —*Secretaries*, Henry White and Charles J Phelps — *Consul General to Great Britain and Ireland*, Thomas M Waller 12, St Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E C —*Vice Consul General*, Martin B Waller —*Deputy Consuls General*, Edmund J Moffit and Francis W Frigout —*British Minister at Washington* Lord Sackville K C M G See headings UNITED STATES, and SACKVILLE, LORD

URUGUAY *President* General Tajes — *Interior*, Dr Julio Herrera y Obes —*Foreign Affairs*—Dr Ildefonso Garcia Lagos —*Finance*, Don A M Marquez —*Public Instruction* Dr Martin Berinduagne —*War and Marine* Col Pedro de Leon —*Minister and Consul General in London*, Dr Alberto Nin, 35, New Broad Street, E C —*British Minister at Monte Video*, E M Satow, C M G

VENEZUELA **Ministry** *Interior and Justice*, N M Gil —*Foreign*, N Borges *War and Marine*, R Fonseca —*Finance*, J Coronado — *Public Works*, J M Tebar — *Instruction*, González Guinan —*Consul in London*, Nathaniel G Burch, 4, Tokenhouse Bdgs, E C

VICTORIA *Governor*, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G C M G, K C B —*Lieutenant Governor*, Sir William Foster Stawell, K C M G —*Premier Treasurer, Commissioner of Railways and Minister of Mines*, Hon Duncan Gillies — *Chief Secretary and Minister of Water Supply*, Hon Alfred Deakin —*Attorney General*, Hon Henry Wrixon —*Minister of Lands and Agriculture*, Hon John Dow —*Minister of Public Instruction*, Hon Charles Pearson —*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon John Nimmo — *Commissioner of Trade and Customs*, Hon W. F Walker —*Minister of Justice*, Hon Henry Cuthbert —*Minister of Defence*, Hon Sir James Lorimer, K C M G —*Postmaster General*, Hon F T Derham.—*Without Office*, Hon J Bell — *Agent-General*, Sir Graham Berry, K C M G, 8, Victoria Chambers, S W — *Secretary to the Agent-General*, J Cashel Hoey, C M G

WEST AFRICAN COAST OLD CALABAR *British Consul*, E H Hewett, C M G. CAMEROONS AND BIGHTS OF BENIN AND BIAFRA *British Consul*, H H Johnston MOZAMBIQUE *British Consul*, Lieut H E O Neill, R N

WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS. **Executive Council** *Governor in Chief and Consul for Liberia*, James Shaw Day Eyre, C M G —*Colonial Secretary and Treasurer*, T R Griffith — *Chief Justice*, W Quayle Jones. — *Queen's Advocate*, J K Donaldson.

WURTEMBERG *President of Ministry*, Dr Von Mittnacht —*Finance*, Dr Von Renner — *Public Worship*, Dr Von Sarwey —*Instruction*, Von Sick —*War*, Von Steinheil —*Justice*, Dr Von Faber —*British Minister, Stuttgart*—Sir Henry Page T Barton, Bart, C M G.

ZANZIBAR *British Political Agent and Consul General*, Col C B Euan-Smith, C S I

Dipsomania (thirst madness) is a form of insanity, causing a morbid craving for stimulants It may be produced by previous habits of intemperance, but is seldom the result of this alone, being often of hereditary origin, or in consequence of sunstroke, or from injury to or structural disease of the brain Homes are now established at The Cedars, Rickmansworth, and elsewhere (licensed under the **Habitual Drunkards Act**, 79, introduced by Mr Dalrymple), where, with the patient's own consent, he can be treated See further, ed '88; and Session 88, sect 18

Director of Public Prosecutions An Act of 1879 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of an officer with the above title and a salary not exceeding £2,000 a year Six paid assistant directors may also be appointed, who may not hold their office for more than seven years, but are eligible for reappointment The Director must be a barrister or solicitor of ten, and an assistant must be a barrister or solicitor of seven years standing It is the duty of the Director, under the superintendence of the Attorney General, to institute or carry on such criminal proceedings, and to give such advice and assistance to all officials concerned in the administration of the criminal law, as may be prescribed by the regulations made under the Act or by special instructions from the Attorney-General Sec ed 87

Disbarring The expulsion of a barrister from his Inn of Court (*q v*) The Inns of Court were established and are continued by voluntary association, for the purpose of affording facilities for the study and practice of the law But any person wishing to be called to the bar must become a member of some Inn of Court, and can practise only so long as he continues a member The governing body of each Inn, the Bench, has jurisdiction to expel a member for misconduct, and so to prevent him from any longer practising, and thus he is disbarred If he is a bencher as well as a barrister, he is, on expulsion, both disbenched and disbarred The Bench of an Inn of Court is in no way restrained in the exercise of this jurisdiction, except by the disbarred person's right of appeal to the Judges.

Disestablishment While the State does not concern itself about the affairs of other religious bodies, the Churches of England and Scotland are national church establishments and disestablishment means the placing o. them on exactly the same footing, as regards the laws and government of the country, as those other bodies The Protestant Episcopa! Church in Ireland was established at one period, but was disestablished by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869 The **advocates of disestablishment object** to church establishments because (1) the national legislature, which represents everybody, ought not to confer privileges on particular religious bodies, and thereby to create religious inequality, (2) because Parliament is an unfit body to deal with the affairs of churches, and cannot do so compatibly with its other duties, (3) because established churches being necessarily subject to state control, cannot possess the liberty required to adapt their operations to changing circumstances, (4) because establishments obstruct political and social reforms, waste much national property by applying it in an ineffectual way, and also injure religion by associating it with injustice, and occasioning discontent and division It is specially objected to the establishment of the **Church of Scotland** that its adherents probably do not embrace more than about one third of the population The disestablishment of the Church of England in **Wales** is demanded on the ground that it is the church of probably only one sixth of the Welsh people, and at the general election of 1886 every Liberal member returned declared in favour of disestablishment It is further alleged that the steps already taken towards religious equality and disestablishment—such as Catholic emancipation, the admission of Jews to Parliament, the abolition of compulsory church rates, the admission of Dissenters to the national universities, and the legalisation of Nonconformist burial services in churchyards—have all had a distinctly beneficial effect, and that as Parliament has thrown the established churches more and more on their own resources their activity and usefulness have greatly increased **On the other hand**, those who object to disestablishment, while they acknowledge that it would be objectionable to set up establishments now for the first time, assert that the amount of good which they effect justifies their continued existence, that disestablishment would be very difficult, and would be injurious to the State, while disendowment, which, it is admitted, must accompany disestablishment, would seriously cripple the resources of the churches With regard to **disendowment**, it should be stated that the advocates of disestablishment propose to scrupulously respect all existing life interests, and also to leave the disestablished churches in possession of the buildings and endowments which have been the result of their own liberality during the last sixty years The organisation which is most closely identified with the disestablishment ment is popularly known as "The Liberation Society," its full title being **The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control.** It was founded in the year 1844, under the title of **The British Church Association**, that title having been changed in 1853. **Its chief office** and depôt for ins is 2, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, **Secretaries**, Mr. John Fisher and Mr Sydney Robjohns On the other side **The Church Defence Institution (Offices** 62 to 67, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S W, **Secretary**, Rev. H G Dickson, M A) is organised for defence of the Church (see CHURCH OF ENGLAND) **Consult** (*pro*) 'The Case for Disestablishment"; (*contra*) Lord Selborne "The Case against Disestablishment

Dissolution See PARLIAMENT

Distilling Industry of the United Kingdom The number of distilleries in operation during the year ending Sept 30th, '87 (latest returns) were 11 in England, 129 in Scotland, and 28 in Ireland, being an increase of one in Scotland compared with the like period of the previous year The **number of proof gallons** of British **spirits distilled** for the **year ending the 31st of March, '88**, was 39,040,365, of which, 9,816,769 were produced in **England**, 18,159,651 in **Scotland**, and 11,063,945 in **Ireland** The estimated quantities of the **principal materials** used include 855,989 quarters of **malt**, 991,492 quarters of **unmalted grain**, 221,442 cwt of **molasses**, 12,18^ cwt of **rice**, and 20,047 cwt of **sugar** The relative proportions of the various materials remain practically unchanged, except that a marked increase is shown in molasses The **number of proof gallons** of **British** and **Irish spirits** in **bonded warehouses** on the 31st March last was **English** 8,683,437, **Scotch**, 43,689,520, and **Irish** 24,138,152, **total**, 76,511,139 For the year ended on this last mentioned date the number of **detections** made by the Excise authorities in connection with **illicit distillation** were 3 in **England**, 45 in **Scotland**, and 1,108 in **Ireland** The Inland Revenue Commissioners state that the figures for England are satisfactory. As regards Scotland illicit distillation is limited to a few isolated localities in the Highlands This fraud in Ireland is attributed to the difficulty experienced by the people in obtaining a market for their barley and oats The consumption, however, of duty paid spirits in Ireland again shows a small increase

Distinguished Service Order Her Majesty having taken into consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction The statutes of the Order, which are dated Balmoral, Sept 6th, 1886, but which were not issued from the War Office until Nov 6th in that year, provide that no person shall be eligible for the distinction who does not hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in the navy, in the land forces, or marines, or the Indian or Colonial naval or military forces, or a commission in one of the departments of the army or navy the holder of which is entitled to honorary or relative navy or army rank; nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name by the admiral or senior naval officer commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or by the commander-in-chief of the forces in the field, in despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next

to the Order of the Indian Empire. The **badge**, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Imperial and Royal cypher V R I, is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width

Distress, Law of Some important alterations in the law of **landlord and tenant** (*q v*) have been made by the **Law of Distress Amendment Act**, which came into operation on Nov, 1st '88 By its **provisions** the wearing apparel and bedding of a tenant or his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, to the value of five pounds are now exempted from distress for rent, though, to prevent tenants from remaining in possession without paying rent, it is provided that the exemption shall not apply to any case where the tenant s interest has expired and possession of the premises has been demanded, and where the distress is made not earlier than seven days after such demand There is a **further provision** that a landlord may sell goods taken in distress without any appraisement being made, unless he is requested in writing by the tenant or owner of the goods to have the same appraised, in which case the tenant must pay the costs of such appraisement A tenant could only replevy within five days, but by the new Act this time may be extended to a period not exceeding fifteen days on the written request of the tenant or owner of the goods Every bailiff levying distress for rent must hold a certificate in writing either under the hand of a county court judge, or a registrar having authority to grant the same, otherwise both he and the person authorising him will be guilty of trespass It has been pointed out that **by the joint operation** of the **County Courts Consolidation Act** and the **Law of Distress Amendment Act** there will be no judge for the City of London who will have power to appoint a bailiff to levy distress for rent Consequently no one can distrain for rent within the city without being guilty of trespass, and both the person levying and the landlord authorising the levy will be deemed to have committed a trespass See also SESSION 88, section **23**.

Diu A Portuguese seaport and island, off coast of Kattywar, India, 170 m N W of Bombay Has belonged to Portugal since 1515, pop with Gogola, 12,636 See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Divisions At the conclusion of a debate in the House of Commons the Speaker puts the question, and calls upon as many as are of that opinion to say "Aye,' the contrary "No, and declares whether in his opinion the "Ayes or the "Noes" have it Unless his opinion be acquiesced in by the minority, the question is determined by a division The Speaker calls upon strangers to withdraw, and the Clerk turns a two-minute sand glass When this has run out and the strangers below the bar have retired, the doors are locked and the question again put in the same form; the Speaker directs the "Ayes" to go into the right lobby and the "Noes" into the left lobby, and appoints two tellers for each party. In a great party division the tellers are usually the whips on either side. Should there not be two tellers on either side the Speaker declares the resolution of the House; and when in his opinion a division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, he may take the vote of the House by calling upon members to rise in their places (see PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE) Every member in returning from either lobby is counted by the tellers, and his name is recorded by the division clerks on a large printed sheet of names If a member go into the wrong lobby he is not permitted to correct his error No member may speak after the question has been put except upon a point of order which may arise, and then he must, while speaking, remain sitting and covered Divisions in committee are taken in the same manner as in the House itself The two sides in a Lords division are termed **Contents**" and "**Not-Contents**"

Divorce. See ed 88, and **consult** "Law Practice and Procedure Divorce in Matrimonial Cases, by W J Dixon, and "Epitome of Probate and Divorce, by J G Harrison — **Law on**, in '88 In the case of **Walter v Walter**, heard in the Divorce Division, in February, the plea was raised that at the time of the wife s misconduct she was of unsound mind The jury, however, found that the respondent was not insane, so that Mr Justice Butt was not called upon to decide this novel point of law In the action of **Otway v Otway**, it was proved that both husband and wife had been guilty of misconduct but Mr Justice Butt made an order of judicial separation to protect the wife and her children from the husband s cruelty On appeal, however, the order was discharged by the Court of Appeal, which held it to be a departure from the principles on which the Divorce Courts have acted, and considered that the children could be more effectually protected by the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery A somewhat **novel point** was raised in the Divorce Division (November) as to whether the petitioner, who had married the husband of her deceased sister was entitled to have her marriage declared null and void Mr Justice Butt held that it was obligatory upon him to declare the marriage null and void, but refused to grant costs **Waite v Moreland** (Court of Appeal March 88) was a case arising out of section 25 of the Divorce Act 1857, which enacts that "in every case of a judicial separation the wife shall from the date of the sentence, and while the separation shall continue, be considered a *feme sole* with regard to property of every description which she may acquire, or which may come to or devolve upon her ' The question was whether the section applied to property which had devolved on a married woman before the date of her separation, so as to release her from the restraint on anticipation annexed to such property The Court of Appeal unanimously decided that the section only applied to property acquired after the separation order, and therefore the restraint on anticipation was still binding

Dobrudscha A slice of Turkey, at the mouth of the Danube, which was bestowed in 1878 by Russia upon Roumania as a set off for the Bessarabian district on the opposite side of the river, wrested by the Czar from that kingdom The country is flat and marshy, and its acquisition implied a loss rather than a gain.

Dobson, William Charles, R A, b 1817, evinced an early taste for art, and, after studying at the British Museum, became a student of the Royal Academy in '36 He was appointed headmaster of the Government School of Design at Birmingham ('43), where he

taught pattern-drawing and flower-painting He resigned this office ('[illegible]) and subsequently [illegible] (60), (72) He is also a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours Many of Mr Dobson's pictures have been engraved

Dogs in the German Army are employed to assist patrols in reconnoitring See ed '88.

Dogs, Law on, '88 There is a very common belief that a dog must bite at least one human being before its owner can be made responsible or any other personal injuries which it may flict In a recent county court case, however, **Worth** *v* **Gilling**) the judge laid it down that it was not necessary to prove that a dog had bitten some one else it was quite enough to show that its vicious propensities had been brought to the knowledge of the defendant The shooting of dogs trespassing in pursuit of game is illegal, and the owner may recover damages. Probably, however, if the dog were in hot pursuit in a preserve, and the game could not otherwise be saved from destruction, the shooting of the animal would be justified

Döllinger, John Joseph Ignatius, was b at Bamberg in Bavaria in 1799 Took priest's orders in the Church of Rome, 1822 Devoted himself to the study of **Church History**, and acquired considerable distinction by the publication of numerous treatises on that subject In 45 he was returned by the University of Münich to the Bavarian parliament, and in '51 to the parliament of Frankfort He became a [illegible] **Infallibility** was made an article of the Roman faith, Dr Döllinger refused to assent to it This made him immensely popular with the Protestants, and also with that party within the Church itself which tended towards religious liberalism He was subsequently **excommunicated**, but received many **honours**, both from the Bavarian Government and from various foreign societies and institutions From the University of Oxford he received the honorary degree of D C L in 71, and from Edinburgh that of LL D in 72 In the following year he was appointed **President** of the **Academy of Science at Munich** At the celebrated **Conference of the Old Catholic Party**, held at Bonn in 74, Dr D presided, and drew up the **declaration**, unanimously adopted on that occasion, against the orthodox view of the Eucharistic celebration Dr D is a voluminous **author**—amongst the best known of his works being "Origins of Christianity (33 35), "The Reformation ('46-48), "The Church and the Churches (60), "Prophecies and the Prophetic Spirit in the Christian Era (72), and "The History of the Council of Trent ('74) Several of his works have been translated into English

Doll Mission See ed 88

Dominica An island in the West Indies forming a Presidency of the British colony of the **Leeward Islands** Area 275 sq m, pop 28,211. Capital, **Roseau**, second town St Joseph.—The island is mountainous, rising to 6,000 feet Volcanic rocks and hot springs abound, and there are large deposits of sulphur The island is well timbered and well watered, and the arable parts are very fertile Less than one-third is under cultivation, the rest being clothed with fine forest. Sugar, cacao, lime-juice coffee, fruits, and spices, are the chief productions The people are generally Catholics, of French descent A few aborigines (Caribs) still exist here There was a volcanic eruption in 1880 —A President and Local Council administer internal affairs, subject to the Federal Government For **statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Crown lands, uncleared, are purchasable at £1 per acre — The island was taken from the French in 1756, and confirmed to Great Britain in 1763 There were French invasions subsequently

Dominican Republic See HAYTI, and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Don and Volga Canal It was reported in Nov 88 that a **project** was on foot to **connect** these **two rivers** by a canal, starting from the Volga just below Tsaritsin and joining the Don at Karparka fall As the Volga discharges itself into the Caspian Sea at Astrakhan, and the Don flows into the Sea of Azov, which communicates with the Black Sea through the Yenikale Straits, the importance of the project is at once apparent The **total length** of the canal would be 53 miles, and vessels with a tonnage of 500 or 600 tons would be able to make the passage There will be, in all, 15 bridges and 17 reservoirs, with a surface of 25 000,000 square metres to supply the canal with water The **total cost**, including buildings, bridges, lighting, etc, is put down at £[illegible],800,000

Donaldson, James, M A, LL D, F R S E, b at Aberdeen 1831 Educated at the Grammar School and Mareschal College and University, Aberdeen at New Coll, London, and Berlin Univ Appointed Greek Tutor in Edin Univ 52, **Classical Master** in the **High School of Edin** 56, Rector of the same 66, **Professor of Humanity** in **Aberdeen Univ** 81, and **Principal** of **St Andrew's Univ** 86 **Edited** for some years the *Museum, or English Journal of Education*, and has contributed to the **Encyclopædia Britannica** and the Cyclopædia of Education, and the leading periodicals He is the **author** of "Lyra Græca, 'Specimens of the Greek Lyric Poets," 'Critical History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the Death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council (64 66), 'Lectures on the **History of Education in Prussia and England**, 74 **Edited**, 67, in conjunction with Rev A Roberts, D D, the "**Ante-Nicene Christian Library**"

Donnellan Lectures These Lectures were instituted in 1794, by the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in pursuance of a bequest of £1,243 by "**Mrs Anne Donnellan**, of the Parish of St George, Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex, Spinster, for the encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners The particular mode of the application of the legacy was reserved to the discretion of the **Provost and Senior Fellows of the College**, who accordingly (Feb 22nd, 1794) formulated **Resolutions** to the effect "(1) That a Divinity Lecture, to which shall be annexed a salary, arising from the interest of £1,200'—the sum announced in the *College Register*, Feb 9th, 56, as being then invested for the Donnellan Fund in three per cent stock, was £1,510 5s —"shall be established for ever, to be called Donnellan's Lecture (2) That the Lecturer shall be forthwith elected from among the Fellows of said College, and hereafter annually on the 20th of November. (3) That the subject or subjects of the Lectures shall be determined at the time of election by the Board, to be treated of in six sermons, which shall be delivered in the College Chapel after morning

service on certain Sundays, to be appointed on the 20th of November next, after the election of the Lecturer, and within a year from said appointment." **More recent orders of the Board** have so far modified the foregoing Regulations as to throw open the Donnellan Lectureship to to all Masters of Arts of the University, being clergymen, and to ordain that the Lecturer shall be elected every year, on the last Saturday in November. The **first course** of the Donnellan Lectures, which was on **Miracles**, was delivered in 1795, by the **Rev Thomas Elrington**, D D, Fellow and afterwards Provost (1811) of Trinity College, Dublin, and successively Bishop of Limerick (1820 22) and Leins ('22 35). Amongst the other more prominent **Lecturers** on the Donnellan foundation were the **Rev Richard Graves**, D D, M R I A, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Chaplain to the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who in 1807 delivered a course of "Lectures on the Four Last Books of the Pentateuch, designed to show the Divine Origin of the Jewish Religion, chiefly from Internal Evidence", the **Rev James Kennedy**, B D, F T C D, M R I A, who in 24 delivered his "Lectures on the Philosophy of the Mosaic Record of Creation", and the **Rev James Henthorn Todd**, D D, M R I A, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who in 41 delivered "Six Discourses on the Prophecies relating to Antichrist in the Apocalypse of St John".

Dowden, Edward, LL D, b in Cork 1843. Educated at Queen's Coll, Cork, and Trin Coll, Dublin, where he gained the Vice Chancellor's prizes for English Verse and Prose. In 63, he obtained the Senior Moderatorship in Logic and Ethics. He became (67) a candidate for the Erasmus Smith's Professorship of Oratory in Dublin Univ, which he

leading periodicals, and is also the author of "Shakespeare Primer, Poems, "Shakespeare a Study of his Mind and Art", "Southey's Correspondence with Caroline Bowles", a Life of Southey for the series entitled "English Men of Letters", editions of "The Passionate Pilgrim and Shakespeare's "Sonnets, and a Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley. In 88 Prof D issued a new work entitled "Correspondence of Henry Taylor".

Dowell, Admiral Sir William Montague, K C B, b 1825. Entered the navy (1839). Present at the bombardment and capture of Amoy (1842). Served in the Black Sea in the Crimean War, as lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, and for his services with the naval brigade before Sebastopol, was promoted to the rank of Commander. Commander in the naval brigade (1857) at the capture of Canton. Aide de camp to Her Majesty (1870-75). Second in command of the Channel Squadron, 1877 78 and 1882 83. Appointed (1884) Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

Downton College of Agriculture. See AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Drama, The, '88. Not the least notable feature of the dramatic year in the Metropolis was the frequent utilisation of the materials of popular modern novels for stage purposes. Fictional writers of Australia, of America, and of the United Kingdom, alike helped to contribute, and in the majority of instances the result was satisfactory from the managerial point of view. That the revived fashion of presenting in theatrical form well-known stories that seem peculiarly adapted to such treatment should have the effect of somewhat checking original effort is feasible, although the popularity of the practice may stimulate authors of romance to cast their plots and shape their characters in moulds rendering transference before the footlights an easier matter than hitherto. Nearly all the novels of Sir Walter Scott and of Charles Dickens have in more than one version been seen upon the stage, but not much trace of far back manners and customs is perceptible in the works lately taken in hand by dramatic adapters. With two exceptions the subjects thus given during the year were of comparatively recent introduction to subscribers to the circulating libraries, and naturally the serious element preponderated. Among the latter were Mr Rider Haggard's "She," Mr Fergus Hume's "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Mrs Campbell Praed's "Wedlock" (produced at the Opera Comique under the title "Ariane"), Mr Hall Caine's "The Deemster" (called on the stage "Ben-my Chree"), Mr R L Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde", Mr F C Philips "The Dean and his Daughter" (with which as "The Dean's Daughter" Mr Rutland Barrington commenced his managerial campaign at the St James's Theatre late in the autumn), and Mr Archibald C Gunter's "Mr Barnes of New York". Of lighter substance were "Bootles' Baby," by the authoress who signs herself "John Strange Winter", and Mrs Hodgson Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy". The latter was rather unexpectedly the means of settling a long vexed question concerning the extent of proprietary rights in a literary work when a theatrical market is obtained for it. Contrary to the desire of the authoress, who was understood to prefer dealing with the story in another way, Mr L V Seebohm in February produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre an arrangement of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" which, thanks to excellent acting, at once achieved a great success. **Litigation** followed, and in the result it was decided on the highest authority that although the main theme of a novel or incidents taken therefrom were not exactly private property, it was not permissible to make use of the dialogue of the story. This judgment terminated the existence of the "little lord" at the Prince of Wales's. In May, however, he was destined to reappear with the distinctive prefix "Real" under the guidance of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, at afternoon performances at Terry's Theatre, where he remained for a considerable time. **Miss Vera Beringer**, a child who had distinguished herself in a three act play called "Tares" (written by Mrs Oscar Beringer), produced at a *matinée* at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on the last day of January, was coached for the part by Mrs Kendal, and gave an interpretation of the juvenile lord that was not only bright and intelligent as an independent performance, but was understood to accurately realise the figure, bearing and general demeanour of the noble boy existing in "the mind's eye" of the novelist who had now taken an active share in the stage production. The other arrangements from novels did not occupy the attention of legal luminaries. During an autumn season at the Gaiety, **Miss Sophie Eyre** made "She" her trump card, and played the wondrous and dazzlingly beautiful Queen with

nerve, dramatic power, and consistency This clever lady also appeared as **Marina** in a piece of that name taken from "Mr Barnes of New York,' but previously **Mr Rutland Barrington** had made an experiment at the Olympic with another adaptation which was subsequently taken through the provinces with success Of "**The Mystery of a Hansom Cab** the most was made by Miss Grace Hawthorne and Mr Kelly at the Princess s Theatre and "**Ariane** as played by **Mrs Bernard Beere** at the Opera Comique was so warmly discussed that **Mr Burnand** (*q v*) thought it worth while to write a burlesque on this bold drama of the Divorce Court, which he called '**Airey Annie** and produced at the Strand with **Miss Alice Atherton Miss Ayrton** and **Mr Willie Edouin** as extremely comic mimics of the performers on the other side of the road For "**Ben my Chree** of which Messrs Hall Caine and Wilson Barrett (*q*) were the authors, a home was for a few weeks found at the Princess s The play was honest in sentiment, novel in idea and admirably acted by the company **Mr Wilson Barrett** had brought with him from the Globe, but the tone of the work was rather gloomy and in order to give it a better chance of success the *denouement* was altered in supposed compliance with the wishes of the public Notwithstanding this, however the run of the play in Oxford Street was but brief Much the same may be said of the adaptation by the Hon Stephen Coleridge and Mr Norman Forbes from Nathaniel Hawthorne s fine novel '**The Scarlet Letter**, which was voted powerful in some places, but rather deficient in dramatic grip in others Given at the Royalty early in June an attempt was made to modify the unacceptable climax, but the public did not become enamoured of the piece "**Bootle s Baby** at the Globe fared much better the pleasing simplicity of the story was set off by bright military costumes and some of the actors possessed a familiarity with barrack life that was of great advantage to their appearance in uniform as well as to the spirit with which they attacked their respective assumptions Whilst **Mr Henry Irving** (*q v*) was away on his third tour in **America**, the States in which theatrical amusement is considerably studied were ringing with the close consistent and energetic dual embodiment by **Mr Richard Mansfield** of the philanthropic **Dr Jekyll** and the grim murderous **Mr Hyde** of Mr Stevenson s weird romance Negotiations with the view of Mr Mansfield s occupancy of the Lyceum during Mr Irving s provincial tour, which was intended to be of longer duration than had been the case of late years were entered into with the result that the famous English actor manager in closing his season was enabled to announce that he had let his house for several months to the comparatively young comedian who in America had found the opportunity he had vainly sighed for in this country The other most important item of news Mr Henry Irving communicated to his enthusiastic audience was that his next revival would be "**Macbeth**,' with **original music** by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and with **Miss Ellen Terry** (*q v*) as **Lady Macbeth**, it being, of course, understood that he would play the ambitious Thane, the Shakespearian character that followed his "Hamlet" more than ten years ago, and not since resumed by him Between the return of the **Lyceum company** from their highly successful trip across the Atlantic with "**Faust**' and four or five other plays and the end of his season, there was no time to produce a work altogether new to the theatre, so, after playing his still popular version of Goethe s masterpiece with the same cast as before Mr Irving fell back upon the promised revival of Mr A C Calmour's graceful dramatic poem "**The Amber Heart**," in which **Miss Ellen Terry** again gave a deliciously refined rendition of the fascinating **Ellaline** with the old melodrama "**Robert Macaire** as a supplement **Frederic Lemaitre s** well known part was played by **Mr Irving** with an accession of reckless comicality, and as an eccentric effort of the most famous actor of his time the performance evoked considerable curiosity The undoubted talent possessed by **Mr Mansfield** caused his double assumption of **Jekyll** and **Hyde** to receive more critical attention than the drama was perhaps worth The intensity of his style quick sense of strongly marked character and the skill displayed in his 'make up were duly recognised in this gloomy fancy as also in the less engrossing **A Parisian Romance** (an adaptation of Octave Feuillet) when **Mr Mansfield** impersonated that very unpleasant old roué the **Baron de Chevrial** Towards the close of his tenure of the Lyceum Mr Mansfield appeared as **Prince Karl** a light comedy part in which he was highly successful In the autumn **Mr Augustus Harris**, putting aside for a while the anxieties of Italian Opera devoted all his energies to the production at Drury Lane of a drama called '**The Armada** in which a romantic story had a background of historical fact As a magnificent spectacle worthy both of the house and of the industrious manager the piece at once gained a firm hold of the public In '**Joseph s Sweetheart** given at the Vaudeville in March, and destined to remain a fixture on the bill for many months **Mr Robert Buchanan** again demonstrated his ability to cope with the difficulty of dramatising Fielding so that the spirit of the author might be reflected without the accompaniment of the freedom of expression unsuitable to modern taste and judgment As honest and simple Parson Adams **Mr Thomas Thorne** had a part thoroughly adapted to his reflective vein of humour, of which he made the most Another very conspicuous dramatic success and one most honourably won was **Mr Pinero s** domestic drama, "**Sweet Lavender** which Mr Terry was fortunate enough to secure for his own theatre in the Strand **Messrs Hare and Kendal** in the summer **dissolved partnership** in the **St James s Theatre**, after exertions that have exercised a beneficial influence upon the English stage During their final season they revived some former successes and reproduced the rather antiquated play **The Wife s Secret**, the latter failing to realise managerial expectations despite the splendid acting of **Mr and Mrs Kendal** in the characters of the jealous husband and faithful wife, originally played by Mr and Mrs Charles Kean **Mr Beerbohm Tree** when Mr Robert Buchanan s drama "**Partners** had run its course at the Haymarket, produced with superb embellishment "**The Pompadour**," a sentimental play, by Messrs W G Wills and Sydney Grundy, and afterwards happily lighted upon an exceedingly ingenious and interesting drama called "**Captain Swift**," a work which gives promise of great things in this line

from the pen of Mr C. Haddon Chambers The Adelphi has continued to prosper with picturesque melodrama supplied by Messrs Henry Pettitt and Sydney Grundy, of which the latest example is "**The Union Jack**" The new Court Theatre in Sloane Square was opened by Mrs John Wood in September with a translation by Mr Grundy of the French whimsicality "**Les Surprises du Divorce** entitled in English "**Mamma**, and receiving in its dramatic exposition the aid of **Mr Hare** "**David Garrick**" gained new life at the Criterion from the performances of the comedy by **Mr Charles Wyndham** and **Miss Moore** in **Germany** and **Russia**, and when it was with drawn Mr Burnand's farcical piece "**Betsy** filled the vacancy During the summer **Madame Sarah Bernhardt** introduced at the Lyceum her latest assumption—"**La Tosca** to the English public, and the other **distinguished visitors** to our shores during the year have been **M Coquelin** (Royalty), and **Mr Augustus Daly's American company** headed by **Miss Ada Rehan** the latter giving a brilliant performance of "**Katherine** in an elaborate revival at the Gaiety of "**The Taming of the Shrew** **Mr Toole** has done well both in London and the provinces with **The Don**, written by Mr and Mrs Herman Merivale, and in a somewhat similar field of operations **Mr Lionel Brough** found "**The Paper Chase** (a comedietta by Mr Charles Thomas) remunerative Mr John Latta's drama "**The Monk's Room** after being successfully tried twice at *matinées*, was in October placed in the evening bill at the Globe, and it is probable we may hear again of Mr Hamilton Aide's **Incognito** (at the Haymarket in January), Mrs Oscar Beringer's **Tares** (Prince of Wales's in January) and Mr Jerome K Jerome's **Wood Barrow Farm** (the Comedy in June) each of which obtained special favour at morning performances **Mr Willie Edouin** and his clever spouse Miss Alice Atherton have laboured assiduously at the Strand with "**Katti the Family Help**" (by Mr C S Fawcett), "**Run Wild** (by F Coffin) "**His Wives** (by F G Warren), and **Klepto mania** (by Mark Melford) all mirthful productions The entertaining "**Arabian Nights**, continued at the Comedy until the early autumn, had for successor the farcical piece "**Uncles and Aunts**, by Messrs Lestocq and Everard On Oct 9th Mr John Lancaster opened the **Shaftesbury Theatre** in Shaftesbury Avenue—one of the most elegant of modern erections of its kind with a careful revival of "**As You Like It** in which **Miss Wallis** made her reappearance in London after a prolonged absence as **Rosalind** For reasons not quite clear, the performance failed to attract large

Pettitt's new two-act burlesque, "**Faust up to Date**" Both the Alhambra and the Empire have maintained their fame for gorgeous ballets

Drinking, Excessive. See CORONERS' INQUESTS

Dublin University **The University of Dublin**, commonly known as **Trinity College, Dublin**, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, who also established in the same year a college under the style of the Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin Its constitution has been altered by numerous Royal charters In the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College The **Chancellor** of the University is the Earl of Rosse, and the **Vice-chancellor** Right Hon J T Ball, LL D The undergraduates exceed 800 Certificates of proficiency granted to women **Degrees**—**D D.** (*hood* scarlet cloth, lined with black silk), **B.D** (*h* plain black silk) **M A** (*h* black silk, lined with dark blue silk) **B A** (*h* black silk or stuff, lined with white fur), **M D** (*h* scarlet cloth lined with crimson silk), **M B** (*h* black silk, lined with white fur), **M Ch** (*h* crimson silk, lined with white silk), **B Ch** (*h* crimson silk, lined with black silk) **LL D** (*h*, scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk) **LL B** (*h* black silk, lined with white silk), **Mus D** (*h* crimson cloth, lined with white silk), **Mus B** (*h* blue silk, hemmed with white fur), **M Engin** (*h* white silk, lined with green silk), **B Engin** (*h* black silk, lined with green silk) **Parliamentary representative**—Mr D H Madden, Q C Some **alumni** Isaac Butt, Tom Moore, the poet, Robert Emmett, the Revolutionist, and Burke, the orator

Du Chaillu, Paul Belloni, b in Paris 1835 His father was a West African trader, and at an early age Paul commenced his career as an explorer He published in 61 "**Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa**," and in 67 "A Journey to Ashango Land He subsequently travelled through the United States, and settled in New York M du Chaillu has also travelled extensively in Scandinavia, Lapland, and Finland, of which he has given a description in his "**Land of the Midnight Sun**" He has also published a number of books for children, including "Stories of the Gorilla Country, "Wild Life under the Equator, and "Lost in the Jungle

Dufferin, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, P C, 1st Earl of (creat 1871), Baron Dufferin (1800), was b at Florence 1826 His lordship is a lineal descendant of Sheridan Assumed the name of Hamilton by royal licence (1862), succeeded his father in the English barony and the Irish honours (1841) Educated

evening fixed for the change of performance The massive iron curtain designed as a protection against the speedy communication of fire between the stage and the auditorium, or *vice versa*, could not be raised, owing to some unexpected hitch in the mechanical arrangements, and the assembled public, after patiently waiting for about an hour, dispersed on the official intimation that no performance could take place that night About the same period decided successes were obtained at the Princess's with Mr Pettitt's drama, "**Hands Across the Sea**, and at the Gaiety with Messrs. Sims and

to Vienna (Feb 1855), sent as British commissioner to Syria in relation to the massacre of Christians (1860), was Under Secretary of State for India (Nov 1864 to Feb 1866), and Under Secretary for War from the last date till June following, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Dec 1868 to April 1872), Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada (1872-78); Ambassador at St Petersburg (1879-81), when he was appointed to Constantinople. He was subsequently sent on a special mission to Egypt, and in 1884 succeeded Lord Ripon as **Viceroy of India**; resigned '88 On his return

to England was created a Marquis, with the title of **Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.**

Dufferin Railway Bridge (Benares) See ed '88

Dulwich College Alleyn s "College of God s Gift ' at Dulwich Dulwich College was founded in the year A D 1619, by **Edward Alleyn, the**

ever ," and to be called " The College of God s Gift in Dulwich, in the County of Surrey Reconstituted 1858, and removed to new site and new building 70 **Present numbers** in the school, 580 No boy may enter the school before the age of 10 or remain after the age of 19 Fees £21 per annum Endowment about £20,000 a year Eight **exhibitions** of £50 each a year for four years to either University **Distinguished alumni** P H Clifford, M A Fellow of Christ s Coll , Cambridge, M G Glazebrook, M A , Head Master of Manchester Grammar School, J Franks, M A , Fellow of Univ Coll , Oxford, L L Price, M A , Fellow of Oriel, Oxford, etc **Head Master**, A H Gilkes, M A

Dumas fils (Alexandre), French novelist and dramatist, was b at Paris, July 28th, 1824 He is the son of Alexandre Dumas *pere*, the well known author of "Monte Christo He was educated at the College Bourbon and at the age of seventeen published a little volume of poems, "Peches de Jeunesse He then accompanied his father on travels in Spain and in North Africa On his return he published numerous novels, the most characteristic being "**La Dame aux Camélias**, which created a general sensation His drama entitled "**Francillon**," was produced Jan 17th, 1887 at the Theâtre Français In 1875 he was elected to the French Academy M Dumas is a most voluminous writer He contributed a long letter to the *Daily Telegraph* on Aug 22nd, '88, on the marriage question M Dumas has recently been promoted to the rank of **Commander** of the **Legion of Honour**

Du Maurier, George L P B, b 1834, a naturalised British subject Coming to England at the age of seventeen, he entered as a student of chemistry at Univ Coll , Lond , and afterwards returned to Paris to study painting under M Gleyre. He made his *debut* as an artist with contributions of sketches to *Once a Week*, and afterwards contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine* and *Punch* He subsequently joined the staff of the latter periodical, the pages of which he has enriched with the well known **caricature sketches of society life** as typified by "Mrs Ponsonby de Tomkyns and others Mr Du Maurier has also illustrated Thackeray s "Esmond , and "Ballads, and other books A collection of his **original drawings** was **exhibited** in the **Fine Art Society's rooms** during '87

D'Urban. Port of **Natal** (*q t*), pop 17,127

Durham, Rt. Rev Joseph Barber Lightfoot, Lord Bishop of The see was founded in 635 His lordship, the 83rd bishop, was b at Liverpool April 13th, 1828 Educated at Trinity Coll , Cambridge , B A , Sen Classic 31st Wrangler, and Sen Chan Medallist (51) Norrisian Prizeman (53), M A (54), is D D Cambridge, Durham, and Edinburgh, D C L Oxford, LL D Glasgow and Dublin (88) Deacon ('54), priest ('58); Hon. Fellow of his college ('72). Lord Bishop of Durham ('79) Hon Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen ('62-79); Canon Resident of St Paul's Cathedral (71-79); Margaret Prof of Divinity at Cambridge (75 79), As an author and learned theologian his lordship is well known for his numerous commentaries on the Epistles and Apostolic Fathers Has contributed to Smith s "**Dictionary of the Bible**" and to "**Christian Antiquities**" to *Journal of Philology*, *Contemporary Review*, and other periodicals

Newcastle upon Tyne Bishop Cosin s Hall (51), another college connected with the University, was shut up in '64, and the students transferred to University College and Bishop Hatfield s Hall On Nov 5th, '88 at Newcastle-upon Tyne, H R H Princess Louise opened a new building for the faculties of science and engineering of this University The portion opened though only a third of the entire structure intended cost £23 000 The students number about 400 Unattached students first admitted 71 **Affiliated** are Codrington College Barbadoes and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone **Warden** the Dean of Durham, W C Lake D D who is also **President** of the **College of Science President** of the **College of Medicine**, G Y Heath, M D **Parliamentary representative** Right Hon D R Plunket LL D Q C **Degrees** —**D D** (*hood* scarlet cloth lined with black silk) **B D** (*h* black silk), **M A** (*h* black silk lined with palatinate purple silk) **B A** (*h* black silk lined with white fur), **D C L** (*h* scarlet cashmere, lined with white silk), **B C L.** (*h* palatinate purple silk lined with white fur), **M D** (*h* palatinate purple cashmere lined with scarlet silk) **M B** (*h* scarlet silk lined with palatinate purple silk) **Mus D** (*h* scarlet silk, lined with purple silk) **Mus B** (*h* white silk, lined with purple silk) **L Th** (*h* black silk, faced with velvet and linen with purple silk) **Certificates** of proficiency in sanitary science and general education also granted **Local University Lectures** are also given in connection with D University

Dutch Colonies See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Dutch East Indies Comprise various islands of the Malay Archipelago, total area 719 674 sq m , pop 29 030,102 Divided into **Java** with Madura and the ' Outposts The latter are ruled by various officials, and in many cases are practically independent See JAVA, BORNEO COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, etc

Dvoràk, Anton (pronounced Dvorshak) One of the foremost of our younger musicians, is a Bohemian, b 1841, at Mühlhausen-on-the-Moldau, the son of an innkeeper He learnt music first from the gipsies, but at sixteen entered the Prague Conservatoire, finally obtaining a living as bandsman and organist. Applying for help to the Minister of Public Instruction, his case was referred to **Brahms**, who befriended him Dvoràk s symphonies and his

the composer s direction in London in '83, has stamped him as a really great composer His "**Spectre Bride**, composed for the Birmingham Festival of 85, met with a very enthusiastic reception His oratorio "**St Ludmila**" was introduced at the **Leeds Festival** in October '86.

Dynamite. See ed '88.

Dynamo. See ed. '86.

Earl Marshal, The, is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations, and once for a trial by combat, which, however, did not take place One of the functions of this exalted personage is, in company with the Earl Marshal, to usher the **King's Champion** into Westminster Hall just before the second course of the coronation banquet It is usual to appoint to the office some person of high rank and great distinction, and the first **Duke of Wellington** was selected to fill it at the coronations of George IV, William IV, and Her Majesty The L H C and the E M were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry, but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the E M, who is head of the College of Arms (see GARTER KING OF ARMS) The office of E M is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk **Office,** Queen Victoria Street, E C

Early Closing Association and Traders Parliamentary Alliance Founded for promoting (1) An abridgment of the hours of labour in all departments of industrial life, wherever unduly prolonged—especially on Saturday nights, (2) The adoption of a Saturday or other weekly half holiday, (3) The abolition of unnecessary Sunday labour, (4) The early payment of wages, (5) The promotion, as far as possible, of a profitable employment of leisure hours, (6) To watch over and promote the interests of traders and their assistants in matters requiring municipal or legislative control Assistants by subscribing 2s 6d half yearly, are entitled to receive gratuitous medical advice from any of the Society's honorary medical staff—On Nov 1st, 1886, the **Shop Hours Regulation Act** came into operation, by which the hours of labour of young persons under 18 were limited to seventy four in a week Sir John Lubbock, the author of the measure, however, introduced in the first session of 1887 a bill for the compulsory closing of all shops at eight o clock on five days in the week and at ten o clock on Saturday, but he was unsuccessful The income of the Association is about £1,400 a year **Sec**, James A Stacey **Offices** 100, Fleet St, E C

Early Closing Bill See SESSION 88, sect 15

Earthquakes may be defined as disturbances of the earth's crust, generally subterranean, propagated by the elasticity of the rocks The study of earthquakes is termed **seismology**, and instruments for measuring the earthquake waves are called **seismometers** The late **Robert Mallet** laid the foundation of modern seismology, and his "Report on the Great Neapolitan Earthquake of 1857 is a classical work Serious objections have, however, been raised to some of his methods of investigation The centre of disturbance is known technically as the **seismic focus**, and the point on the surface vertically above the focus is the **epicentrum** From the focus, which Mallet believed was never seated at a very great depth, waves of elastic compression are propagated in all directions, and he believed that the wave-paths and their angles of emergence at the surface might be determined from observations on the fractures in walls and buildings, and on the situation of objects which have been overturned by the shock There seems to be a close connection between seismic and volcanic phenomena, and within the last three or four years both have been unusually violent **Professor Milne** (*q v*) believes that in the empire of Japan alone there occurs, on an average, at least one earthquake per day The opportunities for studying seismic phenomena are so favourable in Japan that a Seismological Society has been established at **Tokio** The best English work of reference is Milne's "Earthquakes" (International Science Series, 1886) **Mr Sekiya,** Professor of Seismology in the **Imperial University of Japan,** at Tokio, has recently constructed a **model** showing the actual path of a particle on the earth's surface during a severe earthquake shock from data furnished by Professor Ewing's seismograph The model shows the great complexity of earthquake movement **Professor Ewing** has brought the subject before the **Royal Institution** In the early part of '88 there was considerable **seismic disturbance** in **Canada,** the **United States, W Indies, Algiers,** and even in **Sweden** and **Norway** On Jan 31st shocks were felt in **Scotland,** and again on April 2nd, and on April 11th in **N. Wales**

Easement See ed 87, and **consult** Gale on "Easements

Eastern Europe Railways The early summer of '88 saw the completion of the scheme of railways in the East of Europe, by which **direct communication** may be had **between London Paris, Vienna** and **Constantinople** The **Berlin Congress** decided upon the completion of these railways, but it was not till '83 that the *Conference a Quatre,* representing Turkey, Austria, Servia, and Bulgaria, met and decided upon a course of action **Austria** was to complete the line then in course of construction between Buda Pesth and Belgrade, **Servia** to carry this on to Nish, and thence to construct two lines, one to Zaribrod and the other to Vranja for Salonica, **Bulgaria** was to lay rails from Zaribrod to Vakarel, on the Eastern Roumelian frontier, **Turkey** was to complete the line by connecting the end at Vakarel with the railway running to Constantinople by Philippopolis and Adrianople The **Buda-Pesth portion,** 352 kilometres in length, was finished by Sept 84, and two months later the portion between **Belgrade and Nish** 244 kilometres long, was opened, in 86 the **Nish-Vranja,** 122 kilometres, was finished, and in Oct '87 the **Nish-Pirot,** 95 kilometres Bulgaria, in spite of her political and financial difficulties, was enabled to follow suit in the spring of 88; and Turkey, seeing this, bestirred herself The distance from **Vienna to Constantinople** is 1,602 kilometres, and passengers going straight through should occupy about forty two hours instead of the sixty hours required by the Varna and Black Sea route, **Paris to Constantinople** should take three and half days, and from London four days The **Vranja-Salonica** line was formally opened on May 21st, but the Turkish arrangements were in a backward state Under date July 3rd it was reported from Vienna that a draft railway convention, submitted by the Bulgarian Government to the Porte, provided that the junction with the Turkish line should be at Ichtiman, not Vakarel. The **opening** of

the **Zaribrod-Vakarel**, or **Bulgarian section**, was celebrated on August 12th, **Prince Ferdinand** entertaining his guests at the station at Sofia, where they arrived by the Vienna train The first international through train reached Stamboul station on the morning of Aug 14th, bringing numerous visitors from Paris, Vienna, Pesth, Belgrade, and Sofia The *Times* of August 21st published a long **description** of the Bulgarian Railway and its history The line is seventy two miles long, including a long girder bridge at great height in the Kazitchany Gorge, and cost something over half a million sterling

Eastern Roumelia. Autonomous province created by the Treaty of Berlin in 78, since the **revolution** of Sept 17th, 85, united to Bulgaria (*q v*), and now usually known as **Southern Bulgaria**

Eastward Position The **rubrics** which regulate the position of the officiating priest during the Communion Service of the Church of England **direct**, in the first place, that he shall stand "at the **north side** of the table, and at the Prayer of Consecration he is spoken of as "standing before the table The evangelical, or "**Low Church**' party, generally **interpret** "north side' as identical with north end, while the "**High Church** party hold it to mean the northern part of the west side—north that is to say, of an imaginary line drawn east and west through the middle of the table In this latter case the priest faces to the east—or almost so—and away from the congregation The eastward position is supposed to emphasize the representative character of the celebrating priest, and was on this ground opposed by the Puritans—who, however, did not interpret "side" to mean "end, but altered the position of the table so as to make its sides north and south and its ends east and west This endeavour was defeated, but the dispute remains Antiquity, no doubt, is on the side of the Eastward Position, but the **legal question** is more difficult In the case of Hibbert *v* Purchas (1870) the Court of Arches and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided that the Eastward Position at the Prayer of Consecration was illegal, but that judgment has been held to have been given *in personam*, and not *in rem*, and, though enforced by suspension against Mr Purchas, has never been acted upon by the Bishops, nor has the question been again raised The **present rubric** dates from 1552, that of Edward VI s first Prayer Book (1549) having been "the priest standing humbly afore the midst of the altar A very ancient custom not wholly extinct even now, was for the holy table to be placed at some distance from the east end of the church, with the officiating priest on the eastern side of it, facing the people across it In the coronation service of Queen Victoria (1838) the direction ran the Queen kneeleth down at the faldstool (in the midst of the area over against the altar), and the Archbishop standing at the north side of the altar, saith this prayer or blessing over her' Here "north side' could only mean the northern part of the west side The adoption of the Eastward Position is every year more common, and is accompanied by less offence, even to those who see no advantage in it

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The, owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will IV, c 77 Incorporated for the purpose of making schemes to carry out the recommendations of certain earlier commissions appointed to inquire into the endowment of bishoprics, the state of cathedral and collegiate churches, the best way of providing for the cure of souls, etc The Act provides that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others Membership of the Church of England has always been an indispensable condition of holding the office A number of Acts have from time to time imposed fresh duties upon the Commissioners By an Act of 1856 the Church Building Commissioners had their powers transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners By Acts of 1843, 1844, and 1856, the Commissioners were empowered to form new parishes wherever necessary, and to contribute out of the funds under their control to the endowment of the livings therein An Act of 1850 created a Church Estates Commission, whose members acted as an estates committee to the Ecclesiastical Commission as well To the Estates Commissioners were transferred all the estates held in trust for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with all powers of management, etc In general, it may be said that the function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to provide for the adjustment of Church endowments to the wants of the Church **Office**, 10, Whitehall Place, S W

Ecclesiastical Courts These are of three degrees of jurisdiction **First** there are the purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon s Court, the Bishop s Consistory, and the Archbishop s Court, **second**, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e g*, the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York, and, **third**, courts of purely secular constitution—*e g*, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes Practically none of these courts now pretends to undisputed authority The report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts ('83), while vindicating the historical position of them all, bewailed the confusion into which the administration of ecclesiastical law had fallen, and urged the adoption of various reforms Absolute power, however, meanwhile rests with Lord Penzance, 'Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York,' under the Public Worship Regulation Act, '74, and, as such, Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties (see ARCHES, COURT OF) By the issue of writs *de contumace capiendo* clergymen have been, and may be, imprisoned by defying sentences of **monition, inhibition, suspension**, or **deprivation** decreed by this court The judgments of the **Judicial Committee** may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice The **Archdeacon's Court** is a survival, and nothing more It is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop, but its aid is seldom invoked That at one time the Court was no sinecure is proved by the fact that the Archdeacon of Cornwall so lately as 1840 had a particular jurisdiction to grant probates of wills —**Consistory** Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this

court are granted **faculties** for the alteration, repair, and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to, or taken from, the **ornaments of the Church** (see ORNAMENTS RUBRIC) without a faculty The **Archbishop's Court**, distinguished from the **Provincial Court**, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes Until the modification of the Court of Arches by the P W R Act, 74, its revival was not demanded It is specially prominent just now because the highest secular courts have decided that the Archbishop of Canterbury has power to try in person the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. King), who is charged with practising and countenancing illegalities of ritual and doctrine (See ORNAMENTS RUBRIC, and RITUALISM) **Lord Penzance's Court**, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces Lastly, the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, as representing the Royal Supremacy, is the absolute though not the canonical court of final appeal Its judgments have been much criticised, and it has been accused of basing its decisions upon State policy, and not upon law When a clergyman had administered water to **communicants**, there being no wine available, he was admonished by the Dean of Arches (Beddoe *v* Hawkes, Feb '88) not to repeat the offence. The correct course, the Court held, would have been to have made a short statement or dismissed the congregation

Ecclesiastical Law, Cases in 88 The right of the patron of a Welsh living to appoint an incumbent unacquainted with the Welsh language was raised in the case of the **Marquess of Abergavenny** *v* **the Bishop of Llandaff** (Queen's Bench Division, Feb) The bishop had refused to institute, under the Act 1 and 2 Vict, c 106, sec 104, and the Court gave judgment in his favour In the case of **Atkin** *v* **Sedding** (Bloomsbury County Court, May), a parishioner questioned the right of the church warden to remove her from a free seat It was held that a churchwarden had power to "place and displace at pleasure, providing he did not act capriciously The effect of the City of London Parochial Charities Act 1883, as interpreted by Mr Justice Kay in the matter of **St Stephen's, Coleman Street**, and of **St Mary's, Aldermanbury**, is to transfer a considerable amount of ecclesiastical patronage in the City of London from the parishioners, in whom it has for centuries been vested, into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners It was laid down that an advowson was a charity falling within the law relating to charitable trusts Alleged ritualistic practices have formed the subject of one or two important suits The **Bishop of London** having vetoed a representation made to him under the Public Worship Act with reference to the new **reredos** at St Paul's, application was made (July) for a mandamus to compel the Bishop to allow the case to go forward In the result the Court of Queen's Bench granted a rule The allegation is that a crucifix and an image of the Virgin, forming part of the reredos, are calculated to promote superstition and idolatrous worship, and are unlawful In the case of **Read and others** (Privy Council, August), the **Archbishop of Canterbury** had refused to cite the **Bishop of Lincoln** for alleged ritualistic practices The court, which included several prelates who acted as ecclesiastical assessors, decided to advise Her Majesty to remit the case to the Archbishop to be dealt with according to law.

"**Echo, The**" (an evening paper, established December 1868, price ½*d*) Its principles are Liberal *The Echo* gives daily, in a condensed form, the chief and latest news of the day, foreign, home, and commercial, of which it treats in an independent manner Several new features have recently been introduced in *The Echo*, special prominence being given to topics of social interest **Office**, 22, Catherine Street, Strand, W C

Eclipse Stakes of £10,000. See TURF

Ecuador A republic of equatorial South America, governed by a President, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate representing the provinces, and a Chamber of Deputies, the people Area 248,370 sq miles; pop 1,004,651 Capital **Quito**, pop 70,000 **Revenue** (1885 6) about £339,000, **expenditure** about £444,000, **debt** £3,704,680 The foreign commerce is largely with the United Kingdom, and centres in Guayaquil Exports, cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, ivory **Army** about 1,600 men The history of Ecuador since 1870 presents few features of importance, beyond the civil wars and pronunciamentos, almost normal in the district Railway extension is in progress In **88** (March) Señor Antonio Flores was elected President For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

"**Edinburgh Review**" the well-known quarterly review (68), was founded 1802, its first editor being F Jeffrey, afterwards Lord Jeffrey The name of Sidney Smith was associated with the *Review*, as also that of Lord Brougham, Lord Macaulay, and other distinguished men in English literature The *Review* has been edited by Malvey Napier, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, and the present **Editor** (since 55), Henry Reeve, C B

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world Of 3,000 students by far the greater number belong to the faculty of medicine **Principal**, Sir William Muir, K C S I, **Lord Rector**, the Marquis of Lothian (appointed 88) Conjointly with **St Andrews** it sends a **representative** to Parliament, present member Mr Stormonth Darling Its **Degrees** are – **M A** (*hood* black silk lined with white silk), **B D** (*h* black silk lined with purple silk, bordered with white fur), **D D** (*h* black cloth lined with purple silk), **LL B** (*h* black silk lined with blue silk, bordered with white fur), **LL D** (*h* black cloth lined with blue silk), **M B**, **C M.** (*h* black silk lined with crimson silk, bordered with white fur), **M D** (*h* black cloth with appended cape, lined and faced with crimson silk), **B Sc** (*h* black silk lined with green silk, bordered with white fur), **D Sc** (*h* black cloth lined with green silk Also grants degrees in engineering public health, mental science, and philology Connected with it is the **Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women**, which prepares candidates for the Univ Pass Certificate Examinations, the equivalent of the M A examinations for males E U has recently developed a scheme of **University Extension. Alumni** (some), Sir William Hamilton, Carlyle, Hume, Nasmyth, the engineer, Sir Walter Scott, Mungo Park, James Mill, Owen, the anatomist, Sir C Wyville Thomson, scientific chief of the

Challenger expedition; Dugald Stewart, Lord Brougham, and R Louis Stevenson (*q v*), the novelist.

Education The educational system of the United Kingdom is a complex arrangement, the nature of which can only be understood by a reference to the history of its development in its various aspects In its technical aspect the subject will be found treated in a separate article (see TECHNICAL EDUCATION) It remains for us here to deal with it in its three aspects—primary, secondary, and higher education (1) **PRIMARY, OR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION** — The history of the movement which led to the adoption of the present educational law, as

educational purposes was made, the education of the country was left entirely to private individuals and the religious bodies, and it was not until '39 that Parliament exercised direct control over the administration of the funds periodically voted for education Early in the century a great impetus was given to the popular demand for instruction by various voluntary associations—the chief of which were the **British and Foreign School Society**, founded through the efforts of **Joseph Lancaster**, supported by the Society of Friends and the Nonconformist bodies, and the **National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor**, founded in '11, chiefly through the influence of Lancaster s rival, **Dr. Bell** The first grant of £20,000 voted by Parliament, in '32, was towards the building of schools in connection with one or other of these societies A building grant of the same amount was made annually until '39, when the vote was increased to £30,000, and a committee of the Privy Council (**The Committee of Council on Education**), was appointed to administer it In '46 a **new departure** was made by granting subsidies in augmentation of teachers salaries In the same year the **Queen's Scholarships**, for enabling pupil teachers to attend training colleges, which are also aided by Government grants, were instituted In 53 the **capitation grant** was instituted In 58 the **Duke of Newcastle's Commission** was appointed, to inquire into the whole system of education in England and Wales It was reported that the interference of the State had been beneficial, that the supply of efficient schools was inadequate, that only one in eight of the population attended any school, and of these only one fourth, consisting of children of the upper classes, were efficiently instructed Trained teachers were found to be superior to other teachers, and the Committee recommended that **examinations** should be conducted in every school where grants were to be paid, and that these grants should be apportioned upon the examination of individual children—*i e*, on the principle of **payment by results**. This system is peculiar to this country, and is now condemned by many educational authorities. The Newcastle Commission was also the parent of the Revised Code, drawn up by **Mr. Robert Lowe** (now Lord Sherbrooke) in '62. Under the **Revised Code** direct payments of Government grants to teachers were abolished, and school managers, or committees of unpaid local representatives were appointed, and power was given to them, to select certified teachers and to pay to them the grant earned. The Code has undergone subsequent revisions, and that now in force is known as the **Mundella Code**. It is a schedule of all the elementary education Acts, which together constitute the elementary education law. In '70 the sum voted by Parliament for educational purposes had reached £840,000 The extension of the Parliamentary franchise to the working classes had, however, created the demand for the education of all children of school age, and at that time only a small portion of them were under instruction The celebrated **Elementary Education Act** (*q v*), introduced by the late **Mr W E Forster** on Feb. 17th, '70, and adopted on Aug 9th of the same year, was the result of this popular demand The Act provided that the whole of the country should be divided into school districts, the Metropolis forming one itself, the boroughs another set, and the rural parishes the rest. Under the Act sufficient school accommodation was to be found in every district for all the resident children **School Boards** (*q v*) were established under this Act The Act was further amended in 73, in 76, when **compulsory education** was adopted and **school attendance committees** (*q v*) were appointed, and in '80, when children were required to pass a certain **standard** before they could go to work, and a school authority was everywhere appointed to enforce attendance Notwithstanding this provision, however, the law relating to compulsion has failed in operation, owing to the refusal of many magistrates to convict parents for non compliance with it In 86 a **Royal Commission** was appointed to inquire into the working of these Acts The Commission consisted of the following **members** Lord Cross, chairman, Cardinal Manning, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Harrowby, Lord Beauchamp, the Bishop of London, Lord Norton, Sir Francis Sandford, Mr Lyulph Stanley, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Rev Dr Rigg, Dr Dale, Canon Gregory, Canon Smith, Rev J D. C Morse, Mr C H Alderson, Mr J G Talbot, Mr. S Buxton, Mr J E Heller, Mr Rathbone, the late Mr H Richard, Mr George Shipton, Mr Mundella, and Mr B Molloy (who subsequently retired) The Commission published their **report** in '88 It **consists** of nine parts, and is one of the most voluminous documents ever issued Amongst its numerous recommendations is one which has provoked great opposition, on the ground that it is an attempt to upset the compromise on the subject of religious instruction agreed to in '70 This **recommendation** is that assistance from the rates should be given to voluntary or denominational schools This report was signed only by a majority of the Commissioners A **minority report**, protesting against this proposal, and objecting to other recommendations of the majority, was signed by Sir John Lubbock, Sir B Samuelson, Dr. Dale, Mr Lyulph Stanley, Mr Henry Richard, Mr G Shipton, Mr Heller, and Mr S Buxton. In **Scotland** an excellent system of elementary education was adopted long before the passing of the **Scottish Elementary Education Act** in '72. Just as in Germany the intellectual impulse was given by Luther, so in Scotland education was born of the reforming energy of John Knox In 1696 a law was passed establishing a school in every parish of Scotland The great secession from the Church of Scotland in '43, which led to the establishment of the Free Church, effected the break-down of the parochial school system. The Free Church schools were set up side by side with the schools of the Establishment, and

the division of interests and the means of support was not conducive to educational efficiency. Hence, two years after the adoption of Mr. Forster's Act in England and Wales the **Scotch Education Act** was passed, establishing a **School Board** in every Scottish parish, and giving it the control of all parochial schools, not only elementary schools, but also the academies and high schools, and empowering it to erect and maintain new schools, according to the needs of the population Grants are given to all schools under school boards, except those defined as "high class public schools The Scotch Education Act is administered by a Committee of the Privy Council, called the **Scotch Education Department** The **Scotch Code** differs from that of England and Wales, in that it provides for the teaching of more advanced subjects, and differently defines the term "**training college.**" In Scotland many of the training colleges are "non resident," but in England and Wales they are all "resident In **Ireland** national education is under the control of the **Commissioners of National Education in Ireland**, consisting of twenty members, of whom ten are Protestant and ten Roman Catholic The Commissioners, who are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, administer the **Government Grants** which are made to **Vested Schools**, maintained as National Schools, directly by the Commissioners or by trustees, **Non vested Schools**, belonging to private individuals, but under the control of patrons or managers, **Model Schools**, in which young people are trained as teachers, **Agricultural National Schools**, certain **Technical Schools**, in which instruction is given in embroidery, **Convent and Monastery Schools** (Vested and Non vested), and **Workhouse National Schools** The Commissioners have framed regulations for withdrawing any child from religious instruction of which its parents or guardians do not approve **Statistics**—On Aug 31st, 87, the date to which the last return (published in Sept 88) is made up, there were in **England and Wales** 19,154 elementary schools inspected, with accommodation for 5,278,992 scholars The average daily attendance was 3,527,381 The Government grant amounted to £3,071,547, or 17s 5d per scholar in average attendance This shows an increase over the amount granted in the year previous An idea of the **progress** that has been made in the provision of elementary education since 70 may be formed from the fact that in that year accommodation was only provided for 8 75 per cent of the population, whereas in 87 the percentage was 18 69 Since the adoption of the first Education Act, in 70, the elementary education of the country has been conducted by two powerful organisations—the one consisting of the School Boards, under the direct control of the rate payers, the other of the Voluntary Schools of the Church of England and various other religious denominations These schools, though earning the Government capitation grant, are not under the control of the ratepayers The **cost** of education per head steadily increased after the passing of the first Education Act In '71 the cost per head was £1 7s 5d, in 81 it was £1 16s 10½d, and in 85 it was £1 19s 1½d See also SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON and SCHOOL BOARDS The **amount raised** during the year for purposes of public elementary education will be seen from the following table:—

SCHOOLS.	Endowment	School Board Rates	Voluntary Contributions	School Pence: Paid by Scholars	School Pence: Paid by Guardians	Government Grant (1885-86)	Other Sources	Total.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s. d.
Church of England	138,24 10	—	580,872 5 11	845,074 0 8	30,683 15 7	1,565,006 17 0	33,528 9 4	2,991,408 14 4
Wesleyan	516 6 3	—	16,543 2 8	101,502 12 8	2,418 12 3	111,663 14 6	3,522 17 8	236,167 6 0
Roman Catholic	2,645 9 3	—	66,707 3 8	73,453 18 8	11,332 2 11	152,416 18 8	1,531 9 9	308,087 2 11
British and other	17,566 6 2	—	78,293 8 6	167,450 15 10	4,246 14 10	217,446 14 2	5,719 9 4	490,723 8 10
School Board	3,568 7 6	1,194,900 3 5	1,321 9 0	589,145 0 7	10,677 0 7	1,120,341 3 11	36,299 19 7	2,956,253 4 7
Total	162,539 15 0	1,194,900 3 5	743,737 9 9	1,774,636 8 5	59,358 6 2	2,966,875 8 3	80,602 5 8	6,982,639 16 8

In **Scotland**, for which the last returns are made up to Sept 30th, '87, there were at that date 3,111 schools inspected, furnishing accommodation for 677,984 scholars, of whom 491,735 were in average daily attendance The parliamentary grant amounted to £455,924, or 18s 6½d per head In **Ireland** in the same year the number of schools inspected was 8,028, providing accommodation for 734,381 scholars, with an average attendance of 497,923 —**SECONDARY EDUCATION.** In **Scotland** secondary or intermediate education is, as we have seen, to a great extent under the control of school boards, and in Ireland certain inadequate provision for it has been made by the Government But in **England and Wales** secondary education is entirely in the hands of trustees of endowments, companies, and private individuals In Scotland a great step towards systematising secondary education was taken in Jan 86, when the Scotch Education Department instituted examinations for **Leaving Certificates** in the higher class schools, the head masters or rectors of which willingly co operated in promoting the success of this innovation In England and Wales, though the state has at present exercised no direct control over secondary education, it has instituted several inquiries into its condition, presumably with the view to future legislation on the subject In 61 a **Royal Commission**, under the chairmanship of the Earl of Clarendon, was appointed to inquire into the condition of "certain **public schools** in England These public schools were nine—viz, Eton Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, St Paul's, Merchant Taylors, Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury (See under their several headings) In '64 another **Royal Commission** was appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Taunton, to inquire into the condition of all schools other than those receiving the parliamentary grant and the nine great public schools already referred to The **Commissioners divided** the **schools** they **examined** into (1) Endowed (grammar schools), (2) Private, and (3) Proprietary They reported that reform must begin with the endowed schools, and drew up a series of recommendations which led to the adoption of the **Endowed Schools Act** of 69 This Act is administered by the Charity Commissioners The inquiry of the Commission was also especially interesting on account of the evidence they took on the secondary **education of girls** Their report gave great stimulus to the movement for promoting this object, and its publication was followed by the formation of "**The National Union for improving the Education of Women,**" of which the leading spirits were the Princess Louise, Mrs William Grey, and Miss Shirreff It was under the auspices of this Association that the **Girls Public Day Schools Company** was established In **Wales** the state of secondary education formed the subject of **a Departmental Committee of Inquiry**, under the chairmanship of Lord Aberdare in '80 With regard to secondary schools the **committee recommended** (1) That existing endowed schools should be made efficient and suitable (2) That in the reorganisation of endowments, (*a*) all schools should be made unsectarian, (*b*) the governing bodies should be to a large extent properly chosen, (*c*) schools should be adapted to local requirements. (3) Where there were no endowments available, schools should be provided from other funds. A bill framed on the lines of these recommendations was introduced into Parliament last session —**HIGHER EDUCATION** is comprehended in the work of the Universities and Colleges of University rank (See Universities and Provincial Colleges under their several headings, and for the Higher Education of Women see ed '07) At the close of the year '88 an important controversy arose on the subject of **competitive examinations**, suggested by a protest signed by a large number of M P s and well known educationists, published in the *Nineteenth Century* (Nov) This article produced a rejoinder in the *Universal Review* (Dec) Important **Conferences** on Education were held in November by the supporters and opponents of State and Voluntary Education See also for elementary education "Annual Report of the Committee of Council on Education (generally issued in August), Eyre and Spottiswoode, for higher education the calendars of the various Universities (issued annually), and for the subject generally the *Cyclopædia of Education* (editor, A F Fletcher) and the following educational journals —*The Journal of Education* (editor, F Storr), *The Educational Times* (editor, Dr Wormell), *The Private Schoolmaster* (editor, E Marckwick) (monthly) *The Schoolmaster*, *The Schoolmistress* *The School Guardian*, *The School Board Chronicle* (editor, R Gowing), and *The Teachers Aid* (weekly)

Education, Commercial See COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

Education Commission See EDUCATION

Education Department is a committee of the Privy Council, in which are included the President of the Council and the Vice President for education, assisted by a large permanent staff The greater share of ministerial work falls upon the vice president, who is responsible to the House of Commons The Department distributes the Parliamentary grant, frames the code, appoints a staff of inspectors by whom schools in receipt of the grant are visited and the scholars examined, and training schools for teachers are inspected, it sanctions the borrowing of loans by School Boards on the security of the rates, and may grant provisional orders for the compulsory acquisition of land for school sites **Council office**, Whitehall, S W (See EDUCATION, ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES, etc) There is a separate Department for Scotland **Office**, Dover House, Whitehall, S W

Egypt A state, nominally dependent on Turkey, consisting of the Nile Delta and the valley of the Nile as far south as Wady Halfa (21° 50 N), under the rule of Mohammed Tewfik, sixth of the dynasty founded by Mohammed Aly, his great grandfather The first four rulers bore the title of **Vali or Viceroy**, but in 66, Ismail, then ruler, received from the Sultan the title of **Khedive** or king, and the succession was made direct from father to son, instead of descending in accordance with the original treaty to the eldest male of the family of Mohammed Aly In 73 the right of concluding **commercial treaties** with **foreign powers**, of **issuing coinage**, and of maintaining an **army**, was also conceded **Area** of Egypt 394,240 sq. m. **Cultivable area**, 5,143,000 acres **Pop.** (1882), 6,806,381 **Principal products**, cotton, sugar, and cereals (For **history** from 1881 to '88, see editions of 86, '87, '88.) During '88 the **British Army of Occupation** has been reduced to little

over 3,000 men, under the command of Major General Dormer, garrisoned at Cairo and Alexandria The vacancy caused by the death, early in the year, of Mr Justice Wallis, was supplied by the appointment of Mr Lionel Sandars, as British Judge of the International Courts **Sir Wm Marriott** Judge Advocate General, went on a **Mission** to Egypt, and succeeded in making an arrangement between the ex Khedive and the Egyptian Government (see EGYPTIAN FINANCE) **Prince Hassan**, brother of the Khedive died at Constantinople and was buried with much pomp in Alexandria Baron Richtofen (German member of the Caisse de la Dette Publique) and Mr Hewitt Moxley (secretary to Sir E Vincent) were sent to **Europe** on a **special mission** to arrange a **conversion loan** (see EGYPTIAN FINANCE) The **Derwishes** supporting the to the **Mahdi** (Khalifa Abdalla) harassed the Egyptian frontier at Wady Halfa but the Egyptian troops there commanded by English officers succeeded in holding the position without difficulty **Mr Allen** of the Anti Slavery Society was received personally by the Khedive, and assured of His Highness personal interest in the Society Letters were received from **Lupton Pasha** an English prisoner of the Khalifa Abdalla dated Omdurman Nov 87 Later rumours wanting confirmation assert that he is since dead The **International Court of Appeal** at Alexandria gave an important decision refusing to recognise the validity of so called **Gordon Bonds** on the technical ground that Gordon had no authority to issue paper money And further that there was no proof as to how the said bonds came into the possesion of the holders The Treasury at Khartoum having been sacked and the printing stone and Gordon s seals being in the possession of the enemy The relations between the Premier **Nubar Pasha** and his **English advisers** had not latterly been so cordial as was to be desired but matters had not come to an open rupture when in June the Khedive at Alexandria took advantage of the absence in Cairo of Sir E Baring and abruptly dismissed Nubar Pasha (*q v*) without consulting H M s representative and appointed **Riaz Pasha** (*q v*) in his place Considering British responsibilities in Egypt the Khedive would have perhaps shown better taste in consulting Sir Evelyn Baring—who however, deemed it advisable to accept the *fait accompli* and the British Government continues to afford its support to the New Ministry (see DIPLOMATIC), which however was somewhat modified on Sir Evelyn s representations The Riaz Ministry though comprising some retrograde members, is doing better than was expected One unsatisfactory measure they have taken will, however probably have a bad effect **Yacoub Pasha Artin** (*q v*) who has been the life of the Education Department has been removed from the Ministry of Public Instruction, and appointed Egyptian Administrator of the Railways, in place of Agopian Pasha who died suddenly During the year considerable progress has been made with the **repair of the Barrage**, under the superintendence of Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff A **concession** has been given for reclaiming the **Aboukir Lake**, but the Government have refused to allow the concessionaire to cede his concession at a large profit to an English company The project of Professor Cope Whitehouse to turn the site of **Lake Moeris** into a reservoir has been considered, but deemed too expensive to be undertaken by Government The **cotton crop** for the season 88 89 was until recently expected to be the largest yet known, but unfavourable weather has damaged pods, and crop will be below average The very **low level** of the **Nile** in the summer is likely to throw out of cultivation, for 89 300,000 acres of grain growing lands To remedy the evil effects of low Niles, it has been proposed by the Public Works Department to spend £381,000 in irrigation works spread over three years The news from the **Soudan** seems to imply a waning in the power of the Khalifa Abdalla, but the sensational news of the year from this quarter has been the alleged appearance of a **White Pasha** in the Bahr el-Gazelle province That there is some foundation for the report and that it causes alarm in Khartoum, seems certain Whil Zubeir Pasha and others believe the White Pasha to be Emin Pasha (Dr Schnitzler) (*q v*) some are of opinion that he is more probably Stanley, or Casati—a lieutenant of Emins The first idea seems most probable but there are a few who attach no value to the report In the **Eastern Soudan** the Governor General, Colonel Kitchener wounded last year has been temporarily replaced by Colonels Shakespeare and Rundle and finally Colonel Holled Smith has been definitely appointed to the post while Colonel Kitchener becomes Adjutant General of Egyptian Army The **rebels** under the ever surviving **Osman Digna** have caused considerable annoyance and in November were shelling Suakim and threatening its water supply It has been decided to increase the Egyptian army for the defence of this port and of Wady Halfa by 2 180 men The Egyptian Government proposed refusing to continue the payment of tribute to Turkey for **Massowah**, held by the Italians and **Zeyla** held by the British, but under advice from the English Foreign Office they have not raised the question Under date Nov 28th it was stated that the 1 500 rebels continued entrenched, with firing at intervals There were no news of the White Pasha Lord R Churchill Dec 4th, moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the despatch of a British battalion to Suakim See EGYPTIAN FINANCE BARING NUBAR, RIAZ, etc For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC

Egypt Exploration Fund, The Founded (1883) under the presidency of the late **Sir Erasmus Wilson** (d 1884), for the purpose of historical investigation in Egypt, conducted in a scientific manner, with the object of solving some of the many important questions that await the result of excavation Special attention has been directed to all that can bear on the history of the sojourn and exodus of the Israelites, and the early sources of Greek art The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details and preservation of the objects found These objects are of great interest in illustrating comparative art by the influences of Egyptian, Greek, and Syrian styles on one another, the technical processes of metal work, metrology and the ceramic arts The antiquities found, after the claims of the **National Museum at Boulaq** have been satisfied, are divided between the British Museum, the Boston Museum (U S A), and various local museums in England and the Colonies The distribution depends mainly on

the amount of local support which has been contributed by the several districts represented by the museums Annual volumes are published, giving the results of each season s work, with maps and plates In February '88 M Naville, again assisted by Mr F Llewellyn Griffith and Count d'Hulst, as well as by the Rev W MacGregor, resumed work at **Tell Basta**, on the site of the famous temple of Bast in the city of **Bubastis**. They continued, with no less fortunate results, that **excavation** of the magnificent red granite structure (Herodotus, Bk II, chap 138) which in 87 brought its vast ruins to light, and, among the wrecks of the **Hypostyle Hall** and the **Hall of Osorkon II**, found innumerable **monuments** of the VI, XII, XXII, and XXIII dynasties These **consist** mainly of bas relief sculptures, portrait statues of all sizes, from miniature to colossal, and a multitude of beautiful lotus and hathos headed columns of various periods These valuable spoils are chiefly divided between the Boulak and British Museums and the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, U S A The **most striking discoveries** of the **season** relate to the mysterious **Hyksôs** rulers who dominated Egypt for 500 years Bubastis proves to have been a great Hyksôs settlement, and there were found two colossal **black granite statues** of that unmistakable type which is as rare in Egyptian art as its presence is suggestive of some of the most deeply interesting and important racial and historic problems The **heads** presumably represent **Apepi**, the last king of the Hyksos period But, in addition to these, were found in the hypostyle hall of the temple the lower part of a **XIIIth dynasty statue**, its feet on the nine bows, and on its throne the cartouches of a hitherto unknown **king**, whose name may be read as **Ra-ian**, or perhaps as Ka ian According to **Arab tradition** the Pharaoh under whom Joseph served as prime minister was named Rayyán ibn al Walíd, and this statue has been conjecturally identified as one of that king The question is yet under discussion, and awaits solution The **latest work** published by the Egypt Exploration Fund contains the second part of "Tanis,' as well as Mr Petries Memoir on Nebesheh (Am), and on Defenneh (Tahpanhes) The second volume of "Naukratis," and the third edition of M Navilles "Pithony," are in preparation The [illegible] of the Egypt Exploration Fund are at 17, Oxford Mansion, Oxford Circus, W **President**, Sir John Fowler, K C M G, **Sec**, H Gosselin, **Hon. Sec**, Miss Amelia B Edwards, LL D, L H D, etc, Westbury on Trym, Bristol

Egyptian Finance, Commerce, etc. (The figures given throughout are Egyptian pounds, worth 20s 6d) The closed accounts for the year '87 show **receipts** 9,616,358, **expenses** [illegible],900, **surplus** 408,458, but a change in the [illegible]iod of keeping the accounts causes a difference of 340,000, so that the **actual surplus** is only 68,458 In addition to this, 286,545 have been spent out of the **International Loan** for exceptional expenses connected with the Soudan and public works The **Budget** estimates for the **current year** are **revenue** 9,600,000, **expenditure** 9,576,000, showing a **surplus** of 24,000; but it seems doubtful whether these estimates can be realised, and it will require great care to equalise revenue and expenditure **The total debt** of Egypt, on 31st December, '87, was as follows:—**Guaranteed loan** 9,19[illegible] **privileged debt** 22,296,800, **Unified** 55,990,250, **Domaines Loan** 6,909,860, **Daira Loan** 8,639,480—**Total**, 103,028,000 The **charge** on this debt for '88 is 4,365,579 The **exports** of goods for '87 were 11,251,353, showing an excess over 86 of 756,483 The **imports** of goods for the same year were 8,133,007, showing an excess of 285,997 over '86 In specie the imports were 3,066,740, and the exports 1,898,062 Of the total commerce over 60 per cent is with Great Britain The **prospects** for Egyptian finance are fairly encouraging without being brilliant It has been proved that under British surveillance the resources of Egypt are sufficient, without excessive burden to the fellah, to pay the interest on the large debt, and to cover the expenses of administration in normal years It is equally proved, however, that this is only possible by strict economy, and even in normal years with great difficulty, while a single bad year upsets the balance As Egypt is a purely agricultural country, whose fertility depends on the Nile, and as that river is ever capricious, it is obvious that the financial position has always a large element of uncertainty in it The low Nile of 88 will certainly cause a falling off in Treasury receipts for 89, and it will require all the ingenuity of Sir Edgar Vincent to balance the accounts for that year, the more especially as the funds reserved from the International Loan for extraordinary Soudan expenditure are practically exhausted The **unfavourable features** in the outlook of Egyptian finance are (1) the Soudan, which will probably necessitate an increased Army charge, (2) The exorbitant amount of the pension list, (3) The low Nile of this year The **favourable** features are (1) the increased cheapness of money, which may render possible conversion of the debt at a reduced rate of interest (2) The Marriott arrangement, whereby Ismail Pasha commutes his large yearly pension into land, the cultivation of which is a loss to the Government, (3) The public works of Scott Moncrieff, which will gradually bring a larger area under cultivation [illegible] Egyptian Government will be relieved of the payment of £200,000 annually to the British Governments upon the Suez Canal shares See EGYPT, BARING, VINCENT

Egyptology, '88. The **literary productions** of the year have been as numerous as they have been interesting and important **M W. N. Groff** has been issuing his **Étude sur le Papyrus d Orbiney**, the text in hieroglyphics, with translation and glossary, of the "**Story of the Two Brothers**, " **Mr Ch E Moldenke** has published at New York an **English Version of the "Tale of the Two Brothers, a Fairy Tale of Ancient Egypt, being the D Orbiney Papyrus in Hieratic Characters in the British Museum'**, **Professor E. Amelineau** has edited "**Monuments pour servir à l Histoire de l'Egypte Chrétienne aux IVe et Ve Siècles**," being the fourth volume of "**Mémoires publiés par les Membres de la Mission archéologique Française au Caire**,' a former volume of which series, edited by M Maspero, contains long and important funeral texts from the tombs of Memphis and of Thebes. Almost coincident with the contribution of Professor Amélineau to the history of early Christian monuments in Egypt, has been the issue of another work of the same series, the whole of which is in process of production under the

auspices of the *Ministère de l'Instruction publique*. The work is a magnificent one, and is edited by **M. Eugène Lefébure**, title "**Les Hypogées royaux de Thèbes**," in which are reproduced, by means of vivid illustrations, the pictures and inscriptions that occur in the tomb of **Seti I.**, a monarch of the XIXth dynasty. It is intended that a part still to come of this beautiful production shall contain the pictures and inscriptions on other of the royal tombs at Thebes. **M. Naville** has written on **Goshen** and other topics in connection with the Egypt Exploration Fund (*q. v.*), and **Dr. Willem Pleyte**, the author of "**Etudes Egyptologiques**," and a translator, with a commentary of some **Chapitres supplementaires** of the **Per-m-Hru** or **Livre des Morts**, has, by the publication of his brochure on the "**Oracle of Amon**," elicited from M. E. Révillout, by way at once of reply and in extension of the subject, a "**Letter upon Nubian Oracles**." Amongst the works in philology may be mentioned **Mr. Le Page Renouf's** "**Pronominal Forms in Egyptian**," and the monumental production of **Signor Simeone Levi**, who has at length brought out the sixth and final volume of his "**Vocabolario geroglifico copto-ebraico**," an autographed work published at Turin—the autography in question possessing the advantage of allowing the ready production of the most extraordinary signs which might otherwise necessitate the casting of special type. The first volume of the new series of the "**Records of the Past**," which, as well as the second volume, was announced in our last edition (see ASSYRIOLOGY, ed.), is about soon to appear, is on the eve of production. **Dr. Max Muller**, of Nürnberg, who in December '87 published his work on the "**Supposed Name of Judah in the List of Shosheng**," has since published his "**Contribution to the Exodus Geography**" (see June *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archæology). He considers "that the **Egyptian influences** upon the **Canaanitish** and afterwards the **Hebrew dictionary** (apart from primitive connections of the African and Semitic languages) are much stronger than is commonly supposed." The subject of the "**Book of the Dead**" is one which excludes the idea of finality. No sooner has the result of the splendid and patient labour of **M. Edouard Naville** been given to the learned world in an "**Aegyptische Todtenbuch**," which promised to be for many years, at least the standard text of the "Book of the Dead," than we hear of the discovery at Thebes of a **new papyrus** of unprecedented dimensions and beauty. This papyrus, which dates from the XIXth or XXth Dynasty, is 77 feet in length by about 15 inches broad—that is, some five feet longer than the longest, up to the time of its arrival, in the **British Museum**, and, excepting that the longitudinal edges of its uncharactered margin are occasionally frayed—a drawback which involves no solution of the integrity of the text—it may be fairly pronounced as all but perfect in its preservation. The hieroglyphs are admirable in their form and the preciseness of their definition, and the coloured figures, of every kind conceivable by Egyptian artistic genius, are strikingly vivid in the freshness of their several pigments, the whites, especially, being—or having been, for the climate of London has already been unkind to them—remarkable for the depth and clearness of their almost dazzling purity. At intervals, and especially towards the extremities, the entire breadth of the papyrus is set apart to the illustration of men, animals, and divinities, in every possible relation, whether as declared or indicated in myth, symbol, or religion, and whether of peace or of antagonism towards each other. The amenities and the discords of existence in all its forms are elaborated or suggested, and the pathos of humanity, living, suffering, dying, and living again, is powerfully exemplified. The happy simplicity of domestic life, and all the phenomena of business, pleasure, mirth, amusements, affection, piety, and devotion, are delineated. Yet everything in life leads up to the inevitable and to the tomb. A husband and wife are shown happily mated, until the sickness of the one demands the delicate and assiduous, but finally unavailing, attentions of the other. The nurse surrenders her charge to death, and the decease of the husband opens up the view to the funeral ceremonies, with the ritual services of quasi surpliced priests, the lamentations of the mourners, and the introduction of the soul by a divine usher to the judges of the departed. The trustees of the British Museum have ordered the **preparation of photographs** of this exquisite **papyrus**, which are to be coloured so as to reproduce as nearly as possible the effect of the original, and which will be available for the public at a price modest and reasonable enough to encourage their wide distribution. The recent discovery of **cuneiform tablets** in the **Valley of the Nile**, which tends to sustain the reputation of Egypt as "the land of archæological surprises," is not the first revelation of the occurrence of Babylonian or other inscribed cuneiform monuments in that country. Five years ago **Professor Maspero** deposited in the Museum at **Boulaq** three cylinders of clay inscribed with Babylonian cuneiform characters which he had purchased from an Arab, who stated that they had been found in the neighbourhood of the Suez Canal. The conclusion arrived at by **Professor Sayce** from all the data of the circumstance, including an inspection of the cylinders themselves, was that they had come from **Tel Defenneh**, the Pelusiac Daphne of the ancients, which guarded the frontier of Egypt on the east. Some two years after its public expression, in the *Academy* (January 19th, 84), this opinion was verified by the excavations carried

entry of **Pharaoh's house in Tahpanhes** (see ed. 88), where Jeremiah hid "great stones in token that Nebuchadnezzar would hereafter set up his throne above them." "They formed, in fact," says Professor Sayce, "part of a set of four buried at the four corners of the pavilion he erected in the frontier city of Egypt." The tablets of recent acquisition, about 300 in number, are from **Tel-el-Amarna**, a place about midway between Memphis and Thebes, in Upper Egypt, which represents the site of the city of "the heretic king," Khu-n-aten, or Amenophis IV., of the XVIIIth Dynasty. It was built during his reign, and deserted soon after his death. So far as Europe is concerned the tablets have been principally secured for the Royal Museum of Berlin, to the extent of about 160 pieces, and for the British Museum, which has acquired 81 specimens. Of these tablets Professor Sayce, however, has formulated some of the more obvious of the revelations to be expected from this extraordinary

discovery. "It shows," he says, "that western Asia was a scene of literary activity in the sixteenth century before our era, and that Babylonian at that time occupied the place afterwards taken by Aramaic as the language of diplomacy and science in the civilised East The **form of writing** used on the **Cappadocian cuneiform tablets** is now explained It preserved the script once employed as far north as Asia Minor by the educated classes of society" The tablets from Tel el Amarna are remarkable for their size, shape, and style of writing The clay of which they are made is very different from that which is usually met with in tablets bearing cuneiform inscriptions Some of them have been baked, but the greater part have not In colour they vary from light to dark dust tint, and from a flesh colour to dark brick red A few are of no decided colour, and a few others are light yellow Many of the tablets are perfectly flat, almost like tiles, only a few have the common "pillow" shape and some half a dozen have a shape hitherto strange to experts in Assyriology The writing upon them is no less remarkable On some it is large and coarse, on one other, at least, it is exactly like that found upon many tablets acquired by the British Museum during the last few years On some the text is beautifully written, and every character is perfect, whilst on others the writing, though well done, is very small If the complicated characters are excepted, which are met in such inscriptions as those of **Nebuchadnezzar I and II**, there may be found amongst them every class and variety of cuneiform characters known to modern scholars and it is clear that the scribes were both inconsistent and careless in their writing The inscriptions were the work of many scribes, and a comparative list of the forms of their handwritings might be a very interesting and instructive piece of work, and one for the accomplishment of which nearly everything necessary is already prepared The tablets of Tel el Amarna incorporate a statement of an **international connubium**, which, being exemplified in personages of the highest rank, had probably a far reaching influence upon the political and social life, and concurrently upon the vocabulary of the peoples severally of Egypt and Mesopotamia The Society of Biblical Archæology proposes to print copies of the texts of all the Tel el Amarna tablets acquired by the trustees of the British Museum, and there is some hope that the authorities at Berlin may also print that portion of the same collection of tablets which has been acquired by their own Royal Museum **Consult** Dr Birch's Preface to the second edition of Bunsen's "Egypt's Place in Universal History"; Preface to second volume of "Records of the Past", Inaugural Address in "Transactions of the Second Session of the International Congress of Orientalists", Introduction to the Study of the Egyptian Hieroglyphs, in Sir J Gardner Wilkinson's "Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs'; "Egypt from the Earliest Times to B C 300", Rede Lecture on the "Monumental History of Egypt", Sir J Gardner Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians", Lenormant and Chevallier's "Manual of the Ancient History of the East"; Dr E Richmond Hodges' "Egyptian Hieroglyphics and their Decipherment," in the third edition of Cory's "Ancient Fragments"; Rev. A H. Sayce's "Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments", Mr E A W Budge's "Dwellers on the Nile", etc, etc

Eiffel Tower (Paris Exhibition, '89) It has been decided to erect in the Champs de Mars, Paris, in connection with the **Exhibition of 1889** (*q v*), the highest iron tower yet known The **height** is to be 1,000 feet, and the **cost** about £200,000 To this sum the Assembly in November 1886 voted £60,000, and the remainder of the money is to be found by the contractors, who in return receive a concession of the tower for twenty years, and expect to recoup themselves out of the admission fees. Visitors to Paris will be able to realise the stupendous character of the structure from the fact that it will be three times as high as the Arc de Triomphe (*q v*) **M Eiffel**, the engineer who originated the project, urges that the **column** will be of great **value** for **astronomical** and **meteorological purposes** The form of the erection is that of a square of four arches, sloping inward and upward to a platform upon which rises the iron column, from four feet, sloping into graceful lines very much after the fashion of a lighthouse At the end of '87 the tower had reached the height of 179 feet the four arches of the base had been joined, and the great platform for the rooms of the first stage was being constructed On May 19th, **88**, it was stated that considerable uneasiness was being felt as to this tower, that the foundations were doubtful, that the labourers were attacked with giddiness, and that they could with difficulty be got to work On July 4th M Eiffel entertained the Parisian journalists to breakfast on the first story of the edifice, 60 metres high A technical description of the ingenious spiral lifts for the carriage of passengers from the second to the third story of the tower, taken from the *Genie Civil*, will be found in the *Engineer* of August 3rd A **strike** amongst the workmen took place on Sept 18th, and a demand was made for an advance of 20 c an hour in the wages of the 160 labourers engaged on the erection (which was then 140 metres high) MM Eiffel and Campagno met the delegates, and offered a general increase of 5 c an hour, to be followed in a month by another 5 c to deserving workmen, while they offered to establish a canteen on the first storey, and sell food at 50 per cent less than below It may be observed here that the working day was one of eleven hours, which was reduced to about ten by the ascent and descent from the second storey, which required twenty five minutes each way On Sept 20th M Eiffel announced the **settlement** of the **dispute**, a further sou to be given the carpenters when the season reduced the day to nine hours, and a gift of 50 fr to all on reaching the third platform On **Nov 30th** the tower had reached the great height of 200 mètres, or about 660 feet, and it was expected to be ready for the painters earlier than was contracted for

Eighty Club, The, was formed by a number of prominent Liberals in 1879, with a view to promoting the success of the Liberal party at the General Election of 1880, from the last two figures of which date the Club takes its name The Club has no fixed residence, but the members periodically meet to dine together at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Their meetings for the election of candidates and the transaction of general business are held at the National Liberal Club, in Northumberland

Avenue, Charing Cross Sec., Mr. J A B B. Bruce (National Liberal Club)

Eisteddfod The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III, one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer (For history of F see ed '88) On Oct 23rd, 1566, Queen Elizabeth issued a "letter of commission" calling another Eisteddfod at Caerwys for May 26th, 1568 This royal letter is dated from Chester Fifty five musical and bardic degrees were conferred at this meeting, entitling their possessors to live by the wandering minstrel profession So far as we know, the next Eisteddfod which was held was also at Caerwys, in 1798, under the patronage of the Society of "**Gwyneddigion**, or natives of North Wales, a society established in London which has since developed into the **Cymmrodorion** (Aborigines) **Society** The Society has established the Eisteddfod as a living and working institution Frequent meetings were held after this date The meeting for 1887 was held in the **Royal Albert Hall** Financially it was a failure, but in every other respect it was a considerable success On the fourth and last day of the meeting the **Prince** and **Princess of Wales** were present, with their daughters The preliminary **Gorsedd** (this word means **throne**, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four and twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun the eye of light and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred), where a year and a day's notice of the event is given, was held July last at Castle Close, Brecon The Eisteddfod was held in **88** at **Wrexham**, when Mr Gladstone attended, and delivered a speech on the power of poetry and song H R H the Prince of Wales has announced his intention of visiting the F on its next celebration, at Brecon

Ekowe An English newspaper corruption of **Etchowe** (pron et show e), the political centre of British **Zululand** (q v)

Election of a Member of Parliament Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election The **day of nomination** is to be fixed as follows in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination, and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer is to forthwith declare the candidate nominated to be elected, but if at the end of one hour more candidates stand nominatde than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll The **poll** is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are not counted The following **calendar**, which will probably make the matter quite clear shows the **time for nomination** and **poll** in boroughs and counties, assuming that the writ has been received by the returning officer on the 1st of any given month —

Day of Month	*County*
	Receipt of writ
	Last possible day for notice of election
	First possible day for nomination
	First possible day for poll
10	Last possible day for nomination
	Last possible day for poll
	Borough
	Receipt of writ
	Last possible day for notice of election
4	First possible day for nomination.
5	Last possible day for nomination / First possible day for poll
6	
7	
8	
9	Last possible day for poll

In using either table, regard must be had to the intimation given above, that Sundays, Christmas Day, etc, do not count Thus, if an election in a county be fixed for the latest possible day, the poll would, on account of the Sundays, be at least two days later, or on the nineteenth, and in some cases three days later, or on the twentieth day There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland Where an **equality of votes** is found to exist between any candidates at an election for a county or borough, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if a registered elector of such county or borough, may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting

vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined. A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption Thus, where there has been an equality of votes, and the casting vote has been given by the returning officer, or where a double return has been made, the seat may be claimed on petition The voting papers would then be scrutinised by the Court, and some deductions would probably be made on the ground of spoiled papers, disqualification of the voter, etc, which would reduce one party's number more than it would the figure of the other. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether the member petitioned against, or what other person, if any, was duly elected, or whether the election was void; and when corrupt practices have been alleged, the judges report also whether any such practices have been committed, and, if so, whether it was with the knowledge or consent of any candidate, and the nature thereof; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices, and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a **Royal Commission**, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place. See also WRITS, CORRUPT PRACTICES, PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF COMMONS, etc.

Elections, Bye, Petitions, etc 1886.

Belfast (West Div).—On petition Mr. T. Sexton was declared to be the sitting member.

Birmingham (East)—On Mr. Matthews' accepting office of Home Secretary; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Brighton.—On Mr. Marriott accepting office of Judge Advocate General; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

On death of Alderman David Smith, Dr William Tindal Robertson (C.) returned without contest (Nov. 29th). (No change)

Bristol (West).—On Sir M. Hicks-Beach accepting office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Buteshire.—On Mr. J. P. B Robertson accepting office of Solicitor General for Scotland; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Cambridge University.—On Mr. Raikes accepting office of Postmaster General; no opposition (Aug. 13th).

Croydon.—On Mr. S. Herbert accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Devon (North-East Div.).—On Col. Walrond accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Down Co. (West Div.).—On Lord A. Hill accepting office of Comptroller of the Household; no opposition (Aug. 13th).

Dublin University.—On Mr. Plunket accepting office of First Commissioner of Works, and Mr. Holmes accepting office of Attorney General for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 13th).

Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities.—On Mr J H. Macdonald accepting office of Lord Advocate; no opposition (Aug. 13th).

Hampstead—On Sir H Holland accepting office of Vice-President of the Council; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Isle of Wight.—On Sir Richard Webster accepting office of Attorney General; no opposition (Aug 12th).

Kent (Dartford Div.)—On Sir W. Hart Dyke accepting office of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education he was returned without opposition

King's Lynn.—On Mr. R. Bourke being appointed Governor of Madras (polling Aug. 25th) —

Mr. Alexander W. Jarvis (C.)	1,423
Mr. J Harris Sanders (G.L)	1,168
(No change)	——255

Lancashire (Blackpool Div.)—On Sir F. Stanley accepting office of President of the Board of Trade, with a peerage (polling Aug. 20th) —

Sir M White Ridley (C.)	6,263
Mr. J O. Pilkington (G.L)	2,517
(No change.)	——3,746

Lancashire S W (Newton Div.).—On Sir R Cross accepting office of Secretary for India, with a peerage, there was a contest (polling Aug 16th) —

Mr Thomas Wodehouse Legh (C)	4,062
Mr D O Connel French (G L)	3,355
(No change)	——707

Leicestershire (East).—On Lord J. Manners accepting office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, no opposition (Aug. 13th)

Leith District.—Mr Gladstone having been returned for Midlothian as well as for this constituency, elected to sit for the county, and there was a fresh election (polling Aug 20th).—

Mr. Munro Ferguson (G L)	4,204
Mr. M'Gregor (L U)	1,528
Mr Jacks (L U.)	1,499
(No change)	

Lewisham—On Lord Lewisham accepting office of Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; no opposition (Aug 11th)

Lincolnshire (S Lindsey Div)—On Mr. Stanhope accepting office of Colonial Secretary; no opposition (Aug. 12th).

Liverpool (Walton)—On Mr. J. G. Gibson accepting office of Solicitor General for Ireland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Londonderry (City).—Mr. Charles Lewis (C.) was unseated on petition, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy (P.) declared the sitting member (Oct. 25th).

(Parnellite gain of a seat.)

Manchester (East)—On Mr. A. J. Balfour accepting office of Secretary for Scotland; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Marylebone (East).—On Lord C. Beresford accepting office of a Naval Lord of the Admiralty; no opposition (Aug. 11th).

Middlesex (Brentford D.).—On decease of Mr. O. E. Coope (C.) (polling Dec. 23rd, 1886)—

Mr James Bigwood (C) . . .	2,572
Mr. J. Haysman (G.L.)	1,316
(No change.)	——1,256

Middlesex (Ealing)—On Lord G Hamilton accepting office of First Lord of the Admiralty, no opposition (Aug 12th)

Middlesex (Enfield)—On Viscount Folkestone accepting office of Treasurer of the Household, no opposition (Aug 12th)

Northamptonshire (North Div)—On Lord Burghley accepting office of Parliamentary Groom in Waiting no opposition (Aug 16th)

Paddington (South)—On Lord R Churchill s accepting office of Chancellor of Exchequer, no opposition (Aug 11th)

Plymouth—On Mr E Clarke accepting office of Solicitor General no opposition (Aug 11th)

Sheffield (Ecclesall)—On Mr Ashmead Bartlett accepting office of Civil Lord of the Admiralty no opposition (Aug 11th)

Staffordshire (Burton Div)—On the elevation of Sir M A Bass to the peerage (polling Aug 20th) —

Mr Sydney Evershed (G L)	4,792
Mr Gerald Hardy (C)	2,319
(No change)	—2 473

Strand—On Mr W H Smith accepting office of Secretary for War, no opposition (Aug 11th)

Tower Hamlets (St George s Div)—On Mr Ritchie accepting office of President of Local Government Board there was a contest Polling (Aug 12th) —

Mr C T Ritchie (C)	1 545
Mr Richard Eve (G L)	889
(No change)	— 656

Wigtownshire—On Sir H Maxwell accepting office of a Junior Lord of the Treasury no opposition (Aug 11th)

Yorkshire (Buckrose) On petition Mr M'Arthur (G L) was unseated and Mr Christopher Sykes (C) was declared to be the sitting member (Dec 11th)

(Conservative gain of a seat)

1887

Antrim (North)—On Mr Macnaghten (C) being appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (polling Feb 11th) —

Sir C F Lewis (C)	3 858
Mr S C McIlroy (G L)	52
Mr W A Traill (Ind C)	424
(No change)	

Burnley—On decease of Mr P Rylands (L U) (polling Feb 19th) —

Mr J Slagg (G L)	5 026
Mr J O S Thursby (C)	4 481
(G L gain)	—545

Camberwell (Dulwich D)—On Mr Morgan Howard (C) being appointed a County Court Judge (polling Dec 1st) —

Mr Blundell Maple (C)	4 021
Mr Henderson (G L)	2 609
(No change)	—1 412

Cambridge University—On death of Mr Beresford Hope (C), Prof Stokes (C) was returned unopposed (Nov 17th) (No change)

Carlow Co—On death of Mr J A Blake (P) The O Gorman Mahon (P) was returned unopposed (Aug 24th) (No change)

Chester (Northwich)—On decease of Mr R Verdin (U L) (polling Aug 13th) —

Mr J T Brunner (G L)	5 112
Lord H Grosvenor (U L)	3 983
(G L gain)	—1,129

City of London—On Mr Hubbard being elevated to the peerage under the title of Lord Addington, Mr T C Baring (C) returned without opposition (July 27th) (No change)

Cork (N E)—On resignation of Mr Leamy (P), Mr W O Brien (P) was returned without opposition (May 1887) (No change)

Cornwall (St Austell)—On resignation of Mr Borlase (G L) (polling May 18th) —

Mr W M Arthur (G L)	3,540
Mr Brydges Willyams (L U)	3,329
(No change)	—211

Cornwall (St Ives)—On Sir J St Aubyn (L U) being elevated to the peerage under the title of Lord St Levan Mr T B Bolitho (L U) was returned unopposed (July 9th) (No change)

Coventry—On resignation of Mr Eaton (C) with a view to his elevation to the peerage under the title of Lord Cheylesmore (polling July 9th) —

Mr W H W Ballantine (G L)	4,229
Col W Eaton (C)	4 213
(G L gain)	—16

Derby (Ilkeston D)—On decease of Mr T Watson (G L) (polling March 24th) —

Sir Walter Foster (G L)	5,512
Mr Leeke (C)	4 180
(No change)	—1 332

Donegal (South)—On death of Mr B Kelly, there was a fresh election (polling Feb 3rd) —

Mr M'Neil (P)	4 604
Mr Munster (U)	933
(No change)	—3 671

Dublin University—On Mr Holmes (C) being appointed a judge of Her Majesty s High Court of Justice in Ireland (polling closed July 12th) —

Mr Serjeant Madden (C)	1 376
Mr R C Parsons (C)	712
(No change)	—664

Glasgow (Bridgeton)—On resignation of Mr J R Russell (G L) (polling Aug 3rd) —

Sir C O Trevelyan (G L)	4 654
Mr Evelyn Ashley (L U)	3 253
(No change)	—1 401

Gloucester (Forest of Dean)—On resignation of Mr J Blake (G L) (polling July 30th) —

Mr G B Simmonds (G L)	4 286
Mr J Wyndham (C)	2 736
(No change)	—1 550

Hants (N or Basingstoke) On resignation of Mr S Miller Booth (C) with a view to his elevation to the peerage under the title of Lord Basing (polling July 18th)

Mr A J Jeffreys (C)	3 158
Mr R Eve (G L)	2 426
(No change)	—732

Hunts (Ramsey) On Captain Fellowes (C) succeeding to the title of Lord de Ramsey not long before conferred upon his late father (polling Aug 3 th) —

Mr A F Fellowes (C)	2 700
Mr J H Sanders (G L)	2 414
(No change)	—286

Kerry (South) On resignation of Mr John O Connor (P) Mr Kilbride (P) was returned unopposed (Sep 21st) (No change)

Lambeth (Brixton)—On resignation of Mr Baggallay (C) with a view to his being appointed stipendiary magistrate for West Ham (polling July 19th) —

Marquis of Carmarthen (C)	3 307
Mr James Hill (G L)	2,569
(No change)	—738

Lincoln (Spalding)—On Mr Finch Hatton (C) succeeding to the Earldoms of Winchilsea and Nottingham (polling July 1st) —

Mr Halley Stewart (G L)	5,111
Admiral Sir G Tryon (C)	4,363
(G L gain)	—747

Liverpool (Exchange Div) —On death of Mr D Duncan (polling Jan 26th) —

Ralph Neville (G L)	3,217
Rt Hon G J Goschen (U L)	3,210
(No change)	——7

Longford (North) —Mr Justin M Carthy (P) having been declared duly elected for the city of Londonderry as well as for this constituency decided to sit for the former and Mr I M Healy (P) was returned for this division without opposition (Feb 87) (No change)

Middlesex (Hornsey D) —On the elevation of Sir J M Gatel Hogg (C) to the peerage as Lord Magheramorne (polling July 19th) —

Mr H C Stephens (C)	4 476
Mr H Bottomley (G L)	2,488
(No change)	——1 988

Paddington (North) —On decease of Mr L L Cohen (C) (polling July 8th) —

Mr J Aird (C)	2 230
Mr F Routledge (G L)	1 812
(No change)	——418

Sligo (South) —Mr Sexton (P) having been declared duly elected for West Belfast as well as for this division, decided to sit for the former and Mr E J Kennedy (P) was returned for this division without opposition (Feb 7th) (No change)

St George s (Hanover Square) —On resignation of Lord A Percy (C) in order to provide Mr Goschen with a seat in Parliament (polling Feb 9th) —

Rt Hon G J Goschen (L U)	5 70
Mr James Haysman (G L)	1 545
(L U replaces a C)	——4 157

Taunton —On Mr H C Allsopp (C) succeeding to the peerage by the decease of his father Lord Hindlip (polling April 23rd) —

Mr A Percy Allsopp (C)	1 426
Mr J Harris Sanders (G L)	890
(No change)	——536

1888.

Ayr Burghs —On decease of Mr R F I Campbell (L U) there was a contest (polling June 15th) —

John Sinclair (G L)	2 321
Hon L Ashley (L U)	2 268
(G L gain)	——53

Bristol (West Div) —Sir M Hicks Beach, on being appointed President of the Board of Trade, was re elected without opposition (Feb 20th)

Deptford —On resignation of Mr Evelyn (C) who disapproved the Irish policy of the Government, there was a contest (polling Feb 29th) —

C J Darling (C)	4 45
W S Blunt (G L)	4 070
(No change)	——275

Dewsbury —On retirement of Sir John Simon (G L), there was a contest (polling Nov 16th)

Mark Oldroyd (G L)	6,071
H G Arnold Forster (L U)	3,969
(No change)	——2,102

Dublin (St Stephen s Green Div) —On decease of Mr Dwyer Gray (P) there was a contest (polling May 12th) —

T A Dickson (P)	4,819
Mr Sexton (C)	2,932
(No change)	——1,887

Dublin University —Mr Serjeant Madden (C), on being appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, was re-elected without opposition (Feb 3rd)

Dundee —On the resignation of Mr Lacaita (G L) there was a contest (polling Feb 16th) —

J F B Firth (G L)	7 856
Gen Sir H Daly (L U) ..	4,217
(No change)	——3,639

Edinburgh (West Div) —Mr Buchanan (L U), having changed his views on the Irish question, resigned, and offered himself for re-election as a G L (polling Feb 18th) —

T R Buchanan (G L)	3,294
T Raleigh (L U)	3,248
(G L gain)	——46

Edinburgh and St Andrews Universities —On Mr J H A Macdonald being appointed Lord Justice Clerk, Mr Stormonth Darling (C), Solicitor General for Scotland, was (Nov. 6th) returned without opposition

Finsbury (Holborn Div) —On death of Col Duncan (C) there was a contest (polling Nov 29th)

Gainsford Bruce (C)	4,398
Earl Compton (G L)	3,433
(No change)	——965

Glamorganshire (Gower Div) —On decease of Mr Yeo (G L) there was a contest (polling Mar 27th) —

D Randall (G L)	3,964
J D Llewellyn (C)	3,358
(No change)	——606

Hampstead —On Sir H Holland (C) being called up to the House of Peers under the title of Baron Knutsford Mr Edward Brodie Hoare (C) was elected without opposition (Feb 28th) (No change)

Kent (Isle of Thanet Div) —On decease of Col King Harman (C) there was a contest (polling June 29th) —

Rt Hon J Lowther (C)	3,547
J Knatchbull Hugessen (G L)	2,889
(No change)	——658

Lanarkshire (Mid Div) —On resignation of Stephen Mason (G L) there was a contest (polling April 27th) —

J W Philipps (G L)	3,847
J Bousfield (L U)	2,917
J Keir Hardie (Labour)	617
(No change)	

Leicestershire (Melton Div) —On Lord J Manners (C) succeeding to the Dukedom of Rutland the Marquis of Granby (C) was returned without opposition (Mar 21st) (No change)

Limerick City —On resignation of Mr H J Gill (L) Mr I A O Keefe (P) was elected without opposition (April 17th)

Liverpool (Walton Div) —On Mr J G Gibson (C), Attorney General for Ireland, being appointed a Judge of Queen s Bench Division, Ireland Mr Mattinson (C) was elected without opposition (Feb 3rd) (No change)

Liverpool (West Derby Div) —On resignation of Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr W H Cross (C) was returned without opposition (Aug 10th)

Longford (South Div) —On resignation of Mr Connolly (P) Mr James G Fitz Gerald (P) was returned without opposition (June 30th)

Merthyr Tydfil —On resignation of Mr C H James (G L), Mr D A Thomas (G L) was elected without opposition (Mar 14th) (No change)

On the death of Mr Henry Richard (G L), there was a contest (polling Oct 26th) —

Wm Pritchard Morgan (G L)	7,149
Ffoulkes Griffiths (G L)	4,956
(No change)	——2,193

Sligo (South Div)—On resignation of Mr E J Kennedy (P), Mr Leamy (P) was returned without opposition (July 6th)

Southampton—On resignation of Admiral Sir John Commerell, V C, G C B, with a view to his appointment as Naval Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, there was a contest (polling May 23rd) —

T H Evans (G L)	5,151
A E Guest (C)	4 266
(G L gain)	—885

Southwark (West Div)—On the resignation of Mr A Cohen (G L) there was a contest (polling Feb 17th) —

R K Causton (G L)	3,638
A Beddall (C)	2 444
(No change)	—1 194

Sussex (Chichester Div)—On resignation of the Earl of March (C), Lord Walter Gordon Lennox (C) was elected without opposition (Mar 14th) (No change)

Winchester—On decease of Col Tottenham (C) there was a contest (polling Jan 5th) —

Mr R Moss (C)	1 364
Mr P Vanderbyl (G L)	849
(No change)	—515

Yorkshire (Doncaster Div)—On resignation of Mr W Shirley (G L) there was a contest (polling Feb 23rd) —

Hon W H Fitzwilliam (L U)	5,634
J Spencer Balfour (G L)	5 423
(L U gain)	—211

A table showing the relative strength of parties in Nov 85 Aug 86 and on Dec 1st 88 will be found at end of COMMONS, HOUSE OF See also ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES

Electricity See ed 88

Electricity, Execution by See EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY

Electricity on Shipboard Whatever cause electricians may have for disappointment at the slow progress made in the application of electric light for household purposes there can certainly be no cause for complaint as to its adoption by the shipowner the use of electricity on board ship being already very extensive and successful Even as early as 1880 before the incandescent lamp was perfected by Edison and Swan, attempts were made to light the saloon of the steamer *Chimborazo* by means of **arc lamps**, and less than two years afterwards the *City of Rome*, with 246 lamps of some 11,000 candle power in all, the *Arizona* and *Alaska*, with nearly as large a number, and the French Transatlantic liner *La Normandie* with a total of 402 lamps, showed that the problem of ship lighting was fairly solved Since that date (82) the progress made has been wonderfully rapid The firm of Siemens Bros & Co have alone fitted up no less than 250 steamers, and from the monster **ironclads** with their to the tiny **torpedo boat** with her toy dynamo that might almost be stowed in a hat box—the adoption of electric light for purposes of peace or war has become well nigh universal Until '87 there was but little difference between the details of the apparatus used for lighting steam vessels, and that with which every one is familiar on shore The same **fast-running dynamos** were employed, driven by belting or other gearing, or by the various kinds of uneconomical and often very noisy fast running engines, the only variation of importance being the introduction by the firm of Siemens Bros of their system of single wiring whereby one of the pair of cables commonly provided was suppressed and in its place the metallic structure of the ship used to convey the return current Though at first met with a storm of opposition from rival contractors this system has made its way in favour since it has become known that in addition to other advantages, it affords an almost perfect guarantee against scamped workmanship the least fault being at once apparent, whereas under the old system it was a common practice to vamp up a cheap installation in which only an expert could detect the defects but which in a couple of years required extensive if not complete renewal The **exigencies** of **shipping work** the **value of space** on board the steamers and the necessity for **economical and noiseless machinery**, soon led to a great revolution in the dynamo arrangement High speeds were gradually giving way to more moderate speeds when the **P & O Co** boldly **initiated** (in their Jubilee steamer *Lutorin*) the system of **reducing** the **speed** of the **dynamo** down to that of the **ordinary type of engine** made by such firms as Tangye Bros of Birmingham—viz about 200 revolutions per minute The contract for the work was undertaken by the Anglo American Brush Corporation and carried out with such perfect success that the lead has already been largely followed by other shipowners and there can be no doubt that **slow running dynamos** will be the rule for the future To the same great shipowning company belongs the credit for the introduction of **electric light** for the **passage** of the **Suez Canal by night** The P and O steamer *Carthage* made the first trials early in 85, and since then the extensive use made of the system has largely relieved the congestion of traffic in that great international highway

Electric Light Fires from, and Insurance in Relation to the When proper precautions are taken in the installation of the electric light there is less danger in buildings being fired by such than from gas otherwise serious fires may occur from the new illuminant, as many have both in this country and abroad, whereby several buildings have been destroyed both wholly and partially Some steamships have also been ignited by faulty electric light plants including a first class Atlantic liner and a British man of war Off one of the coasts of the United States an American ship was fired by the dropping of white hot particles of carbon from an arc light on a cargo of cotton According to the *Review*, an American insurance newspaper the frequent and costly fires that occur throughout the United States in electric light plants have so discouraged **insurance companies** that many are declining to insure buildings illuminated by electricity A considerable part of this hazard is undertaken by "outside companies The main causes of electric light fires in buildings appear to result from bad installation poor quality of material, defective workmanship, faulty insulation, soft spluttering carbons in the plant and spontaneous combustion The multiplicity of rival regulations for fixing the plant has been the cause of many electrical fires in buildings, which would otherwise not have occurred, as unscrupulous contractors have taken advantage of such various directions, and done cheap and scamped work By far the most satisfactory means adopted to safely instal the electric

light in buildings are those provided by the Phœnix Fire Office, and known as the "**Phœnix Rules**," which were drawn by Mr Musgrave Heaphy, C E, Consulting Electrician to the above named office **A Committee of Representatives of British Fire Insurance Companies** contemplate bringing out a set of new rules for safely installing the electric light in buildings which will be adopted by all, or nearly all, of the companies Better precautions are required for fixing electric light plants in ships than in buildings, to avoid fire risks By the **method** originated by **Mr Charles Hall**, M Inst C E, Consulting Electrician to the P & O Company, such additional precautions are used by requiring safety fuses to every lamp, and the exclusion of transformers and other means Many steamers have been installed by this method, and no fire or breakdown of the electric light plant has taken place in any ship in which it has been used **Consult** articles in the *Commercial World* for May 88, and *Marine Engineer*, July 88

Electric Lighting See LIGHTING

Electric Lighting Act See SESSION 88, sect **15a**

Electric Safety Lamps See LIGHTING

Electric Tramways The first electric tramway for public use in the United Kingdom was that from Portrush to the Giant's Cause way, designed by the late Sir W Siemens, and opened in the autumn of 83 It is six miles long Then followed the lines on Ryde pier, on Brighton beach, and at Blackpool All these are intended for passenger traffic only, and so far they have yielded results which are full of promise for the future of this mode of transit The most important electric tramway yet constructed in the United Kingdom is the **Bessbrook-Newry Line** It is over three miles in length, extending from Newry to Bessbrook, and is adapted to convey passengers and goods The dynamos are driven by water power It was opened Oct 1st, 85, and during the first six months of its existence 70 000 passengers and 7,000 tons of goods were carried over it, and the cars ran 14,000 miles The traffic has been maintained ever since and tables have been recently supplied by **Dr E Hopkinson** showing, among other particulars, the **cost of construction**, and subsequent **working expenses** These latter have attracted some attention, as the question of the cost of electric traction is by no means satisfactorily determined The Electric Traction Syndicate, as the result of most satisfactory experiments between **Brighton** and **Shoreham**, have now electric tramcars running a distance of four miles There is also a line one mile long at Glyndc clay pits, worked on the **telpherage system**, the motive power being water in this case The **North Metropolitan Tramway Company** have electrically propelled cars running between Stratford and Manor Park, a distance of four miles, the **Elieson cars** being used, and steam the generating power Many thousands of passengers have been carried on this line **Experiments** are being carried out at various places, notably at **Chiswick**, on the **Canning Town Plaistow tramway**, and on the **Barking Road**, but the question has many practical difficulties Considerable interest was aroused in the autumn by the proposals to establish electric traction on the **Metropolitan Railway**, which have been favoured, among other proprietors, by Sir E. W. Watkin. The **motive power** of electrically propelled cars is **applied** in various ways The three **methods** of overhead conduction, underground conduction, and storage batteries may be instanced. The **overhead system** has been largely favoured, especially in America, in the last named each car carries its own stored supply of energy. Electric traction is now extensively adopted on the Continent in the Colonies, and in the United States, where quite a number of electrically propelled cars are running **Consult** "Proceedings,' Inst Civil Engineers, vol xci, and the *Electrician* 88

Elementary Education Acts, '70 80. These Acts contain all the statute law regarding the public provision of elementary education in England The **administrative area** for the purpose of elementary education is either the borough or the parish Any area may have a school board if those who would have votes for a school board apply to the Education Department, and any area must have one if the school accommodation already provided is not sufficient The **board** is **elected** outside the Metropolis by the burgesses of the borough or the ratepayers of the parish, within the Metropolis by those who would be entitled to vote for common councilmen in the City of London, or for vestrymen in other districts Each voter has as many votes as there are members to be elected, and may give them all to one candidate Outside the Metropolis the school board must **number** not less than five, nor more than fifteen Members hold office for three years In any area in which there is no school board there must be a school attendance committee, of not more than twelve nor less than six, annually appointed out of their own number, by the town council if it be a borough, or by the guardians of the union if it be a parish The school **board**, or school attendance committee **must see** that every child of school age receives sufficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that no person employs (*a*) any child under the age of ten years, (*b*) any child under the age of fourteen years who has not obtained a certificate of proficiency (unless such child comes under the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878) The school board moreover, is to provide for any deficiency of school accommodation, and for that purpose has powers of **compulsory purchase** It may establish a **free school** anywhere within its district, having first satisfied the Education Department that such a school is needed It may contribute to, or, with the consent of the Education Department, establish an **industrial school** It may take over, upon certain conditions, any elementary school already established in its district A **parent** who is **unable to pay** the school fees may apply to the guardians of the poor, and if he prove his inability they are to pay the fees without his thereby incurring any disqualification All **fees**, parliamentary **grants**, **sums** borrowed, etc, must be carried to the **school** fund, out of which all expenses are to be defrayed, and any deficiency be met out of the rates The school board is to serve on the rating authority its precept requiring payment of a sum therein specified, which the rating authority must pay to the school board treasurer. Should the rating authority make default, all its rating powers may be exercised by officers appointed for that purpose by the school board. No religious catechism or formulary distinctive of any denomination is to be taught in a board

school, nor is a child to receive any **religious instruction** contrary to the wish of his parent, nor is a Government Inspector to examine any child in any religious subject. For other provisions see text of Acts. The Acts are supplemented by the **Code** annually issued by the Education Department, which is laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament, and, if not objected to within a certain time, has the force of law. The Acts are further supplemented by the **bye-laws** made by the several school authorities The Report of the **Royal Commission** was issued in '88, and at once led to a revival of the dormant discussion as to voluntary schools receiving aid from the rates The controversy, which for a time engaged public attention, soon died away on the announcement by the Vice President of the Council in the House of Commons that it was not the present intention of the Government to act on the Majority Report of the Commissioners

Elmslie, Rev William Gray, M A, D D, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the College of the Presbyterian Church of England, was b 1848, at Insch, Aberdeenshire, graduated at Aberdeen University in '68 with highest honours, while studying Theology at Edinburgh New College, Prof E succeeded in obtaining the first **Travelling Fellowship,** and thereafter studied in Berlin and Paris Ordained minister at Willesden in 75, and was appointed to the **Chair of Hebrew** in 83 Received the honorary degree of D D from Aberdeen University in **88** Is a frequent and favourite preacher in Nonconformist pulpits, and was selected to preach before the **Congregational Union of England and Wales** at their autumnal meeting at Nottingham (Oct 88)

Ely, Rt. Rev Lord Alwyne Compton, Lord Bishop of The diocese was founded 1109 The present income is £5,500 His lordship, the 59th bishop in order of succession, son of the late Marquis of Northampton, and brother to the present Marquis, was born July 18th, 1825 He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 14th Wrangler (1848), and proceeded D D (1879) Ordained (1850) Formerly his lordship was rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire (1852 79), Hon Canon of Peterborough (1856 79), Rural Dean of Preston and Archdeacon of Oakham (1874), **Dean of Worcester** and High Almoner to Her Majesty (1879), Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation of Province of Canterbury (1880) Consecrated Lord Bishop of Ely (1886), is Visitor of the Colleges of St John, Jesus, and St Peter, Cambridge, and of Ely Theological College His lordship married (1850) Florence Caroline, daughter of the late Rev Robert Anderson, vicar of the now famous Trinity Church, Brighton

Ember Days. The derivation of the term is doubtful, but it probably has no connection with penitential "ashes' or "embers In the early Christian centuries a week in each of the four seasons was set apart for fasting and prayer on behalf of the fruits of the ground. The **English Church** keeps the Wednesday, **Friday,** and Saturday in these weeks as days of abstinence and prayer for a blessing on those about to be ordained ministers of the Church. These days are taken after the First Sunday in Lent, Whit Sunday, September 14th, and December 14th.

Emigrants' Information Office. Was opened by the Government in October '86, to collect and diffuse impartial information as to the prospects of emigrants to the **British Colonies.** The classes chiefly required in the Colonies at present are farm labourers, female domestic servants, and farmers with a little capital Hardly any assisted passages are now granted, Queensland giving the most encouragement. The importance of the subject is shown by the fact that the **exodus** from **Great Britain** has averaged during the last decade about **200,000** persons **annually,** of whom about three fourths now go to the United States The emigration during 87 considerably exceeded that during '86 (See table below) **Printed particulars,** which are revised frequently, are exhibited at every post-office, or can be obtained, with fuller details, on application by post or personally at the **Office,** 31, Broadway, Westminster, S W See also SELF HELP EMIGRATION SOCIETY

Emigration and Immigration. The **official statistics** issued last year give tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom during the year '87

Emigration '85, '86, and '87.

	Total, including Foreigners	Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
No of emigrants in '87	396,494	281,487
" " '86	330,801	232,900
" " '85	264,385	207,644
Increase in '87	65,693	48,587
" '86	66,416	25,256

In 86 the increase in the number of emigrants was specially marked in the case of those of foreign origin, while in 87 it occurred chiefly among the British and Irish emigrants, the numbers of these rising from 232,900 in '86 to 281,487 in 87—an increase of nearly 21 per cent, as against 12 per cent only in 86 The total number of foreigners who emigrated from ports of the United Kingdom in 87 was 108,572, as against 94,370 in '86—an increase of only 15 per cent, while the advance of this class of emigrants in 86 as compared with '85 was one of 75 per cent The number of British and Irish emigrants in 87, 281,487, is the largest yet reached in any year since the nationality of emigrants has been distinguished, with the exception of 83, for the ten months ended **Oct** 31st, **'88,** show a total emigration of 366,926, as against 388,524 for the corresponding ten months of 87

Immigration in '85, '86, 87.

	Total, including Foreigners.	Immigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
No. of immigrants in '87	119,013	85,475
" " '86	108,879	80,018
" " '85	113,549	85,468
Increase in '87	10,134	5,457
Decrease in '86	4,670	5,450

This shows an **increase** in number both of **foreign** and of **British immigrants** in place of the decrease noticeable last year This increase in immigration, coupled with a continued increase in emigration, is in exact accord with the rule to which attention has been called in previous reports,—"An increase of immigration accompanies generally an increase of emigration, and reaches its maximum in those years when the emigration begins to fall off from the maximum it has itself reached, and then in the succeeding years emigration and immigration both decline, the minimum, however, in the case of emigration preceding the minimum in the case of immigration, which, as a rule, occurs in the first year after the emigration, having declined, begins again to increase" The importance of a record of immigration is obvious, as, in order to properly estimate the extent to which a transfer of population takes place in any year from the United Kingdom to other countries, the number of immigrants should, of course, be deducted from the gross number of emigrants The **net emigration** for the **last three years**, as thus calculated, is seen from the following table —

Excess of Emigrants

	Total Number of Passengers	Passengers of British and Irish Origin only
No of Emigrants in '87	396,494	281 487
,, Immigrants ,,	119,013	85,475
Excess of Emigrants '87	**277,481**	**196,012**
Corresponding excess in '86	221,922	152,882
Corresponding excess in '85	150,836	122,176

The **total surplus emigration** (*i e*, including foreigners) thus increased during 87, though not to the extent observable in 86, when the effect on the balance of population of an increase of emigration over '85 was enhanced by a simultaneous small decline of immigration On the other hand, the net emigration of persons of **British and Irish origin** only increased even more than in 86, the 87 figures representing an advance of 28 per cent over those for '86 There has latterly been an **increase** in the number of emigrants going to **British North America**, and a **decrease** in the number going to the **Australasian Colonies**

Emin Pasha (**Eduard Schnitzler**) was b March 28th, 1840, in Oppeln, Silesia He is of Protestant parents, his father having been a merchant In '42 his family moved to Neisse, where Emin's mother and sister still reside He was educated at the Neisse Gymnasium, commencing the study of medicine in 58 at Breslau, and finishing in '64 at Berlin He then set out for Turkey, where he fell in with Hakki Pasha, whom he accompanied on official journeys through Armenia, Syria, and Arabia In 75 he returned home, only to stay, however, for a few months; for in '76 we find him acting as surgeon in the Egyptian army as Dr. Emin Effendi, and in that capacity he was ordered to Khartoum. In '78, when General Gordon was Governor of the Soudan, Emin was appointed **Governor** of the **Equatorial Province** of where he still remains In '86 he appealed for help In consequence of this appeal a **relief expedition**, under the explorer Stanley (*q v*), was sent out in Jan 87 The expedition was organised by Mr Mackinnon, of Ballwakill, and the Egyptian Government subscribed £10,000 towards it (See *infra*) **Consult** "Emin Pasha in Central Africa" (*Philip and Son*), '88

Emin Pasha Relief Expedition Early in 87 an expedition was formed to relieve Emin Pasha (Dr Schnitzler), an Austrian who took service under the Khedive, and was appointed Governor of the Lake Regions province of what was once the Egyptian Soudan Emin has been cut off from communication with the civilised world since the Mahdist rising, but has kept together a garrison sufficient to hold his province His chief station is Wadelai, on Lake Albert Nyanza, and he has two steamers on the lake The **command** of the **relief expedition** was given to **Mr H M Stanley** by the Egyptian Government, and his plans have been sanctioned and aided by the Administration of the Congo Free State Taking with him Major E Barttelot and other European officers, with a force of several hundred Zanzibari and Soudanese soldiers and carriers, Stanley made his way up the Congo, and then up its great tributary the Aruwhimi Some 150 miles up this last river he established a camp, which he left in charge of Major Barttelot, who has since been killed Thence Stanley and the main body set forth to march overland to the Albert Nyanza Meanwhile Tippoo Tib, an influential Arab trader whom Stanley had attached to the expedition, was sent with a strong force up the Congo to Stanley Falls Here he was to re establish a station destroyed by slave-traders, suppress them, restore order, and if practicable, to march overland, so as to support Stanley by another route It is worth noting that Emin Bey, in letters, has repeatedly declared that he will not leave his "people" All that he requires is medicines, arms, and ammunition, so that even if Mr Stanley reaches him, he will not bring him back The present position of **Mr Stanley** is much debated. Recently (Nov) an expedition, conducted by **Lieut Wissmann**, has been organised to proceed to the relief of the distinguished traveller

Employers' Liability Act, '80. Before the passing of this Act, a master was not liable to his servant for injury caused by the negligence of a fellow servant The Act provides that where injury has been caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the works, machinery, etc, or of the negligence of any person in his employer's service intrusted with superintendence or with authority over the injured man, or of any act or omission done or made in obedience to the orders or byelaws of the employer, or of the negligence of any person in charge of railway signals, points, etc, the injured workman, or if the injury results in death, his personal representatives, shall have the same right of compensation against the employer as if he had not been in the employer's service Certain **exceptions** are made, to protect an employer morally innocent of the injury An action under the Act must be brought within six months from the time of the accident, or twelve months from the time of death, as the case may be, and notice that injury has been sustained must be given within six weeks. The

recoverable is not to exceed the equivalent of three years' earnings of a person in the same employment and district Any money payable by the employer to the workman as a penalty under any other Act of Parliament is to be deducted from the compensation recovered under this Act Actions under the Act are to be brought in the county court, but may be removed into a superior court in the same manner as other actions The Act came into operation on January 1st, 1880, and remains in force seven years

"Encyclopædia Britannica A popular and scientific exposition of the most advanced views upon every subject of art, literature, and science known to be current in the world The first edition, in 3 vols, edited by William Smellie, was published 1771, the eighth edition, in 21 vols, appeared 1853, and the ninth, in 24 vols, was commenced in 1875, and completed November 88 The work has been edited by the late Prof T Spencer Baynes, LL D (d May 30th, 1887), and W Robertson Smith, LL D, assisted by upwards of 1146 contributors, belonging to almost every European nationality Each volume costs 30s, and contains about 850 quarto pages There will be an index volume published in '89 (A & C Black)

Endowed Schools Acts For concise report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 86 to inquire into the operation of the Endowed Schools Act, '69 and the amending Acts, and to consider and report how far it might be expedient to amend the powers exercised under them by the Charity Commissioners, see ed 88

Energy, Laws of See ed 88

Engineering Details of some of the most important of the great industrial engineering schemes either in progress or planned out in different parts of the world at the present time are given under their respective alphabetical headings

English Church Union The, was formed in 1859 for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children Viscount Halifax is the president and the vice presidents include 22 Bishops and Archdeacon Denison the Rev Canon Carter Lord Addington, the Earl of Limerick the Earl of Glasgow, the Earl of Devon, Sir Charles Turner Sir Theodore Hope, and Mr Shaw Stewart Amongst the members of the council are the Deans of Manchester, Durham, and Bangor Canons Body Churton, Cooke, Perry, Hockin, Gray and Malcolm MacColl, the lay members including the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Sackville Cecil, Lord Edward Churchill, and Sir Walter Phillimore Those only who are communicants of the Church of England or of churches in communion with her, can be elected and enrolled The Union comprises 22 bishops, 3,220 other clergy, and 20,100 laity Its object is to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine, discipline, and ritual of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism Of late years the litigating business of the Union has materially decreased, owing to the "policy of peace" inaugurated by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and supported by the late Bishop of London Another reason for this decline in defensive litigation is that the Union has refused to recognise the jurisdiction of Lord Penzance in spiritual matters, and clergymen who have been prosecuted by agents of the Church Association (q v) since the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act have mostly neither appeared in person nor been represented by counsel, but have allowed judgment to go against them by default In 1877 a Sustentation Fund was created to supply the loss of income incurred by those who had been proceeded against, and amongst those to whom grants have been made are the Revs T P Dale, R W Enraght, S F Green, the late A H Mackonochie, Arthur Tooth, J Baghot de la Bere, etc The president and council emphatically repudiate any political bias or party character in the organisation Evening communions are not approved of by the English Church Union, but the use of Vestments and other Ritual adjuncts is encouraged, as being, in their view, sanctioned by the Ornaments Rubric of the Prayer Book Organ, *The Church Union Gazette* Offices, 35, Wellington St, Strand Sec, Col John Blathwaite Hardy.

English Harbour A West Indian naval station See ANTIGUA

English Political Parties It may be assumed that, under the universal household franchise now established by law, the various political parties in the country find their fair measure of representation in the popular branch of the Legislature Upon this premise an analysis of the composition of the House of Commons will afford the best test of the strength of the respective schools of political thought throughout the three kingdoms The present House of Commons was elected in July Aug 86, and consisted of 670 members, of whom 393 were Unionists and 277 Home Rulers The leading principle of the first named party is the maintenance of the union of the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland as settled by the Act of Union of 1801 The Home Rulers, on the contrary, advocate the abrogation of the Act of Union and the restoration to Ireland of a separate parliament This main division of parties dates only from the summer of 86, when Mr Gladstone, up to that time the acknowledged head of the whole Liberal party, declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, and united his forces or so many of them as he could carry with him in his new departure, with those of the Irish Nationalists led by Mr Parnell A considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr Gladstone's sudden change of front, declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill, first in the House of Commons, and afterwards and more decidedly at the polling booths The anti Home Rule Liberals, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government which necessarily resulted from the successful combination, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. They called themselves Liberal Unionists, but were described by the Gladstonians as Dissentient Liberals Their principal leaders were Lord Hartington, Mr Goschen, and Mr Chamberlain, the former two representing those who had belonged to the Whig section, and the latter those who had been included in the Radical section of the old Liberal party The Liberal Unionists, or Dissentient Liberals, numbered 77, and the Conservatives 316, thus bringing up the

total of Unionists to 393, and giving them a majority of 116 over their opponents. As the Conservatives did not of themselves form a majority of the whole House, the Government could only exist by reason of the support of the Liberal Unionists The 277 Home Rulers were made up of 192 English, Welsh, and Scotch Liberals and Radicals (led by Mr Gladstone, with Sir W Harcourt and Mr John Morley as his principal lieutenants), and (including the seat subsequently gained on petition at London derry city) 86 Irish Nationalists, or Parnellites —so named after their leader, Mr Charles Stuart Parnell Of these 85 sit for Irish con stituencies, and one, Mr T P O Connor, for the Scotland division of Liverpool By their opponents the Home Rulers are often termed Separatists, although they warmly repudiate the imputation that the measures they advocate involve the separation of the two countries In the Home Rule total are also compre hended a number of members who for certain subsidiary purposes form separate parties—such as the Labour representatives, the ad vocates of Church Disestablishment, and some five or six gentlemen returned by Scotch constituencies specially to watch over the in terests of the Highland Crofters Strange to say, the Social Democrats, who have been making some stir in the Metropolis and else where, have not a single representative in Parliament The Conservatives, or as they are sometimes called, Tories or Constitutionalists, form a more homogeneous party than their Liberal opponents, having fewer and less con spicuous internal divisions Their professed policy is the maintenance of the Empire at all cost, the preservation of the Constitution as represented by the three estates of Crown, Lords, and Commons, the union of Church and State, and the upholding of the rights of property Subject to these principles, the Con servatives have shown themselves to be as well disposed towards useful legislation and the reform of abuses as any other party in the State The Gladstonian Home Rulers base their claim to public support on the superiority of their legislation, the greater purity of their administration, and their devotion to the prin ciples of peace, retrenchment, and reform They are divided in opinion as to the maintenance of the State Church and the House of Lords The sole programme of the Parnellite party con sists of the demand for an Irish Parliament They treat every other political question as of subordinate importance Since the last General Election there has been a slight dimi nution in the Unionist strength The Liberal Unionists have sustained at successive bye elections a net loss of two seats, and the Conservatives a net loss of four seats, while Sir T Grove, Mr Hingley, Sir H Vivian, formerly Liberal Unionists, now usually vote against the Government on questions of Irish policy The present relative strength of parties is (Dec. 1, '88), allowing for these changes, about as follows —Liberal Unionists 71, Conservatives 312, total Unionist strength 383, Gladstonians 201, Parnellites 86, total 287, Unionist majority 96, (For further details see summary at end of COMMONS, HOUSE OF, and ELECTIONS, BYE) Despite their slight falling off in numbers, the Liberal Unionists are still masters of the situation, the votes of even thirty of them being sufficient to give the Government a majority The party as a body, has, however, consistently voted with the Government on all vital questions, and early in 88 Mr Parnell was forced to recognise that on any matter affecting the Union the Home Rulers could not hope to break the ranks of their opponents in the House of Commons as then constituted Attempts to compose the difference between the Liberal Unionists and Gladstonians have been made, notably at the Round Table Conference (*q v* ed 88), but without success Lord R Churchill's resignation placed the Government in a somewhat critical position, but the acceptance by Mr Goschen, with the sanction of Lord Hartington, of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and the brilliant financial proposals which he has since laid before Parliament have more than compensated for a defection of his lordship During the session of 88 obstructive tactics were abandoned except in the case of a few measures, the relations between parties, though bitter enough at times, lost a little of their former acerbity, and the Opposition must be credited with having given cordial assistance in the settlement of the question of procedure (*q v*), and of many important details of the Local Government Scheme

Engraving, Automatic For the various processes see ed 87

Ensilage Since the adoption of ensilage as a food for stock by the leading English agriculturists it has been found by practical experience that there is scarcely anything which grows on the farm which may not be made into ensilage, —from maize to mangold tops, from beans to beetroot, from tares to thistles and nettles The utilisation of waste substances is, in fact, a salient feature of the ensilage system It is, however, essential that the crop should not be permitted to get over ripe when intended for ensilage The four cardinal virtues claimed for the process of ensilage appear to be (1) its safety in all seasons its efficiency, and notably the avoidance of loss in the preservation of green crops, (2) the value of its products as food for animals, and its beneficial effects on the health of all stock to which it is given with discretion, (3) its utilisation of substances almost valueless or otherwise waste, and (4) the elasticity the system affords for cropping, and in providing a succulent food available all the year round, by which an increased number of stock per acre can be maintained There are two systems of making ensilage, one in (1) a silo or building, and the other (2) a stack The advantages of (1) are a minimum of waste, and a permanent structure which is available for other uses when not occupied by silage, while on the other hand there is foremost the question of cost (2) avoids outlay, though at the expense of some waste on its exposed sides The labour of carting green stuff is also saved, as the stack may be erected on the field where the crop is grown Sweet ensilage is found to be more easily made in a stack than in a silo A crop of green fodder that would produce 1½ tons of hay to the acre is estimated to make about 5 or 6 tons of stack ensilage, at a cost of about 3s per ton That the system of ensilage is making considerable progress is proved by the agricultural returns In '82 it was calculated that six silos were in existence in Great Britain, while in '88 there were 2,667 silos in use, giving a total capacity of 7,407,215 cubic feet, with an average capacity of 2,777 cubic feet to each silo In addition to the total number of silos,

1,275 persons are stated to have made ensilage in stacks.

Envelope Inscriptions See ASSYRIOLOGY

Envoys and Plenipotentiaries See DIPLOMATIC

Eras, The Five These are the Greek (Olympiads), the Roman, the Christian, the Julian Period, and the Mohammedan Era

Erzeroum An important Turkish strategical centre in Armenia, which, since the annexation of Kars by Russia (1878), has become the principal frontier fortress and point of resistance to a Russian advance from the Caucasus to Constantinople It is about 100 miles south west of Trebizond, on the great commercial highway leading from that town over the plateau to the Persian frontier, and is a chief halting place for pilgrim caravans from Teheran to Mecca The population is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000, and as the administrative capital of a Turkish vilayet, covering 27,000 square miles, with population 675,000, it attracts a fair amount of trade It has a Catholic bishop of the Armenian rite, and since 1878 the Russianised Armenians at Tiflis have been desirous for its incorporation with Russia, which seems likely to be its ultimate destination

Esher, William Baliol Brett, 1st Baron (creat 1885), b 1815 Educated at Westminster, and at Caius Coll, Camb (B A, senior opt, 1836, M A 1840) Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (1846), made Q C (1860), was Solicitor General (1868), a justice of the Common Pleas (1868 75), a judge of the High Court of Justice, Common Pleas Div (1875 6), and a Lord Justice of Appeal (1876 83), in which latter year he was appointed **Master of the Rolls** Was M P for Helston (1866 68) His lordship presided at the trial of the London gas stokers for conspiracy some years ago Since Lord L s appointment as Master of the Rolls, he has on more than one occasion held *conversazioni* at the Public Record Office, for the purpose of displaying its interesting treasures

Esparto Grass See ed 88

Esquimault (Pron *ess / ee mall*) A harbour and naval station on the south east of Vancouver Island, about three miles from Victoria, capital of the province of British Columbia in the Dominion of Canada Since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway its importance has become evident, and it is now being fortified and provided with strong armaments and all the necessaries of a first class naval arsenal A large graving dock has recently been constructed, and the place is connected by rail with the large coal mines at **Nanaimo** Both the British and Canadian Governments have voted large sums for the creation of a *place d'armes*, and the latter is raising a permanent artillery force for its defence The connection of Esquimault with Australia by cable is spoken of See BRITISH COLUMBIA, and CANADA

Essequibo One of the three counties of **British Guiana** (*q v*)

Established Church See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Eton and Harrow Cricket Match See CRICKET.

Eton School **Founded** 1440 Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. **Pupils** consist of **King's scholars** or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of **Oppidans** or "Town-boys," who enter between ten and fourteen years of age **Exhibitions and scholarships** to both Universities, ranging from £50 for four years downwards **Head Master,** Rev. Edmond Warre, D D **Motto**—*Floreat Etona.* **Alumni** (some distinguished)—Horace Walpole; Bolingbroke; Porson, Hallam; Gray, the poet; Shelley, Wellington, Pitt; Canning; Fox; Lord North, Cheney, the late editor of the *Times*, Dean Milman, W E Gladstone; Dr. Pusey, Lord Iddesleigh, Rowland Hill; Lord Brabourne, Sir John Lubbock, Goldwin Smith; Lord Salisbury, and A J Balfour **Consult** *The College Calendar* A **mission** is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney-wick

Euphrates Valley Railway Projects for shortening the journey to India by means of a railway along the valley of the river Euphrates have been repeatedly brought before the notice of the public during the last thirty years. The **rival routes** probably number a score. (For the earlier history of this matter see ed 88) It was announced on Sept 12th, 86, that Baron Wilhelm Pressel, engineer, and the heads of a syndicate, had been requested to proceed to Constantinople to conclude the negotiations for a concession including a vast network of railways in Asia Minor From **Constantinople** it was **reported** (Jan 29th, 87) that the **Council of Ministers** had drawn up and forwarded to the Palace for the Sultan's sanction a **plan** for the extension of the railway from Scutari to Ismid, as far as Angora, and then on to Diarbekr The **financial group** which had been negotiating included some of the most powerful banking houses in London, Paris, and Berlin, and it was said they were ready to begin operations at once It was not till Aug 7th, however, that an **Imperial decree** was **issued** on the matter, and then the contract for the extension and the network of Asiatic lines was granted to an **English Syndicate** represented by Messrs Alt and Seefelder The convention gave the Company power to extend the line to Bagdad, the works to be completed in ten years, and the gauge to be fixed at 1 metre 44 centimetres On Oct 4th it was reported that the Palace had referred to a **military commission,** the *mazbatta* specifying certain modifications made in the convention by the Council, and in a report dated Oct 11th it was stated that before granting the necessary *irade*, the Porte desired to be satisfied of the Company's financial position Under date Constantinople, April 25th, '88, it was reported that the Ottoman Government had entered into negotiations with a **French Company** for a concession for a **line to Angora,** but the Ottoman Bank, with other strong financial houses, also asked for the same line A group of English and German financiers had asked for a **line from Suedia,** *via* Aleppo, **to Orfa** This demand was approved, and a *mazbatta* sent to the palace for Imperial sanction It was reported from Vienna, August 14th, that **M Caillard** had **offered** to the **Porte** on behalf of a financial group a **new scheme** for the construction of the **Haidar Pasha-Ismidt Railway** in Asia Minor Some time previously another company offered £T200,000 for the concession, requiring a **State guarantee** of 6 per cent interest on its **shares.** The value of a Turkish pound is about 18s. 0½d. M. Caillard's group offered £T400,000 for the concession, asked a guarantee of 4 per cent., and offered to pay the Porte one-fourth of any net

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Factory and Workshop Act, '78 This Act consolidates a series of statutes for the regulation of factories and workshops extending from the commencement of the century down to the present time It contains practically all the law dealing with this subject, and extends to a hundred and seven sections The **first part** contains the general provisions for drainage, ventilation, and fencing of dangerous machinery, vats, etc, as well as the rules regulating the hours of labour for women, young persons and children In textile factories the hours of labour for women and young persons are not to exceed ten, and Saturday is to be a half holiday The hours of labour for children are fixed at half of those allowed to women or young persons These rules are modified in their application to other factories and workshops Provision is made for holidays, for insuring the attendance at school of children employed in factories or workshops, for certificates of fitness for employment to be obtained by children and young persons, for giving notice of accidents to inspectors and certifying surgeons appointed under the Act The **second part** contains special provisions relating to particular classes of factories and workshops—*e g* to insure lime washing, etc, restriction upon the employment of women, young persons or children in special industries, and exceptions relaxing the law in favour of certain industries, etc The **third part** regulates the appointment and functions of inspectors and certifying surgeons fixes penalties and provides for their recovery before a court of summary jurisdiction The **fourth part** contains miscellaneous provisions and defines a 'child as any person under fourteen years of age, and 'young person as any person between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years

Faculties, Court of A court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, presided over by the Master of the Faculties To him must be made all applications for admitting notaries to or removing them from their office The judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York is *ex officio* Master of the Faculties **Consult** Phillimore s "Ecclesiastical Law

Faed, Thomas, R A b 1826 devoted himself first to water colours, subsequently he commenced painting in oils Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy (1849) and produced a popular picture, 'Scott and his friends at Abbotsford Settling in London in 1852 his work "**The Mitherless Bairn,**" shown at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1855, was spoken of as "the picture of the season He subsequently contributed several pictures to the Royal Academy Exhibitions Elected R A 64

Faeroe Islands ("Sheep Islands) A group in the North Atlantic forming a Danish dependency Area 514 sq m, pop 11,220 Capital **Thorshavn,** on Stromoe Island The islands are lofty table rocks There is no timber, but abundant peat Raw and moist climate, and winters so mild that cattle and sheep are never housed Barley and rye crops successful in some years People of Danish and Norse origin, chiefly employed collecting eider down, whale fishing and seal hunting The islands (22 in number, 17 inhabited) are represented in the legislature of Denmark by a deputy, named by the king

Fahrenheit (From Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, b at Danzig 1686, d 1736) The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers The freezing point of water is on the Fahrenheit scale marked 32°, the boiling point 212° The space between the freezing and the boiling points is divided into 180 (212 − 32) equal parts, each of which is called a ___ Fahrenheit s reasons for using the numbers 32 and 212 respectively for the freezing and boiling points of water was that 180 was a number breaking up easily into aliquot parts, and that the lowest temperature attained by him, by mixing ice water and sal ammoniac, corresponded with 32 of such 180 degrees below the freezing point of water To **express** the number of degrees of temperature registered on the **Fahrenheit** scale **in terms** of the **Centigrade** subtract 32 multiply by 5 and divide by 9 Thus 212° F are equivalent to 212 − 32 = 180 × 5 — 9 = 100° C To turn **Fahrenheit** to **Réaumur** subtract 32 multiply by 4 and divide by 9 Thus 212° F are equivalent to 212 − 32 = 180 × 4 — 9 = 80° R

Faith Healing Home, called '**Bethshan**" See ed 86

Faithfull Miss Emily b at Headley rectory Surrey 1835 Soon after attaining her majority she started a composing room in Great Coram Street, for the training of females in the mysteries of type setting The Queen approved of her undertaking and granted her a warrant appointing her printer and publisher in ordinary to Her Majesty In the *Victorian Magazine* and other periodicals, Miss Faithfull has been a powerful advocate of the claims of women to remunerative employment She is the author of a capital novel,

Change upon Change For many years she was a lecturer very much sought after She was the founder of the *West London Express,* in the printing of which she employed a large number of female compositors Recently Miss F has received a pleasing mark of Royal favour in the shape of an autographed portrait of the Queen

Falding Rev F J was b in Yorkshire, educated at Rotherham College and at Glasgow University where he graduated M A (1845) Became pastor of the Congregational Church, Wellington Shropshire (45) removing to Bury in 49 After a preliminary experience as principal for a short time he accepted the professorship of classics and mathematics in 51 and a year later became **Principal of Rotherham College** Glasgow University conferred on him as a "distinguished student, the degree of **D D** in 53 Dr F took a prominent part in the efforts to amalgamate the Colleges of Airedale and Rotherham and, on the ultimate decision of a joint committee (Feb '88), that the work of the united colleges should be carried on in Bradford, Dr F was unanimously appointed **Principal** of the new Institution, which is to be known as the **United Yorkshire Independent College** The Chairman elect (Rev J Griffith John) having expressed his inability to leave the missionary work which he is conducting in China, Dr F was elected **Chairman** of the **Congregational Union** of England and Wales (*q v*) for '89

Falkland Is ___ Otherwise called **Les Iles Malouines** A ___ itish colony situated in the

South Atlantic, about 240 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Area of the group 6,500 sq m, pop. 1,843. Capital and port **Stanley**, on East Falkland, which island contains 3,000 sq m, West Falkland has an area of 2,300 sq m, and lesser islands about 1,200 **South Georgia**, an island 800 miles E S E, has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1 570 sq m, but it is snow covered, sterile, and uninhabited The Falk lands consist of low, hilly grass and moorland The flora and fauna are Patagonian Trees will not grow nor corn ripen, but the grasses and herbage afford luxuriant and first rate pasturage Cattle, horses, goats, pigs, hares and rabbits abound in the wild state, water birds and fish are numerous The settlers own some 2,700 horses, 11,500 head of cattle, and about half a million sheep The products of these, together with sealskins and oil form the exports Frozen mutton is now sent to England Climate healthy but peculiar summer cool and uncertain, with much rain and wind, winter very mild—seldom colder than 30° Fahr The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council, administration being that of a Crown colony For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) There are three places of worship—English Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic—each with an elementary school The islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, visited by a French vessel from St Malo in 1710 (and named Isles Malouines), and annexed by Britain in 1833 The people are of British and Spanish America descent

Falmouth (Lord) Evelyn Boscawen, 6th Viscount, b 1819 Educated at Eton and Ch Ch Oxon Called to the bar Mid Temple 46 No name is more respected on the turf than that of Lord Falmouth, whose well known colours (black, white sleeves, and red cap) have been carried to victory in most of our principal races He **won** the Oaks in 63 with Queen Bertha, in '75 with Spinaway in 78 with Jannette, and in '79 with Wheel of Fortune He was successful in the **Derby** of 70 with Kingcraft, and in 77 with Silvio, in the **St Leger** of 77 with Silvio, 78 with Jannette, and 82 with Dutch Oven, in the **Two Thousand** of 74 with Atlantic, of 79 with Charibert, and of 83 with Galliard, and in the **One Thousand** of 62 with Hurricane, of '73 with Cecilia, of 75 with Spinaway, and of '79 with Wheel of Fortune

False Imprisonment See ed 88, and **consult** Addison on "Torts, p 128, ed 5

Familistère, The See CO OPERATION and ed '86

Famines in India See ed 88

Farmers' Alliance, The The objects of the Farmers Alliance are these (1) To secure the adequate representation of tenant farmers in parliament,—not necessarily by tenant farmer members, although it is desirable that several practical tenant farmers should sit in parliament, but by members representing fairly the views of the Alliance (2) To stimulate the cultivation of the land by obtaining full security for the capital of tenants invested in the improvement of their holdings and greater freedom in the cultivation of the soil and the disposal of its produce—that is, such security as would entirely abolish the legal power of a landowner to appropriate his tenants improvements without paying for them (3) To promote the reform of laws relating to the ownership and transfer of land "Landed property should be as easy to sell and cheap to transfer as a ship" (4) To encourage an increase in the number of small holdings, so as to provide for a natural growth of the rural population (5) To obtain the abolition of the law of distress (6) To procure the further reform of the game laws (7) To secure to ratepayers their legitimate share in county government—that is, by the direct representation of the ratepayers on county boards (8) To obtain a fair apportionment of local burdens between landlord and tenant (9) To obtain a readjustment of the tithe rent charge and the abolition of extraordinary tithe, the extraordinary tithe rent charge has proved to be an injurious tax on enterprise, and the ordinary rent charge should be collected from the owners and not from the occupiers of land (10) To watch over the interest of farmers in connection with railway charges, especially as to excessive and illegal charges, and as to unfair and illegal preference to the foreigner (11) To obtain and secure the enforcement of effective regulations in respect of cattle disease—that is, such regulations as will be effectual in keeping diseased foreign animals from conveying infection to British and Irish live stock, and suitable provisions for stamping out epidemics which have broken out in the country (12) To advocate legislation for preventing the sale of spurious butter as a genuine commodity, or beer made with other materials than malt and hops, without proper notice to that effect Subscription, 5s per annum, or £5 for life During '88 several **Conferences** and **Public Meetings** in connection with the F A were held at Bridge House Hotel, having reference chiefly to the **Tithe Rent Charge Bill** (*q v*), the **Local Government Bill**, and other legislative measures affecting the agricultural interest **President**, Mr W J Henman, Caversham, Reading; **Hon Sec**, Mr Albert Bath, Sevenoaks

Farming, Co operative See CO OPERATION

Farrar, Frederick William, D D., F R S, **Archdeacon of Westminster**, was b at Bombay 1831. Educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with first class classical honours, and became a Fellow of Trinity College He obtained the Chancellor's prize for English verse Ordained 57 Subsequently assistant master at Harrow, and **Head Master** of **Marlborough School Chaplain in Ordinary** to the **Queen**, '78 Canon of Westminster and rector of St Margaret's (1876), also Archdeacon of Westminster and Rural Dean, 83 Canon Farrar is an eloquent preacher and writer, his chief works being "**Life of Christ**" (1874), "**Life of St Paul**," "**The Early Days of Christianity**," "**Everyday Christian Life, or, Sermons by the Way**" (87), etc. Canon Farrar visited the United States in 1885, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception He is a temperance reformer, and in his address at a recent Vegetarian Conference spoke favourably of the adoption of their principles in a modified form Dr F contributed an article in the Dec (88) number of the *Contemporary Review* on Westminster Abbey and the new schemes brought forward by Mr Shaw Lefevre

Fasting See ed 88

Fawcett, Mrs. Henry, the widow of the late Rt Hon Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General, was b (1847) at Aldeburgh, Suffolk She is the **author** of several works, amongst which may be mentioned "Political Economy for Beginners, and "Tales in Political Economy" Mrs Fawcett possesses oratorical powers of a very high order, and she is a frequent speaker

at social meetings in London A few years ago there was a considerable enlargement of the female staff at the Postal Telegraph Office, and it is understood that Mrs Fawcett was instrumental in bringing about this increased employment of female labour Mrs F is an advocate of **Higher Female Education**, and has always taken a great interest in the movement for extending the **parliamentary franchise to women** She has recently greatly interested herself on behalf of children employed in theatres and music halls, the neglect of whose education she brought under the notice of the Education Commission which sat in 87 In Nov 88 Mrs F delivered a lecture at Toynbee Hall, which attracted much attention

"F C S" See LLOYD S CLAUSES

Federation, Australasian See IMPERIAL FEDERATION

Federation, Imperial. See IMPERIAL FEDERATION

"Felo de Se" See ed 88

Fenians Members of a secret society formed originally in America, to overthrow the authority of the Queen in Ireland and establish an Irish republic Its founders were James Stephens and John O Mahony Recruited from the Irishmen who had served in the civil war in America, it at one time included a large number of members, and had branches in almost every part of Ireland See ed 86

Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria, b in Vienna 1861, youngest son of Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg and Princess Clementin of Bourbon Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe The Prince served as an officer in the Austrian army and possesses large estates in Hungary After the dethronement of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria there was some talk of electing Prince Ferdinand, who received a deputation from the **Sobranje** in 87 offering him the vacant throne He accepted the offer and on the 14th August took the oath to the **Bulgarian constitution** at Tirnova His tenure of power however, is believed to be very precarious as it is known that **Russia** is firmly opposed to his continuance on the throne His reception by the Bulgarian nation has been most enthusiastic during '88 See BULGARIA

Ferghana A province of Turkestan, the former Khanate of Khokand (*q v*)

Fernando Po A volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, 35 m long and 22 m broad pop about 2,000 Belongs to Spain and is used as a place of exile for political offenders Capital **Clarence Cove,** originally an English settlement established in 27 Clarence Peak a perfect cone, wooded to the top is 10 190 feet high Dense forests, luxuriant vegetation, picturesque scenery The natives, Amyo or Boobies, stupid and repulsive in appearance Exports india rubber and palm oil Discovered in 1471, by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778

Fernley Lectures These lectures are in the singular position of having no local habitation, but are delivered 'in connection with the assembling of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference,' which they follow or accompany in its migrations to and from the various cities or towns which are successively chosen to be the temporary centres of the Wesleyan administration The **first** of the **Fernley Lectures,** which was given at Hanley, Staffordshire, July 25th, '70, by the **Rev. George Osborn,** D D., had for its subject, "The Holy Spirit, His Work and Mission , and **subsequent Lectures** have been delivered at Camborne 74, Nottingham '76, Bristol 77, Bradford 78, City Road, London 80 and 86, Newcastle on Tyne 85, and Manchester 87 They owe at once their foundation and their name to the late **John Fernley,** Esq , of Southport, Lancashire who, in addition to munificent benefactions to various agencies at work within the circle of Methodism, instituted these Lectures in his lifetime, for certain well defined purposes in connection with the apologetics and the propaganda of his denomination Their **object** is authoritatively described as that of explaining and defending the theological doctrines of the ecclesiastical polity of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, with special reference and adaptation to the necessities of the times and with a view to the benefit of the candidates who are about to be ordained by the Conference to the ministry, and also of the laymen who usually attend the Conference committees Some of the ablest and most noted of the leaders of Methodism have held this Lectureship the second incumbent of which in 71 was the **Rev William Burt Pope,** of Didsbury College Manchester In 74 the **Rev John Dury Geden** Tutor in Hebrew and Classics in the same institution treated 'The Doctrine of a Future Life as contained in the Old Testament Scriptures In 75 no Lecture was delivered in consequence of the sudden **death** of the Lecturer designate, the **Rev Luke Hoult Wiseman** one of the General Secretaries for Missions The Lecture for 78 which was by the **Rev George William Olver** B A Principal of Southlands College Battersea whose subject was Life and Death the Sanctions of the Law of Love excited considerable controversy In 83 the **Rev William Arthur** lectured On the Difference between Physical and Moral Law The year 87 was **illustrated** by the delivery of a lecture on The Creator and what we may know of the Method of Creation by the **Rev William Henry Dallinger** LL D F R S (*q v*) who has recently retired from the office of Governor and Chaplain of Wesley College, Sheffield and the Lecture for **88** was delivered by the **Rev Theophilus W Davison,** M A Classical Tutor in the Theological Institution at Richmond Surrey on The Christian Conscience a Contribution to Christian Ethics

Ferrier, David M D LL D F R S, Physician to King s Coll Hospital and the Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic and an eminent authority on the **functions** and **diseases of the brain** and nervous systems was b in Aberdeen 1843 Educated at the Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities where he brilliantly distinguished himself Dr F claims to have practised vivisection with important results and has thereby aroused the opposition of the anti vivisectionists He is the author of Functions of the Brain

Ferry, Jules François Camille, distinguished French jurisconsult and statesman, b at St Die Department of the Vosges, 1832 He was called to the French bar 1854 Making himself conspicuous by his opposition to the Empire, and as one of the "thirteen," he was, in 1864, tried and condemned In 1869 he was returned for the Corps Legislatif, and became from that time a prominent member of the Left under the Empire The revolution of Sept 4th, 1870, made him a member of the Government of National Defence In 1871 he was

returned to the National Assembly for his native department of the Vosges. He was afterwards **Prefect of the Seine**, but soon resigned. From 1872 to 1873 he was appointed **French Minister at Athens**. He was returned at the general election for his native *arrondissement* (1876-7). In May 1878 he was one of the vice-presidents of the Budget Committee, and in 1879 **Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts**. As **Minister of Education** he brought in a bill directed against the **Jesuits** and their influence in schools. The Chamber of Deputies passed the bill by large majorities, but the Senate rejected it (1879 and 1880). The cabinet revived disused laws and expelled the Jesuits by decree. Difference of opinion arose, and the Ministry fell. M. Ferry was **Prime Minister** (1880-81), his cabinet resigning on the question of the **Expedition to Tunis**. He became Prime Minister again (Feb. 1883), but his ministry was overthrown (1884) by an adverse vote relative to the war with China. M. Ferry was, with M. de Freycinet, the leading candidate for the **Presidency** on the resignation of M. Grevy, but he, as well as M. de Freycinet, was distrusted, especially by the Reds, on account of his policy in Tunis and Tonquin, and it was to prevent either of these ministers from becoming chief magistrate of the Republic that the different factions united in favour of M. Carnot. Soon after the Presidential election, M. Ferry had a **narrow escape from assassination** (Dec. 87) by a madman named Aubertin.

Feuillet, Octave, French novelist, b. at Saint Lô (Manche), August 11th, 1821. His first literary production was "Le Grand Vieillard," a novel under the *nom de plume* of "**Désir Hazard**," which appeared in the columns of the *National*. "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre" (1854) raised Feuillet to the first rank of the novelists of the day; this work was also dramatised. Feuillet was elected member of the Academy in 1862. In 1863 he was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour. Under the Empire, Feuillet was the librarian of the imperial residences.

Field, Sir William Ventris, b. 1813, practised as a solicitor in London (1834-49) but was called to the bar (1850). He gained a large practice both in commercial cases and before the Privy Council. Q.C. (1864). He subsequently became a bencher of his Inn (Inner Temple), and leader of the Midland Circuit. In 1875 he was nominated a judge of the Queen's Bench division.

Fieri facias Writ of. A writ of execution, that is to say, a writ issued for the purpose of giving effect to the judgment of a court of justice. It is a command to the sheriff that of the goods and chattels of the party, he cause to be made (whence the Latin name of the writ), the sum recovered by the judgment, with interest thereon at £4 per cent. from the day of judgment or order (or from the day on which the money was directed to be paid, or from which interest was directed to run as the case may be), together with the costs and the interest thereon similarly accruing, and that he have the money and interest in court immediately after such execution to be paid to the party who sued out the writ, and that he have the writ itself before the court, immediately after execution.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific. Name a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4,250 sq. m.; **Vanua Levu**, 2,600 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area 7,740 sq. m.; total pop. 127,444. Capital **Suva**, in Viti Levu; second town **Levuka**, in Ovalau. Port of call for steamers is Kantavu, the southernmost island of the group. Colony divided into sixteen provinces. Island of **Rotumah** (pop. 2,409), to the north, annexed to Fiji in 1881. The islands are mountainous, well wooded, with luxuriant vegetation and fertile soil, tropical, the larger being of volcanic origin, the smaller of coral formation. Peaks attain 5,000 feet. Reefs and rocks abound in the seas. Various important rivers: the Rewa, in Viti Levu, is navigable 40 miles up. Forests contain valuable timber. Birds and fishes abundant, but hardly any animals except stock introduced. Minerals are iron, with, it is said, copper and gold. Natural productions are fruits, pearl shell, beche de mer, timber, dye and scent woods, etc. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans.—Fiji is a **Crown Colony** under a Governor, who is also Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of six official and six unofficial members appointed by the Governor. The Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Two provinces and Rotumah are administered by English commissioners, fourteen provinces are locally governed by chiefs called Roko Tui. Religion and missionary work divided among Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian. Prior to the introduction of Christianity, cannibalism and human sacrifices prevailed to a most alarming extent. Two State-aided public schools. For defence a body of about one hundred native constabulary. Industries are growing sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoanut, arrowroot, tapioca, etc., which form the exports. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). Natives Polynesian with Papuan intermixture, are peaceable, orderly, becoming christianised and civilised. Europeans number 567, and there are some 10,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. During the American civil war European cotton growers first appeared in Fiji. The principal chief, "king" Thakombau, then offered sovereignty to England, which was refused. White adventurers mingled in his government about 1870, and disturbances ensued. In 1874 the "king" and chiefs gladly ceded the group to England. An epidemic of measles soon after carried off one-third of the native population. Boundaries determined in 1880. During 88 trade continued to decline, the total trade in 87 being about one half of that in 83, due to the disorganised condition of the labour market, and the falling off of imports from the other Pacific Islands. **Consult** Hornes "Year in Fiji", Cooper's "Coral Lands", Petherick's "Catalogue of the York Gate Library", Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook", *The Torch*, "Coral Lands of the Pacific," by H. Stoneham Cooper; *The Statesman's Year Book*, *Almanach de Gotha*, etc. For Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC.

Finance, National. The public revenue is now derived from customs and excise duties, probate and legacy, etc., duties, stamps, land tax, house duty, property and income tax, the post office, the telegraph service, the hereditary revenues of the Crown from woods, forests, and land, and a number of miscellaneous

sources, including fee and patent stamps. Little more than half a century ago, scarcely a necessary of life, not to mention luxuries, escaped taxation, and an idea of the extent to which the system was carried may be gained from the statement that whereas the total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in 1875, in 59 it was 307, and in 40 no less than 1,046 [Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from 1870-1 to 1886 7 are given in our 88 edition, with some statistics showing the very large extent to which the increased taxation has fallen on payers of direct taxes] The public expenditure may be classed under two heads —(1) Consolidated Fund Services, or sums the payment of which from the Consolidated Fund has been already authorised by Acts of Parliament, and which are issued at the proper time without the annual intervention of Parliament, and (2) Supply Services, which are the numerous items brought forward every year in Committee of Supply Under the first head are included the charges for interest and management of the National Debt, the Civil List and Annuities to the Royal Family, and many salaries and pensions which are set forth in some detail below, and which in the national balance sheet are included under "Other Consolidated Fund Charges" The total expenditure for Consolidated Fund Services in '87 8 was £27,971,995, and for Supply Services, £59,451,650 When the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech has been agreed to in the House of Commons, the House decides that it will on a future day resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, and into a Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the supply granted to Her Majesty (see SUPPLY and WAYS AND MEANS) The financial year ends on March 31st, and generally after but sometimes before that day the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes the financial statement of income, expenditure, and national indebtedness, known as the Budget Although all bills granting supplies and imposing taxation must, like other bills, go through the House of Lords and receive the royal assent, they can, according to constitutional usage, originate in the Commons alone Not only are the aids and supplies to the sovereign in Parliament the sole gift of the Commons, but bills embodying them may not be amended by the Lords, and although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relative to taxation by negativing the whole, yet the exercise of the power by them has not been frequent, and is regarded by the Commons with peculiar jealousy There is a standing committee of the House of Commons for the examination of the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, who has the duty of auditing all public accounts, reports to this committee whether or not the expenditure has been in accordance with the purpose for which it was granted —The Civil Service votes, given in detail below, will be found well worthy of study. In these estimates are included a large number of grants in aid of local taxation, and charges transferred from Local to Imperial Funds (including certain charges in respect of public vaccination). Among the grants made during '87-8 were those for Rates on Govern-

INCOME.	Exchequer receipts, 1887 88	Budget estimate, 1888-89
	£	£
Customs	19,630,000	19,925,000
Excise	25,620,000	25,505,000
Stamps	13,000,000	11,780,000
Land Tax	1,030,000	1,046,000
House Duty	1,940,000	1,890,000
Property and Income Tax	14,440,000	12,250,000
Post Office	8,650,000	8,800,000
Telegraph Service	1,950,000	2,000,000
Crown Lands	390,000	390,000
Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares, Sardinian Loan, etc	242,479	241,000
Miscellaneous	2,909,775	3,000,000
	89,808,254	86,827,000

EXPENDITURE.	Exchequer issues, 1887-88	Budget estimate, 1888-89.
I —Consolidated Fund Services.		
1 National Debt Services		
(1) Inside the Fixed Annual Charge	£26,000,000	£26,000,000
(2) Outside the Fixed Annual Charge	213,911	214,000
2 Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,758,084	1,647,000
	27,971,995	27,861,000
II —Supply Services.		
1 Army	18,167,196	16,700,300
2 Ditto, Ordnance Factories	—	30,000
3 Navy	12,325,357	13,082,800
4 Miscellaneous Civil Services	18,210,000	17,850,293
5 Customs and Inland Revenue (Collection)		
(1) Customs	935,961	937,920
(2) Inland Revenue	1,771,785	1,807,629
6 Post Office	5,403,438	5,666,666
7 Telegraph Service	1,940,012	2,036,836
8 Packet Service	697,001	641,500
	59,451,650	58,753,944
Excess of Income over Expenditure	87,423,645	86,614,944
	2,378,609	212,056
	89,808,254	86,827,000

ment Property, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Disturnpiked and Main Roads, Poor Law Unions (for salaries of teachers, moiety of salaries of medical officers, etc., paid out of the Local Government Board vote), Pauper Lunatics, Metropolitan Police, Police (counties and boroughs), Prisons, Reformatories, etc Appended are the **totals** of these **grants in aid** in **'87-8** and the **estimates** for **'88-9** (see also Budget, opposite):—

	1888 89.	1887 88.
	£	£
England and Wales . .	3,527,066	3,767,583
Scotland	542,124	568,547
Ireland	2,091,354	2,071,031
Total for Great Britain and Ireland . . £	6,160,544	6,407,161

These grants in aid of local rates will, so far as England and Wales are concerned, disappear in '89-90 from Imperial Finance under the Local Government Act (see *post*, also SESSION '88, sect. 27) On the opposite page is given the **National Balance Sheet** for the **year ending March 31st, '88**, with the **Budget Estimate** for the **current financial year** which commenced on the 1st April Taking the heads of **revenue received during '87-8** in their order, the following is a detailed statement of the net produce from **Customs**.—

	£
Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc. . .	10,213
Chicory	71,012
Cocoa and Chocolate . . .	82,940
Coffee	187,562
Currants	317,511
Figs	29,244
Plate (Gold and Silver) . .	9,746
Plums (Dried or Preserved) .	10,122
Prunes	5,158
Raisins	176,696
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	2,034,286
Brandy	1,307,817
Geneva	125,511
Other Sorts	756,732
Tea	4,613,312
Tobacco and Snuff . . .	8,713,944
Wine	1,085,046
Miscellaneous	38,425

The following is the **net produce** of the different heads of **Excise** duties —

Beer	8,711,532
Railways	314,933
Spirits	13,028,204
Chicory	1,744
Tobacco (Home grown) . .	160
Coffee Mixture Labels	2,857
Licences, viz.:	
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc . .	79,300
Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine	186,574
Brewers	19,280
Dog	354,278
Establishment, viz.:	
Armorial Bearings	74,526
Carriages	549,525
Male Servants	136,287
Game	179,143
Gold and Silver Plate . . .	47,919
Gun	86,317
Hawkers and Pedlars . . .	26,942
Medicine Vendors	5,396
Pawnbrokers	35,722
Refreshment House	7,140
Spirits:	£
Distillers and Rectifiers . .	4,242
Dealers	121,194
Publicans, including Grocers in Scotland and Ireland . . .	1,485,936
Tobacco	84,855
Wine and Sweets	67,366
Other than the foregoing . . .	10,310

Stamps.—Appended are the net amounts received under the different heads of duty —

Probate and Account Duty . . .	4,596,620
Legacy Duty	2,814,559
Succession Duty	830,502
Total Death Duties	8,421,683
Corporation Duty	42,521
Deeds and other Instruments not included under the following Heads .	2,385,602
Bills of Exchange	661,431
Receipts, Drafts, and other 1*d.* Stamps	992,325
Bankers' Notes	285
Composition for the Duties on the Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers	121,720
Cards	16,291
Gold and Silver Plate, viz	
Gold	22,655
Silver	54,445
Licences and Certificates . . .	158,234
Life Insurances	43,555
Marine Insurances	124,728
Medicines (Patent)	191,475

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves In regard to the **Property and Income Tax**, which was at the rate of 7*d.* in the £ with arrears of the prior year at 8*d.* in the £, an approximate appropriation of the net sum produced under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for '86-7, would be —**Schedule A**, Lands, Tenements, etc., £4,879,901; **Schedule B**, Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc, £329,735; **Schedule C**, Annuities, Dividends, etc, £1,290,168; **Schedule D**, Professions, Trades, etc, £6,872,641; **Schedule E**, Public Offices, etc, £903,057 —The gross **Post Office receipts** were composed of postage collected by postmasters in the country and Metropolis, postage stamps sold, commission on money orders (£133,446), commission on postal orders (£159,879), and other items; and the payments out included £397,225 to railway companies and to H M.'s Customs on account of parcel post The figures given in the balance-sheet above show the net receipts. The sum which appears against the heading of **Crown Lands** is the net produce of the Woods, Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown, which is paid over and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List. Under the head of **Interest on Advances for Local Works** are included the following items —Menai Bridge, £1,508; Public Works Loans, Great Britain, £725,710; Public Works Loans, Ireland, £182,344; Irish Land, £13,303; Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, £15,441; Irish Land Commission in respect of the Land Act, Tramways and Public Companies Act, and Purchase of Land Act, £11,718. The interest on the Sardinian Loan amounted to £29,650, on the Cape Railway Loan to £14,000, and the interest on the purchase money of Suez Canal Shares received from the Egyptian Government, was £198,829. "**Miscellaneous**" contains numerous features of interest. Small branches of the hereditary revenue, under which is

included £1,740 for "Rents and Royalties of Guano, etc, Islands," brought in £31,906, in the total of £1,268,296, Receipts by Civil Departments are included, £400,123 fees and fines received at County Courts, £553 received at the Foreign Office for passport fees, £868 received in fees at the Friendly Societies Registry, £5,686 received at the Home Offices for fees on appointments, naturalisation, under the Explosives Act, from pedlars in the Metropolis, and for chimney sweepers licences in the Metropolis, £22,669 received in fees at the House of Commons, £24,773 net, fees received at the House of Lords, £64,439 Supreme Court of Judicature, England, Mint (including £2 0,447, seigniorage on silver purchased for coinage, £36,205 profit on bronze coinage, and £4 73 repayment of expenses of coinage and specimen dies for Colonial and Foreign Governments, etc, and £174 gold and silver sweep) £242,253, admission fees to the National Gallery, £1,091, fines and fees at the Police Courts, London, Chatham, and Sheerness, £11,837, South Kensington Museum, admissions and fees, £4,509, Stationery Office (including sale of publications, £42,019, sale of waste paper, £9 573, sale of ordnance maps, £11 87, income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin *Gazettes*, £6,849—which sum is in addition to £20 171 revenue of the London *Gazette* collected in stamps), £95,449, fees received from visitors to the Jewel House, Tower of London £1 758, candidates fees, University of London £11 841 The Revenue Departments (including Packet service) contributed to Miscellaneous Revenue £478,475, which was made up of such items as rent of Crown premises and of goods deposited in bonded warehouses, £37 481 in respect of fines, seizures and penalties credited to Inland Revenue, and £273 827 received by the Post Office from the National Debt Commissioners on account of charges of management of Post Office Savings Banks and Government Annuities and Insurances Under the head of Post Office Savings Banks is shown £67,002 surplus of interest accrued to 31st December 1886 from securities to the credit of the Post Office Savings Bank Fund, beyond the interest paid and credited to the depositors, etc The last great item under the head of Miscellaneous is £740 521 for Fee and Patent Stamps Among the large sums which went to make up this total were Companies Registration £43,215, County Courts, Ireland, £31,028, District Audit £29 35-, Judicature, England, £369,913, Judicature Ireland, £36,173, Metropolitan Police Courts, £8,648, Patents for Inventions, £125 511 — Turning to the **Expenditure** for '87-8 some references to the **National Debt Charges** and to the capital of the Debt, will be found lower down Analysing item 2, '**Other Charges** on the **Consolidated Fund**, there is first the sum of £410,470 issued on account of the **Civil List**, which is made up of £60,000 for Her Majesty's Privy Purse, £131,260 for salaries of Her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £172,500 expenses of Her Majesty's household, £13,200 for Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services, £8,040 unappropriated, and £25,470 for pensions on the Civil List limited to £1,200 per annum (see CIVIL LIST PENSIONS) Next comes a charge of £158,000, being the amount of the **annuities** to the **Royal Family**. In addition there is a list of **pensions for military and naval services**, the amount and the duration of the grants being Lord Rodney (and all the heirs male to whom the title shall descend), £2,000, Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5,000, Duke of Wellington (for life of the present duke), £4,000, Viscount Combermere (to present viscount and next heir male on whom the title shall descend), £2,000, Viscount Exmouth (and to the heirs male on whom the title shall descend), £2,000, Lord Seaton (present baron and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £2 000, Lord Keane (for life of present baron), £2,000, Viscount Hardinge (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £3,000, Viscount Gough (to present viscount and next heir male who may succeed to the title), £2,000, Lord Raglan (for life), £2,000, Sir H Havelock Allan, Bart (for life) £1,000, Lord Napier of Magdala (to present baron and his heir male), £2,000, and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720 total, £29 720 **Pensions** for **political and civil services** amounted during the year to £19,041, and the recipients include the Countess of Elgin and the Countess of Mayo widows of Governors General of India, Mr S H Walpole £2,000, Mr Childers M P, £1,133, Mr C P Villiers, M P, £1 200, Mr Shaw-Lefevre, £1 200 Lord Emly, £1,200 Viscounts Eversley and Hampden each received £4,000 a year as late Speakers of the House of Commons **Pensions** for **judicial services** (England) amounted to £47 975, among the recipients being the Earl of Selborne, £5 000, Lord Herschell, £5 , Lord Blackburn, £3 750, Sir J Bacon, the late Sir H Keating, Lord Bramwell, the late Sir R Bagallay, Lord Penzance, and Sir M E Smith, retired judges, each £3 500, Sir W Gro , £1,198 (part of a judicial pension of £3 500) and many retired county court judges—who as a rule received £1 500 each A large sum is paid by way of **compensation**, some amounts being issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts Other sums were paid as judicial **pensions** to **retired judges** in Scotland and Ireland, and there were a few **pensions** for **diplomatic services** granted prior to 1860, the pensions granted for these services since that time being now voted in the Civil Service Estimates The **miscellaneous pensions**, amounting to the comparatively small sum of £5,12 , include charges formerly on the Civil List of George III The **salaries and allowances** comprise the sums of £5 0 0 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6,000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the Queen's Bench Division receiving £5,000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls, whose salary is £6,000, and the Lord Chief Justice, who is paid £8,000, the salaries of the county court judges, who are paid £1,500 a year each, the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1,800 and twenty two at £1,500 per annum, the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs substitutes, and of the Irish judges Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include £62,910, being the amount of annuities for ten years payable to the National Debt Commissioners, and created to redeem perpetual annuities and pensions (see PER-

PETUAL PENSIONS). Several other items on the Expenditure side of the balance-sheet speak for themselves; reference to the cost of the "**Army**" and "**Navy**," will be found under those headings; and the following is a list of the **Civil Service Votes** granted during the financial year '87-8, with the estimates for '88-9:—

	1888-89.	1887-88. (Grants in Session of 1887.)
CLASS I.		
Great Britain:	£	£
Royal Palaces	34,260	35,982
Marlborough House	2,000	2,020
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	89,013	101,430
Houses of Parliament	£46,940	£55,635
Gordon Monument	2,200	2,200
Public Buildings	130,629	142,255
New Admiralty & War Office (Plans)	—	8,000
Admiralty,—Extension of Buildings	5,000	500
Furniture of Public Offices	15,930	16,970
Revenue Department Bdgs.	238,514	208,627
County Court Buildings	28,875	29,440
Metropolitan Police Courts	15,756	6,747
Sheriff Crt Houses, Scotlnd.	14,250	9,070
Surveys of the U Kingdom	223,000	230,000
Science and Art Department Buildings	9,900	18,206
British Museum Buildings	10,940	11,778
Edinburgh Univ. Buildings	4,000	4,000
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings	20,6 6	23,871
Harbours, etc, under Board of Trade	16,145	21,708
Lighthouses abroad	10,530	10,860
Peterhead Harbour	30,180	30,150
Rates on Govt Property (Gt. Britain and Ireland)	2 8,848	226,105
Metropolitan Fire Brigade	10,000	10,000
Disturnpiked and Main Roads (England & Wales)	260,000	501,500
Disturnpiked Rds (Scotland)	35,000	70,000
Ireland:		
Public Buildings	198,302	196,662
Royal University Buildings	—	2,230
Science and Art Buildings (Dublin)	42,500	30,000
CLASS II.		
England:		
House of Lords Offices	43,731	43,020
House of Commons Offices	49,387	49,969
Treasury, including Parliamentary Counsel	60,222	60,150
Home Office and Subordinate Departments	95,734	93,947
Foreign Office	71,073	73,020
Colonial Office	40,968	41,524
Privy Council Office and Subordinate Departments	51,356	46,321
Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments	104,017	108,107
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	9	272
Charity Commn. (including Endowed Schools Dept.)	36,701	36,525
Civil Service Commission	44,477	40,531
Exchequer and Audit Dept.	53,720	53,934
Friendly Societies Registry	8,257	8,227
Land Commn. for England.	12,210	24,797
Local Government Board	448,968	444,241
Lunacy Commission	15,217	15,227
Mint, including Coinage	68,941	68,789
National Debt Office	15,071	14,966
Patent Office	54,305	55,204
Paymaster General's Office	25,690	26,190
Public Works Loan Commn.	9,533	9,577
Record Office	21,634	21,393
Registrar General's Office	47,567	47,693
Stationy. Office and Printing	545,977	556,303
Wds, Forests, etc, Office of	25,314	25,761
Works and Pub Buildings, Office of	49,600	48,967
Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid	40,000	40,000
Secret Service	40,000	50,000
Scotland:		
Secretary for Scotland	£9,247	£9,143
Exchequer and other Offices	6,376	6,567
Fishery Board	21,427	21,925
Lunacy Commission	5,990	5,982
Registrar General's Office	5,948	5,895
Board of Supervision	29,347	29,317
Ireland:		
Lord Lieutenant's Hshold	7,478	7,478
Chief Secretary's Office	40,707	40,967
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	2,053	2,045
Local Government Board	131,698	144,809
Public Works Office	41,728	47,751
Record Office	5,810	5,956
Registrar General's Office	16,247	16,126
Valuation & Bndry. Survey	23,473	23,047
CLASS III.		
England:		
Law Charges	77,776	82,576
Criminal Prosecutions	162,917	159,354
Supreme Crt of Judicature	408,315	410,738
Wreck Commission	12,680	12,680
County Courts	438,030	410,789
Land Registry	2,796	2,942
Revising Barristers	20,370	20,370
Police Courts (London and Sheerness)	17,743	15,689
Metropolitan Police	583,520	575,620
Special Police	57,000	37,000
Police, Counties & Boro's (England and Wales)	875,286	860,286
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	721,180	758,018
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, (Great Britain)	279,646	281,261
Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl	32,802	36,549
Scotland:—		
Lord Advocate, and Criminal Proceedings.	61,627	62,905
Courts of Law and Justice	61,507	63,465
Register House Dprtments.	37,627	37,269
Crofters Commission	6,831	6,000
Police, Counties and Burghs	152,237	149,537
Prisons	109,538	108,494
Ireland:		
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	72,665	73,508
Supreme Court of Judicature	85,562	87,387
Court of Bankruptcy	10,147	10,140

	1888-89.	1887-88. (Grants in Session of 1887.)
Admiralty Court Registry	1,285	1,285
Registry of Deeds	16,346	16,266
Registry of Judgments	2,413	2,388
Land Commission	45,912	100,028
County Court Officers, etc.	112,750	100,854
Dublin Metropolitan Police (including Police Courts)	151,733	150,000
Constabulary	1,439,288	1,412,315
Prisons	134,742	143,050
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	108,497	107,612
Dundrum Crim. Lun Asyl	6,762	6,630
Class IV.		
England:—		
Public Education	3,576,077	3,458,807
Science and Art Department	445,303	438,558
British Museum	146,350	145,697
National Gallery	10,629	8,908
National Portrait Gallery	1,922	1,916
Learned Societies, etc.	21,900	23,900
London University	13,652	13,321
Universities and Colleges, grants in aid	14,000	14,000
Deep Sea Exploring Expedition (Report)	2,000	2,987
Scotland:—		
Public Education	568,322	553,392
Universities, etc.	19,025	19,018
National Gallery	2,500	2,100
Ireland:—		
Public Education	898,525	874,051
Teachers' Pension Office	2,020	2,015
Endowed Schools Commrs.	700	720
National Gallery	2,501	2,501
Queen's Colleges	10,528	10,028
Royal Irish Academy	2,081	2,259
Class V.		
Diplomatic Services	236,260	234,524
Consular Services	179,433	184,125
Slave Trade Services	13,120	16,400
Suez Canal (Brit Directors)	1,405	2,405
Colonies, Grants in Aid	51,115	26,416
South Africa and St Helena	56,235	86,180
Subsidies to Telegraph-Companies, etc.	49,300	49,300
Cyprus, Grant in Aid	30,000	18,000
Class VI.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	474,510	476,082
Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions, etc.	16,400	17,800
Pauper Lunatics, England	493,000	490,000
" " Scotland	90,000	89,500
" " Ireland	104,460	101,800
Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland	16,658	16,658
Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Deficiency	60,013	51,259
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Gt. Brit.	2,338	2,482
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Ireland.	2,399	2,535
Class VII.		
Temporary Commissions	33,404	37,055
Miscellaneous Expenses	9,811	8,804
Public Works and Industries, Ireland	26,000	50,000
Repayment of Kilrush and Kilkee Railway Deposit	3,312	—
Adelaide Exhibition, 1887	—	2,650
Repayment to Civil Contingencies Fund	—	6,069
Celebration of the Jubilee	—	17,000

Up to the adjournment in Aug, 56 of the above had been voted, leaving 130, besides five votes for the Revenue Departments, to be passed at the autumn sitting. The **National Debt** was instituted by **William III.**, whose first regular loan, obtained in **1694**, consisted of £1,200,000. Since that time other advances have been made by the Bank, and also by the Bank of Ireland, and enormous loans have been negotiated for the Government. Thus, at the accession of **Anne** the debt had grown to nearly thirteen millions; when **George III.** ascended the throne it amounted to more than a hundred millions; at the conclusion of the **American War**, in 1784, it stood at £249,851,000, and though there was a small decrease during the period of peace, 1784-93, additions amounting to £601,500,000, were made during the **French War**, and after the battle of Waterloo the debt reached the startling figure of £885,000,000. Since that year it has been considerably reduced. Thus, at the end of the year **1856-7** the total debt funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and the capital value of terminable annuities in £3 per cent stock at par, was £837,144,579; at the end of **'66-7** it was £802,210,413; end of **'73-4** £772,934,938; **'76-7**, £770,014,723; end of **'79-80**, £771,605,908; end of **'85-6**, £742,282,411; end of **'86-7**, £736,278,688; and at the end of the last financial year (**March 31st, '88**) £705,575,073. The **gross totals of debt** on March 31st, '87, and March 31st, '88, were made up as follows:—

	1887	1888
(1) **Funded Debt**	£637,637,640	£609,740,743
(2) **Terminable Annuities**	81,123,148	78,449,230
(3) **Unfunded Debt**	17,517,900	17,385,100
Total National Debt (D)	£736,278,688	£705,575,073

(1) This consisted of the **perpetual annuities** payable on the various stocks which have been issued by the Government from time to time—viz, 3½ per cents, consols (3 per cents.), reduced 3 per cents, new 3 per cents, 2½ per cents., etc.; and the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland at 3 per cent (2) These are **annuities** in which the **payment** is **made** for **lives or terms of years**, after which it **ceases** altogether, the return made being increased as the period of time is shortened; in other words a portion of the principal is repaid with the interest in each year while the arrangement continues. In estimating the amount of the Debt, the capital value of these annuities is calculated on 3 per cent. stock at par. (3) This consists of **temporary loans** raised upon the security of bills and bonds issued by the Exchequer and Treasury. The State has for nearly a century made **advances** of money to bodies and individuals **in furtherance of objects approved by Parliament**, which advances have been managed by the Treasury, Public Works Loan Commissioners and West Indian Incum-

bered Estates Commissioners, the Irish Board of Works and the Paymaster of Civil Services, and the Irish Land Commissioners Up to March 31st, '88, there had been advanced in [illegible] £633,587 h[illegible] off from the account of assets, the assets on the above date being estimated at £37,694,211 The Local Loans Debt was always treated as a part of the National Debt until, under the Act of '87, Mr. Goschen separated the accounts, while in the course of the year 86 7 he reduced the National Debt by £26,558,959, being stock exchanged for Local Loans stock and cancelled This must be taken account of in comparing the totals of Debt given above The Public Works Loans Act '88 provides for issue for the purpose of loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners of £2 000,000, of loans by the Public Works Loans Commissioners, Ireland, of £1,000,000, and of loans by the Scotch Fishery Board of £30,000, but this, as will be gathered from what appears above, was not added to the National Debt To the figure (D) of £705,575,073 there are to be added certain capital liabilities amounting to £1,152,508 and deducted certain assets (including the nominal value of the Suez Canal shares, £3 532,040), amounting to £5,522,917, also the balances at the Banks of England and Ireland, amounting on March 31st, '88, to £7,647,072 With these readjustments the net balance of the Debt stood on March 31st, '88, at £693,557,592, as compared with £700,846 465 on the corresponding day of the preceding year, both estimates being made upon the same basis The total charge for the service of the Debt was, in 1816, £32,457,000, in '66-7, £26,074 871, '73-4, £26,706,726, '76-7, £27 992,834, '79 80, £28,762,874, '85-6, £23,449,678, '86-7, £27,958,023, '87 8, £26,213,911 The amount of the charge in any year depends upon the sum required for interest *plus* the sum, if any, devoted by the operation of terminable annuities and sinking funds to the repayment of capital In 1875 Sir S North cote fixed a sum for the annual service of the Debt inside the Permanent Annual Charge of the Debt, which fixed sum included all charges connected with the Debt except such as related to that part of the funded and unfunded debt which had been specifically created for local loans and other reproductive purposes The sum payable for interest was considerably within this fixed charge, and the balance was to be applied to reduction of capital, and as the amount required for interest decreased year by year the annual reduction would in course of time have grown very large Although the scheme was, owing to extraordinary financial requirements, partly suspended at times, large reductions of capital were effected by it. [For details see 88 ed] Mr Goschen in his '87-8 Budget reduced the fixed charge from £28,037,000 to £26,000,000 This left £5,000,000 a year applicable to the redemption of Debt, which he then said would redeem at par £600,000,000 in about fifty two years, and £700,000,000 (practically the whole Debt) in about fifty seven years The most material change made for many years in regard to the service for the Debt was, however, effected under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, '88, which provided for a reduction of interest from 3 per cent to 2¾, and ultimately to 2½. The holders of New Threes who could be paid off at any time without notice were offered a 3 per cent. dividend for the year ending April '89, if they brought in their stock for conversion, and proprietors of Consols and Reduced were, in addition, offered a bonus of 5s per cent on condition that they forewent their claim to a year s notice before redemption Recognised agents who brought in these two latter classes of stocks for conversion received 1s. 6d. per cent brokerage Nearly all the holders of New Threes accepted the scheme, and the few who refused to come in were paid off On July 5th, out of £558,000,000 of Three per Cents outstanding when Mr Goschen took the work in hand, £512,000,000 had been converted, so that all that remained to be dealt with were £40,000,000 Consols and £6,000,000 Reduced. These sums may by the National Debt (Supplemental) Act be paid off at par on or after July 6th, 1889, by payments of not less than £500,000 at one time The Conversion Scheme does not materially affect the Budget for the year 1888 9, but from April 89, holders of converted stock will receive 2¾ per cent interest (instead of 3 per cent) until 1903, and afterwards 2½ per cent, the new stock being guaranteed against redemption until 19 3 The saving to the country by the operation will be about £1,400 000 a year from 1889 to 1903, and from 1903 of about £2,800,000 per annum Mr Goschen unfolded his Budget for 88 9 on March 26th, or some few days before the close of the financial year 87 8, so that certain of his figures for that year were necessarily conjectural, we, however, give the exact returns as made after the close of the year In the year 87 8 his estimated surplus of £288,706 had from various causes been turned into a final excess of income over expenditure of no less than £2,378,609, or the largest since 1873 4 [The Budget Estimate for 87 8 will be found in our 88 edition, and may be compared with the actual receipts given in the first column of income and expenditure in the table printed above] With regard to the current financial year (88-9), he estimated his total expenditure on the basis of existing liability at £86,909,944, and his revenue on the basis of existing taxation at £89,287,000, which would give him an estimated surplus of £2,377,056 The financial proposals Mr Goschen made in connection with the Local Government Bill were of a temporary character so far as the year under consideration was concerned, but were to be followed by a permanent arrangement which was to take effect in 89 90 after the first election of the County Councils He redeemed the ministerial promise to assist local taxation by a substantial aid from personalty, by handing over one half of the Probate Duty, of which half 80 per cent would be the share of England and Wales This was the permanent arrangement, and he estimated that under it the local authorities would in 1889 90 receive £2,130,000, of which the share of England and Wales would be £1,704 000 In the current year the local authorities would receive one-third of the duty, which he estimated would produce £1,420,000, of which the share of England and Wales, 80 per cent, would be £1,136,000 He also proposed the following new licence duties —Vans exceeding 10 cwt in weight to pay a duty of £1, agricultural carts used upon a farm for purposes of husbandry, and not for haulage, being exempt, carts of over 2 cwt 2s 6d per wheel, the wheel duty to be leviable upon heavy waggons in addition to the £1 duty—estimated produce £150,000 for heavy carts and £150,000 wheel tax; £1 each upon pleasure horses, £5

each upon racehorses, horse dealers to pay a composition duty of £15 — estimated yield, £540,000 total, £840,000 These new licence duties were to be collected by the Commis ...ers of Inland Revenue, but the proceeds w to be paid in aid of local taxation, so that they do not affect the Imperial Budget In 89-90 the County Councils are to take over the pro ceeds of a number of existing licence duties but this proposal obviously does not affect the figures of 88-9 The proposals affecting the Imperial Budget were (in addition to that re garding the probate duty) as follows —A new ... carriage duties by which all two wheeled carriages will, as before, pay 15s , four wheeled carriages drawn by one horse £1 1s , four wheeled carriages drawn by two or more horses, £2 2s hackney carriages 15s and carriages let on hire by jobmasters for less than three months 15s ,—estimated loss, £30 000 , repeal of the hawkers' licence duty exemption from income tax of lands cultivated by the owner for husbandry only and on which no profit is made and one penny off the income tax a tax of 5s per dozen upon champagne and other imported bottled wines in crease of ½ per cent on the Succession duty a more stringent enforcement of the Stamp duty upon deeds an adhesive stamp of 1s per cent per annum upon the nominal value of all securi ties to bearer which are now circulated without having paid a registration stamp of 10s upon being issued an increase of the stamp on contract notes from 1d to 6d and an ad valorem duty of £1 per thousand upon registration of limited liability companies whatever the amount of the nominal capital may be A grant in aid of main roads included in the first estimate of expenditure was otherwise provided for The following shows the financial effect of the above proposals —

	£
First projected surplus	2 377 056
Tax on bottled wines	125 000
Increase to succession duty	5 ,000
Increased stringency in collection of stamps	50 000
Tax on foreign securities and bonds to bearer	200 000
Tax on contract notes	50 000
Tax on companies issue	
Grant in aid of disturnpiked main roads (otherwise provided for)	295 000
	3 257 056
Deduct —	
Revision of carriage tax	30 000
Repeal of hawkers licences	25 000
Probate duties to be handed over to local authorities	
Income tax —	
Allowance in respect of Schedule A	
Remission of 1d (7d to 6d)	
Final estimated surplus	212,056
	3 257 056

Mr Goschen subsequently at the suggestion of Mr Whitmore, agreed, instead of abolishing the hawkers' licence duty simply to reduce it from £4 to £2 He also introduced a bill limiting the additional duty of 5s on imported bottled wines to sparkling wines, while in order to meet the case of Saumur and other cheap sparkling wines power was taken to reduce the duty to 2s per dozen where the wine could be proved to be worth less than 30s per dozen on its arrival in England The duty on this basis would, he estimated give him at least £100,000, and probably the full £125,000 originally estimated. No material modification was therefore made in the above figures Effect to these Ministerial proposals was given in the Customs and Inland Revenue Act and Customs Wine Duty Act With regard to the relations between Imperial and local finance under the temporary arrangement for the year 1888 9 as first proposed, the local authorities in England and Wales would re ceive in addition to the grants in aid above mentioned the estimated sums of £1,136 000 Probate Duty £300,000 Van and Wheel Tax, and £540,000 Horse Tax total £1 976,000 Under the permanent arrangement the grants in aid local taxation would disappear, but certain licence duties already in existence, and the new licence duties to be created by the Excise Duties Local Purposes Bill would with the contribution from the Probate Duty more than replace them The estimate was that the local authorities would lose by the disappearance of grants in aid £2 582 434, and gain by the Probate Duty contribution and from new and transferred licence duties £5 595 873 net gain £3 013,439 A strong agitation being raised against the Van and Wheel Tax the Chancellor of the Ex chequer in April so far modified his proposals as to provide that no vehicle under 10 cwt in weight should be taxed and that the duty on vehicles of over that weight should be—two wheels 10s four wheels or more £1 Mr Goschen estimated that he would lose by his modifications £100 000 out of the £300,000 which in the first instance he judged the Van and Wheel Tax would produce The Excise Duties (Local Purposes) Bill by which legislative effect was to be given to this scheme was set down to be further proceeded with at the autumn session On Nov 28th the First Lord of the Treasury intimated that owing to the great delay which had recently taken place in the progress of public business the Government were compelled to give up all hope of passing the Van and Wheel Tax Bill [Excise Duties (Local Purposes) Bill] during the current ses sion and on Nov 9th the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the withdrawal included the proposed tax on pleasure horses and race horses which were dealt with in the same bill As to the future the best course would be to take the opinion of the county councils and of the local representatives as to what would be the best means of reinforcing local finance by the £700,000 which the ratepayers lost owing to the fact that it had been found impossible to pass the measure See SESSION, sections 14, 25, and 27

Fire Brigade, Metropolitan See METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE

Fire Extinction, Various methods will be found under this heading in ed 86

Fire Insurance, 88 See INSURANCE

Fire Insurance Law on, '88 In the course of Walker *v* the London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co (Irish Court of Exchequer) in the plaintiff's policy there was a condition exempt ing the defendants from liability "for any loss occasioned by or in consequence of incen diarism" The owner of an adjacent house having set it on fire, the flames spread to the plaintiff's premises, causing heavy damage.

The Irish judges held that this loss fell within the exemption clause, and that the plaintiff could not recover.

Fireworks, Sale and Public Use of. The Explosives Act 1875, secs 31 and 39, **prohibits** the **sale** of any **explosive**, including **fireworks**, to any **child** apparently **under** the age of **13 years** **Penalty** £5 A similar penalty by sec 80 is also incurred by any one **throwing**, casting, or firing any **firework**, in or into any **highway**, street, thoroughfare, or public place

First Commissioner of Works is chief of a nominal commission which has in charge the royal palaces, parks and pleasure gardens, Tower of London, Houses of Parliament, Government offices, county court buildings, Metropolitan police courts, Science and Art Department buildings, British Museum buildings, and certain diplomatic and consular and other buildings, for the repair and maintenance of which Parliament makes an annual grant He is also guardian of certain Ancient Monuments (*q v*) By the London Parks and Works Act 1887 (*q v*) certain Metropolitan open spaces were removed from his charge 12, Whitehall Place, S W

Fish Commission, United States, The See MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

Fish Culture The art of fish culture is divided into **two branches** (1) that in which the natural conditions under which fish live and thrive are brought up to the highest pitch of perfection—without, however, interfering directly with the ordinary processes of nature, and (2) that in which artificial interference is so far reaching as to change the character of the natural circumstances under which fish exist, if not actually to supersede them altogether The **first branch of fish culture** has been practised ever since the time when the **Romans** used to import oysters from Britain, and place them in Lake Lusaro, where special provision was made for their reception, and for the rearing of the spat, or when they introduced exotic fish, such as the *rearus* from the waters of the Ægean Sea into those of the Italian coasts The abbots and monks of the Middle Ages also practised this branch of fish culture when they bred and fattened carp and other fish in ponds or "stews which they invariably constructed in the immediate neighbourhood of their monasteries and abbeys The **second branch** of the art is of much **more recent** date It originated in the discovery that the eggs of fish—those of salmon were first experimented upon—can be taken from the body of the parent fish, impregnated with the milt from the male, and "hatched in tanks through which a continual flow of water passes So far, indeed, can nature be departed from in the case of fluviatile fish eggs, that whereas under natural conditions the female fish deposits her eggs upon gravelly locations or upon aquatic plants, where they are immediately afterwards impregnated by the milt of the male fish, the ova can be taken from one fish and deposited in an open vessel, and the milt may be taken from another fish, and provided it be meanwhile excluded from the air, the two may be mixed together many hours—even days—afterwards, and impregnation will be effected as successfully if no water is used as if the whole process were conducted under natural conditions After the ova become fertilised, they are placed in suitable vessels, either with or without a layer of gravel at the bottom (in imitation of the bed of a stream), or on glass grills. According to the temperature of the water, so the development of the embryo fish proceeds, but the usual time occupied in the process of incubation is from about ninety to a hundred days **The fry** exist without taking food from exterior sources, being nourished by the *umbilical sac* attached to them After the sac is absorbed the allvins are turned into ponds or streams, and, when necessary, they are regularly supplied with food, but they are often turned into waters and left to look after themselves under natural conditions The two branches of fish culture may thus be likened in one respect to agriculture in the open field, where art only interferes to keep down weeds and destructive enemies, and to encourage or supplement the natural supply of nutriment, and, in another respect to the culture of tropical plants, where art supplants nature altogether and supplies everything that is needed As in agriculture, so in fish culture, the two systems may be combined; and like seedlings artificially forced and afterwards planted in the open, the young fish artificially bred may be turned out into the natural stream The development of salmon and trout eggs may be retarded, by keeping them at a reduced temperature (just above freezing point), sufficiently long to enable them to be transported to Australia or New Zealand, and in this way trout have been introduced into the waters of the Antipodes, to which they are not indigenous The ova of marine forms, such as the mackerel, cod, herring, and other fish have also been artificially impregnated and hatched, but the difficulties attending the process are greater than those accompanying the propagation of trout and salmon In **America** the practice has been carried out on a very large scale both by the Canadian and the United States Governments, and has been productive of practical results The **growth** of the science of **pisciculture** in this country, although tardy, is steady **The Midland Counties Fish Culture Establishment**, founded and owned by Mr William Burgess, at Malvern Wells, is the largest of its kind in **England** It contains 100 ponds and two hatcheries, each capable of accommodating six millions of ova In order to assist Fishery Boards and other public bodies in developing fish life in the waters under their control, Mr Burgess is hatching ova for them free of charge, and turning the fry into their respective rivers and streams During **88** 20,000 **salmon** of one year old were deposited in the Severn, having been hatched and reared gratuitously for that river As many as 7,000,000 **perch** and **other coarse fish** were hatched out during the year, and as many **salmonidæ** The **United States Fish Commissioners** have notified their willingness to co operate with Mr B s undertakings, and to forward early in '89 consignments of the **whitefish** ova (*Coregonus albus*), a very valuable food form Elaborate arrangements have been made for their reception, and a pond measuring 200 feet long and 100 feet wide, having a considerable depth, has been constructed for that purpose The **golden orfe**, of Bavaria, and the German carp, are also being cultivated. In consequence of the demands being made upon the establishment, it is being still further enlarged **London office**, New Inn Chambers, Wych St, Strand, W, sec, Mr. W. August Carter. Fisheries Preservation Association—**Office**, 11, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.

Fisheries Question The **history** of the **fishery disputes** between **England** and the **United**

States is a long one In 1783 a **treaty** was concluded by which Americans had liberty to take fish of every kind on such parts of the Newfound land coast as were fished by British subjects, but not to dry and cure them on that island They could, however, dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays or creeks of Nova Scotia and Labrador, but only so long as these creeks were unsettled **After the war** of 1812, which **Great Britain** declared abrogated the fishery com pact of 1783, a **long controversy** between the two Governments took place, which culminated in an **arrangement** in 1818 by which one part of the in-shore fisheries was left open to Americans as before But from the other they were ex cluded, except that they were to be admitted to bays or harbours for purposes of shelter, or for obtaining food or water only, and they were put under restrictions as to taking, drying, or curing fish therein For eighteen years there was no dispute, but in 36 **Nova Scotia** passed an **Act** authorising officers to board foreign vessels within the three mile limit, to order them off, or in the event of refusal to bring the vessel into port and fine the master £100 Constant disputes followed, which were finally settled by the **Reciprocity Treaty** of 54 and for ten years Americans were allowed to fish as of old, while there was free trade in many articles between the two countries This treaty terminated in 65, and in 68 the **Dominion Parliament** passed an **Act** which contained many provisions objected to by Americans and many seizures and consequently disputes followed **Another arrangement** was made at Washington in 71, but it did not put an end to the wrangling between the two countries This arrangement to an end three years ago Since then many American vessels have been seized on the British North American coasts and others have been prevented from buying bait or ice The **Dominion Parliament** two years ago passed a **law** giving power to seize foreign vessels entering the Dominion waters for any purpose other than what is provided by treaty It was to put an end, if possible once for all, to such seizures and disputes that a **commission** met towards the close of 87 in America, with the **Rt Hon Joseph Chamberlain** acting as **Commissioner for England** The Commission, including several adjournments sat for about three months, and ultimately agreed to a **Treaty**, which was **signed** by the representatives of England, Canada, and the United States, and also by President Cleveland It was of course in the nature of a compromise, but it promised to put an end to the too frequently recurring disputes between the American and Canadian fishermen The treaty provided for a rectification of what is known as the **three mile limit**, which in future was to be reckoned not from headland to headland, but in bays and creeks from an imaginary line drawn across the entrance at the first point where the width did not exceed ten miles The Treaty also extended the **original permission** to **American fishermen** to **enter Canadian ports and harbours** for certain specified purposes American fishermen by the new arrangement were allowed to load, re load, and replenish supplies, free from the limitations of the 1818 Treaty As to the vexed question of **buying bait** in **Canadian ports**, the Treaty provided that this would be conceded to American fishermen provided the United States abandoned the **taxes on fish products of Canada** sent into the United States. The **Senate** at Washington, however, **refused to ratify** the Treaty, which remains a dead letter This abortive conclusion to the negotiations was very keenly felt in Canada, where threats were made to put the old **laws** in force with more severity than ever **President Cleveland** then threatened **retaliation**, and in a **message to Congress** asked for a legislative Act conferring upon the United States executive power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares, and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to Canada A **bill** to this effect was **drafted**, but on the **part** of the Canadians it is maintained that before such a bill can be put in force, ten years' notice must be given By and by it is still hoped that a Treaty which was regarded as fair by all parties may be resuscitated, and thus lead to a settlement of the difficulties between the two countries At a banquet given at Ottawa, Oct 18th, by the working men of Canada to the Hon J A Chapleau, Secretary of State, **Sir John Macdonald**, who was among the guests, made a speech in which, referring to the Fisheries Treaty he expressed the belief that when the Presidential election in America was over and the people of the United States had regained their characteristic calm and coolness, they would look with more favourable eyes upon the Treaty, and would have another arrangement based upon the same lines If not continued the Premier, then the course of the Canadian Government was plain They would rely upon the Treaty of 1818, and let the law take its course If any difficulty arose as to the construction of that Treaty, Canada must find some way by arbitration or otherwise, to determine its true and legal meaning

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn, U S The chief collegiate institution of the great S W for coloured people The "**Jubilee singers**" were students there See ed 86

Flax was **first planted** in **England** in 1532 3, and in 1783 **bounties** were paid to encourage its cultivation Two years later we imported 17 695 tons of hemp and flax from Russia, while in 1842 an import tax was imposed on all foreign flax, but this was taken off three years later [illegible] **gress** in [illegible] has be[illegible] **area** was 20 000 acres, while now it is only 1,856 acres The **Irish returns** give 253,257 acres in 67, and 89,225 acres in 84 the acreage being divided as follows —Ulster, 87,917, Leinster, 893, Connaught, 204, Munster, 211 The **decline** is chiefly attributed to the encroachment of the very cheap fabrics made from cotton, and also the substitution of wool, which is being used largely instead of linen for outer clothing in foreign countries In 87 the **area** was 130,282 acres, but in 88 it is only 113,586 acres, or a decline of 16,698 on the 87 acreage. The **total production** in **Ireland** in 87 was estimated at 16,357 tons, and the **British** supply was 465 tons During the past ten years Irish production averaged 20,762 tons, British, 880 tons, and the imports 82,911 tons, or a total of 104,553 tons Ireland is essentially a **flax-growing** country, owing to its insular position, and the moisture of the climate, which is the first condition to successful flax culture. The **Rev. R M Barrington, M A, LL B**, in an **address** on the drought of '87, referred to the effects of

moisture on the **flax plant** Subsequent information obtained proved that the larger the rainfall the higher the yield Donegal, for instance, with over 80 per cent of rain over one half, and 60 to 80 per cent over the other half, yielded 27 stones to the acre Antrim, with two-fifths of its surface, above 80 per cent rainfall, and on three fifths 60 to 80 per cent, gave 24 stones per acre, while Cavan and Monaghan, having each about 50 to 60 per cent and one half 40 to 50 per cent rain, yielded but 16 stones Other counties show proportionate returns It is difficult to ascertain the number of hands employed in the manipulation of the raw material, as the habit in Ireland has been for a large class of farmers to conduct the operations with the aid of their own families The **number of persons** employed in the flax mills and factories in **Ireland** was returned in 85 as 61,749, from children under thirteen years of age and upwards There are now sixty **spinning mills**, two concerns having been broken up in 86, which reduces the number of spindles from 873,780 to 843,590 in 87, sixty weaving factories containing 27,300 power looms, making in all 120 concerns The **Scotch Mills** in **Ireland** show a falling off of 59 6 per cent in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught during the past ten years, reducing the number to twenty one, while the number in Ulster is 1,033, or a decline of 12 5 per cent

Floating Grog Shops See COOPERING AT SEA, and SESSION 88, sect 36

Floquet, Charles Thomas, President or Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies, b Oct 28th, 1828, at St Jean Pied de Port, in the Lower Pyrenees Called to the Paris bar (1851), and practised for many years, he was also a frequent contributor to the democratic press of Paris After the fall of the empire he became deputy mayor and member of the National Assembly, but resigned both positions during the Commune For suspected participation in the latter he was arrested at Biarritz, and interned at Pau until the end of 1871 He subsequently became **president** of the **Municipal Council**, and member of the Chamber, where he sat with the Extreme Left In Jan 1882, he succeeded M Herold as **Prefect of the Seine**, a position he resigned a few months later in consequence of a dispute with the Government Again elected to the **Chamber** in Oct 1882, he twice became its **vice-president**, and on M Henri Brisson forming a cabinet, M Floquet was elected **president**, an office he filled with tact and dignity He sits as one of the 38 members for Paris, having been returned second on the list He was **nominated** for the **Presidency** of the **French Republic** on M Grevy s retirement, but received very scant support On the resignation of the Tirard Cabinet in April last M Floquet undertook the task of forming a Ministry, he himself taking the offices of **President of the Council and Minister of the Interior** M Floquet is the ablest of the many Prime Ministers France has had of late years, but in the heat of debate allowed himself to be so far provoked by **General Boulanger** as to challenge him to a **duel**, which was fought with rapiers in Comte Dillon s grounds in July 88, and resulted in a victory for M. Floquet who inflicted a serious wound in the neck of his adversary M Floquet in October introduced a bill for the revision of the French Senate

Florin. See ed. '88.

Flotsam, Jetsam, and Ligan These terms are defined by Stephen in his "Commentaries," (vol ii, p 545), as follows "**Flotsam** is where goods are cast into the sea, and there continue swimming on the surface of the waves, **jetsam** is where they sink and remain under water; **ligan** is where they are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy, in order to be found again When found, such goods may be returned to the owner if he appear, if he do not, they are the property of the Crown"

Flower Sermon, The. An annual sermon, preached at St Katharine Cree, Leadenhall St, E C, by the rector, Rev W M Whittemore, D D Instituted by him in 1853 The discourse is founded upon some floral subject, in harmony with the occasion

"**Flying Roll, The** See JEZREELITES, ed 88.

Folk Lore—originally the lore (learning) of the "folk or people, *i e* the natural or uncultured classes of mankind as opposed to the cultured (later literary) classes—is a science the ultimate **object** of which is the investigation of the primitive mind of man in its various phases towards God and nature It is thus the handmaid of comparative mythology, and bears directly on psychology and anthropology Its **methods** are to collect, collate, and classify all surviving relics of primitive beliefs and superstitions, and to extract the essential and original elements from popular customs, usages, festivals, and games, proverbs, enigmas saws, and jests, recipes, astrological and weather prophesyings, and folk tales and songs. The scope of folk lore is frequently enlarged to include also witchcraft, religious symbolism, and similar subjects, but it is better to restrict the term to traditional lore, and to leave the remainder to the comparative mythologist. The word was first coined by Mr W J Thoms (*d* 1885), though on the Continent the term **Volkskunde** has been the name of an accepted science since Grimm first wrote, at the commencement of this century In 1878 a **Folk Lore Society** was established by Mr. Thoms, and it has since published several important collections of folk tales, etc, and regularly issues a periodical **President**, Mr. Andrew Lang (*q v*) **Hon sec**, Mr J J Foster, 36, Alma Sq, St John s Wood, N W

Football Although of some antiquity, football was, twenty years back, chiefly confined to our public schools and colleges, and was practically unknown to the general public Now, however, all is changed Besides international matches, one division of the country now plays against the other, county meets county, and town meets town, and although the game has been censured as rough and brutalising, and has probably met with more opposition than any other of our pastimes, yet none has grown so rapidly in popularity during the last decade The great contests under both codes decided during the past year have been as full of interest as ever, although much disappointment was felt that the season of '87-88 closed without the decision of any **Rugby International matches** in which England was engaged, in consequence of the **differences** which have unfortunately arisen between the **Football Union** and the **Unions** of the three **other countries** This difficulty really arose about two years ago, when the Rugby Union decided to alter the mode of scoring, but although the International fixtures were arranged for last winter, and the English Union offered to play them according to the

rules in vogue in the country in which the matches were to be decided, the action of the **International Board** which consists only of delegates from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, precluded the possibility of England taking part in any of these contests, whilst the manner in which the latest proposals of the Rugby Union have been met by the Board has banished the hope at one time entertained that the usual Rugby matches between England and the sister countries will be revived this winter In default of international matches the chief interest was centred in the contest between the **North and South of England** which came off at Blackheath on Feb 4th The game, which was one of admirable quality ended in favour of the South by one goal and one try to a goal The **International contest** between **Scotland, Wales** and **Ireland** came off as usual and each curiously enough won and lost a match **Wales** defeated **Scotland** at Newport on Feb 4th for the first time by a try to nil their best previous essay being a draw in 84 **Ireland** defeated **Wales** decisively also for the first time by two goals and a try to nil the contest taking place at Dublin on March 3rd whilst **Scotland** beat the **representatives** of the **Emerald Isle** at Edinburgh after a splendidly contested game, by a goal to nil **Wales** will meet **Scotland** again on Feb 2nd **89** and **Ireland** a month later whilst **Scotland** and **Ireland** have also an engagement on Feb 15th **County engagements** have been more frequent in all parts of the kingdom not even excepting the Metropolitan district where probably less interest is taken in county football than in any other part of the country Although this is the case **Middlesex** may fairly claim to be the champion county as their fixtures included engagements with the strongest counties in England and they came through the ordeal with an unbeaten record On Feb 6th the Metropolitan county wrested the victory from **Yorkshire** at West Kensington by two goals and a try to a try Middlesex's next success was over **Somerset** whom they met for the first time upon the occasion of the Charity Festival at the Oval where they beat the Western shire by one goal and two tries to one goal and one try The last engagement of Middlesex was with **Lancashire** This contest came off at Manchester on March 17th and resulted in a victory for the visitors by a goal and one try to two tries In the North **Yorkshire** seemed scarcely so strong as in the preceding year and for the first time since the institution of their match with **Cheshire** the Cestrians proved successful **Lancashire** were little inferior to former years and during the month of January victories were recorded by them over **Somerset** and **Durham** Cheshire showed a marked improvement whilst Durham were not so successful as in the previous season In the West, Somerset not only maintained their reputation of being the strongest county but clearly demonstrated their ability of putting into the field one of the most powerful fifteens in the country During the present season they will doubtless miss the assistance of **Mr H Fox**, of Wellington, who contributed in no little degree towards the late successes of his county Nothing has been heard of this gentleman since August 20th, when, in company of two Swiss guides, they set out from a valley in the Caucasus, to explore the Beringen glaciers, and as heavy snow fell after their departure, it is feared that they were overwhelmed by it **Club matches** have been as numerous, and, if anything, more interesting than in former years As each season comes round the rivalry between the leading organisations increases, whilst the attendances at crack club meetings have consequently largely increased In the South the **Richmond** First Fifteen were again *facile princeps*, neither **Blackheath** nor **Queen's**, however, were so successful as in the previous year, but the **London Scottish** fairly held their own Of other clubs, the two **Universities Bradford Halifax, Swinton, Huddersfield** and **Dewsbury** had fairly successful seasons In the spring a team of **English Rugbeians** left England to make a tour in the **Antipodes** under the management of the well known cricketers Messrs Shrewsbury Shaw, and Lillywhite In **New Zealand** where the laws of the Rugby Union govern the game they won the majority of the matches but in **Australia**, and playing the Victorian game, they were scarcely so successful The tour was unfortunately marred by the **death** of **Mr Seddon**, the captain of the team who lost his life by drowning at Maitland on August 15th In the autumn a team of **New Zealanders** consisting of six pure **Maoris** fifteen half caste and three colonials born in New Zealand arrived in England to play a series of matches during the present winter This is the first occasion upon which the exponents of the game have come from the colonies to measure their strength with English clubs The tour is under the direct patronage of the Rugby Union and is therefore a strictly amateur affair contrasting strongly with the tour of the Englishmen in the colonies A long and varied programme has been arranged for the New Zealanders and it is expected their tour will extend to April 89 Turning to the **Association Section** the game has made rapid strides during the past twelve months in districts where only a few years ago the Rugby code had the sole monopoly The first important contest played under the auspices of the **Football Association** was the **annual match** between the two divisions of the country This fixture which at one time threatened to fall through came off at the Oval on January 14th when the **North** beat the **South** by three goals to one **Wales** was the first to oppose **England** in the **International contests** the match taking place at Crew on Feb 4th instead of in Wales where it should have been played The contest was by far the best ever played between the two countries though the Englishmen secured the victory by five goals to one On the 17th of the following month the principal event of the year the meeting between **England** and **Scotland**—took place at Hampden Park, Glasgow, and ended in favour of England by five goals to none **England** and **Ireland** met at Belfast on April 7th The representatives of the Emerald Isle showed decidedly better form than in previous years but nevertheless the Englishmen won by five goals to one Though vanquished by England **Scotland** proved stronger than either **Wales** or **Ireland**, and defeated both countries by five goals to one and ten goals to two respectively, whilst the remaining International—**Wales** v **Ireland**—resulted in the success of the Welshmen by eleven goals to none **Inter Association matches** were robbed to a great extent of their interest by the fact that in not a few instances the elevens were by no means representative **London** had to admit

defeat from **Birmingham** at the Oval, on Feb 4th, the Midland team winning by five goals to none The Londoners, however, proved stronger than **Glasgow**, whom they defeated at the same venue, a month later, by three goals to none, still the Scotchmen were a fairly strong lot, and victory awaited them in their encounter with **Sheffield** at the cutlery town in January, by three goals to two The meeting in the Midlands between **Sheffield** and **Birmingham** in March, also ended disastrously for the Sheffielders, who were beaten by ten goals to none In no year since the institution of the trophy, in 71 has the competition for the **Association Challenge Cup** created so much interest as during last winter Probably the greatest excitement was evoked in the meeting between **Preston North End** and **Aston Villa** the then holders, in the ante penultimate round of the struggle at Birmingham The number of spectators present (about 26 000) exceeded all anticipations and was unprecedented Unfortunately the arrangements made proved inadequate the barriers being forced and the game interrupted on more than one occasion Under these circumstances, it was felt by the visiting team that they could not do themselves justice so they lodged a protest and the referee declined the match should not be considered a cup tie Eventually the **Lancashire team** won the contest by three goals to one and notwithstanding the protest made by them they subsequently claimed the match should be considered a cup tie The matter was submitted to the Association executive who while upholding the decision of the referee awarded the match to the Prestonians upon the ground that their rivals should have made sufficient arrangements for the occasion In the semi final round **Preston North End** defeated **Crewe Alexandra** and **West Bromwich Albion** beat **Derby Junction** Thus Preston North End and West Bromwich Albion were left to do battle in the concluding match of the competition The two met at Kennington Oval on March 29th in the presence of about 20,000 people The Preston eleven had not met a single reverse since the beginning of the season, nearly seven months previously, so that their prospects of carrying off the cup were exceptionally brilliant Yet in the one match of all others which they would have desired to win they did not play up to form, and had consequently to admit the superiority of their Midland rivals, who won the contest and gained possession of the **trophy** by two goals to one Of the **Association cups** the **Old Westminster** won the **London Aston Villa** the **Birmingham Wolverhampton Wanderers** the **Staffordshire Sheffield Wednesday** the **Sheffield, Accrington** the **Lancashire** and the **Swifts** the **London Charity cup** Under the **Association rules, Oxford** beat **Cambridge** at West Kensington by three goals to two and of the fifteen matches so far played between the universities, **Cambridge** had won ten and **Oxford** five The **Oxford Inter collegiate Cup** was secured by **Oriel**, whilst **Trinity Rest** proved successful in a similar competition at **Cambridge** The most notable doings of the **Football Association** have been the introduction of a **new scheme** for the **challenge cup competition** Under the **revised rules**, which came into force with the present season, there will be a **qualifying competition** and a **cup competition** The **latter** will not commence until February next, and will be **limited** to thirty two **clubs**, made up as follows —The four clubs competing in last season s semi finals, eighteen clubs selected by the Association council, the clubs not selected as above have been formed into a qualifying competition, and will play in ten districts geographically convenient, and as nearly equal in numbers as possible, until one club is left in each district, the winner in each of these divisions will be entitled to enter the competition proper, thus making up the allotted number to compete for the cup —Towards the end of August a visit was received of a team of **Canadian Association Footballers**, who made a **tour** in Ireland, Scotland and England The players were selected from the best exponents of the game in the Dominion and their skill and combination exceeded expectations They played 23 matches, of which they won 9 and lost 9, the remaining five being drawn Major Marindin R E C M G is **president** of the **Association** and Mr C W Alcock **secretary**, Mr A Budd is **president** over the **Rugby Union Council** the **secretary** being Mr G Rowland Hill

Footpath Preservation Society See NATIONAL FOOTPATH PRESERVATION SOCIETY

Forced Draught As a means of accelerating the propulsion of steamships this new agent is much used in **warships** and extensively adopted in **mercantile steamers** The **air** for combustion is supplied by **fans** to the boiler furnaces Much **economy** in **fuel** can be effected by F D, a very inferior coal can be burnt by it which could not be used with natural draught By the former system also **more perfect combustion** of the fuel is obtained which results in an important saving of coal when that burnt by F D is compared weight for weight with the large and better coal consumed with natural draught When F D is used a **less size and weight of boilers** are required whereby a **greater space** is **available** for **cargo** carrying The *Celtic* of the **White Star Line** after F D had been applied had her boilers reduced from ten to eight **Better control** over the **steam** and excellent **ventilation** of the **stoke holes** and **engine-rooms** in hot weather are additional advantages of the F D Among the leading **objections** which have been advanced **against** the **use of F D** are that boilers will be deteriorated by its adoption The fear has been very recently banished by Mr Wm Parker, chief engineer surveyor at Lloyds and other leading authorities The former stated at the last spring meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects that the *New York City* had been running with F D for five years without injury to her boilers The **Inman Company** had spent several thousand pounds in experiments in one of their ships as to the advisability of using F D The result has been the application of such to their new liners the *City of New York* and the *City of Paris* The **Oceanic Steamship Company**, owners of the White Star line, have also, it is said, expended about the same sum with equally satisfactory results, so that they are having F D fittings in their large liners now being built for the Atlantic passenger traffic Mr Parker regards F D as the next great step in marine engineering practice The system is also adopted in more than sixty steamers of the **Florio-Rubattino**, now styled the **General Italian Navigation** Company Although triple expansion engines have considerably retarded the use of F D in merchant steamers, owing to the economy effected in high pressure steam by using natural draught, the recent depressed condition

of the shipping industry has been an important cause for the non adoption of F D, as ship-owners have been reluctant to incur the additional expense which its use would entail for the necessary fans and engines, alterations, and additions to the stokeholes, or the furnaces of the boilers of their ships Their interests will, however, require them to adopt it, otherwise they will not be able to compete with steamers in which it is used F D is required for widely different purposes in the navy and the mercantile marine In men of war it is required to give sudden extraordinary speed, and the water gauge has to indicate a pressure of 2 ins, while in merchant ships it is wanted constantly with a draught pressure of not more than ½ to ¾ in on the water gauge The boilers of warships had been worked without injury at 2 ins of water gauge pressure For maritime purposes F D was first used in torpedo boats and in men of war about seven years ago—viz, for the *Yang Wei* and *Cho v Yung* cruisers of the Chinese, and for the *Tsukushi*, a cruiser of the Japanese navy Shortly afterwards F D was used in the *Polyphemus* and in 1882 in the *Satellite* and *Conqueror* of the British navy Not only has its use in torpedo boats and torpedo cruisers been very marked on their trial trips, but also in men of war of large dimensions This has been most remarkably proved in the tests made by the new draught in the propulsion of the cruiser *Dogali* belonging to the Italian navy This steamer, which has a great displacement, and whose boilers are worked at 150 lb pressure, indicated 8,045 horse power under forced and only 5 347 under natural draught It is authoritatively stated that F D, notwithstanding its general adoption is disputed, has done more than any other improvement towards causing war ships to be more efficient than previously Distinct systems of this new agency have been introduced by Ferrando, Fothergill Howden, and Martin F D has recently received much attention from the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders Two papers during the year were also read and discussed at the spring meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects Many articles in its favour have also been published in engineering newspapers

Foreign Enlistment Act '70 The object of this Act is to regulate the conduct of British subjects during the continuance of hostilities between foreign states with which this country is at peace It provides against (1) illegal enlistment, and (2) illegal shipbuilding and expeditions See ed 87

Foreign Exchanges The Foreign Exchanges are the rates at which the money of one country is exchanged into that of others For instance, the intrinsic value of £1 sterling in French money is 25 22½ francs, and this is called the "Mint par of exchange" In actual business this rate is constantly changing—sometimes it is higher and sometimes lower—and to study the exchanges means to study the causes which bring about these fluctuations If *A* wants to transmit £1,000 to Paris, he must either send the gold to Paris and exchange it there into French money, or he must send a cheque drawn on somebody in Paris It is obvious that the cheque can be transmitted through the post much more cheaply than the gold, and hence every one who wishes to make payments abroad always tries first to buy a cheque or bill If there are plenty of cheques in the market the sender may be able to secure the Mint par of exchange, or even more, for each of his sovereigns, but if, on the other hand, cheques are scarce and the demand for them strong, the holders of cheques will naturally sell them more dearly—that is, give less than the Mint par of exchange for the sovereign The extent to which this fall in the exchange below the Mint par can be carried, however is limited It costs about ten centimes per sovereign to transmit gold from London to Paris, so that if the holder of a cheque on Paris, when such cheques are scarce, reduces the exchange to less than 25 12½ francs, or ten centimes below the Mint par, it is obvious that it would be cheaper for a merchant on this side to remit gold than to buy a cheque. The exchange is said to have touched the unfavourable "specie point" when it reaches this level of 25 12½ francs By the same line of reasoning it is easy to show that the exchange between London and Paris cannot rise higher, when specie payments are maintained in both countries than about 25 32½ francs or ten centimes higher than the Mint par This point is called the favourable "specie point" Thus, suppose that there is an abundance of cheques on Paris in London and few buyers of them, in such case the holders of cheques would be anxious to give more francs and centimes for the £1 sterling than the Mint par for otherwise they could not convert their cheques on France into English gold If however, holders of English gold demanded more than 25 32½ francs per £1 sterling it would be obviously cheaper for these holders to send their cheques to France get them cashed in gold there, and the gold remitted to this side Another important point which should be clearly understood whilst dealing with the Foreign Exchanges is that the price in London of cheques, say, on Paris and the price in Paris of cheques on London always tends to be identical The two kinds of cheques may seem different things, but in reality they are the same, for they merely represent so much gold In short, the fixed article dealt with is the number of grains of gold contained in the English sovereign In practice the prices of French cheques in London and of English cheques in Paris are of course constantly differing for news as to the future prospects of exchange may reach either city hours before the other People speculate in exchange in exactly the same way as they do in Stock Exchange securities It is this circumstance that opens up the question whether, when we have debts to pay to a foreign country, it is better for us to buy cheques or bills on that country and remit them, or to ask our correspondents to draw upon us and sell the cheques or bills so drawn in their own market For instance if the cheque on London was quoted in Paris at 25 15 francs, and the cheque on Paris was quoted in London at 25 19 francs, a little consideration would show that buying bills on London in Paris would be preferable to drawing on Paris, whilst buying cheques on Paris in London would be preferable to drawing on London What we have so far established is —(1) That the prices of cheques fluctuate according to the laws of supply and demand, (2) That cheques tend to rise above the Mint par if the demand for them be less than the supply, and that they tend to fall below the Mint par if the demand exceeds the supply, (3) That the fluctuations in an exchange, either above or below the

Mint par, cannot exceed the cost of transmitting gold, and that the **extreme points** which the **exchanges can touch** are **styled the specie points;** (4) That **theoretically the cheque exchanges** between two centres, as quoted in the two **markets, tend to be identical at all times.** We have hitherto, in order to simplify matters, considered most transactions as having been done in cheques. In actual practice this is not the case, **bills** drawn payable at various dates taking the place of cheques to an immense extent. This introduces two new elements which have their effect upon the rate of exchange. In the first place there is the consideration of the **credit of the drawer and acceptor of the bill,** and in the second place the question arises what **deduction** should be made from the price in consequence of the **bill,** which is bought for ready money, **not being payable until a certain date.** Presuming that credit is excellent, the difference between the quotation for cheques, and for, say, a three months' bill, represents the rate of interest for three months in the city where the acceptor resides Thus, London may quote three months' bills, on Paris 25 45 francs, and if the discount rate at Paris is 4 per cent. this would make the short London quotation on Paris 25·19 francs, the difference between these two rates being the interest on £1 at three months It is, however, the prices of short bills or cheques, and not those of bills which have some time to run, which determines the course of bullion shipments Most of the primary elements of value affect long and short bills equally, but the **rate of interest and** the question of **credit** exercise an additional influence upon the former, and so modify the fluctuations in price as to render them unreliable as indications of the currents of gold If there is a demand for bills on any particular city, the price of all such bills, whether long or short, will rise—that is the general tendency If, however, in the city in question the rate of interest were at a high point, it is evident that the price of long bills would not rise in the same proportion as that of short, for the purchaser must bear the discount which has to be deducted from the long bill before it can become available as a short bill; and for any increase in this discount he requires to be compensated by a so much cheaper price. Every **quotation of exchange between two places** is given by taking the money of one place as fixed, and that of the other as variable. We have, therefore, to make a distinction between the quotations when the English money is giving the fixed amount, and when the English money receives the fixed amount in foreign money. An example of the former is the Paris exchange, in which £1 is quoted as worth so many francs and centimes, and of the latter the Russian exchange, in which the rouble is quoted as worth so many pence When we talk of the **Foreign Exchanges being favourable,** we mean that the £1 sterling is worth more francs, more marks, or more dollars. On the same principle, if the Russian exchange were to show a rise, it would in reality be unfavourable to this country, for the rouble would be worth more pence and the sovereign worth less roubles. In countries where the currency is not on a metallic basis, as the Argentine Republic, or where the leading bank of the country has, under certain circumstances, the power to refuse gold in exchange for its notes, as in France, the exchanges often fluctuate beyond the limits of the specie points, the reason being obvious. The **most important centres** to this country as regards exchange business are Paris, Berlin, and New York, and the exchanges and bullion movements between London and those centres have always a very powerful influence upon the course of our money market.

Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Eng. Value. s.	d.
Argentine, Chili, Peru, and Uruguay	Dollar	*2	9
Austria and Hungary	Florin	1	8
Belgium	Franc	0	9½
Brazil	Milrei	2	0
Canada and United States	Dollar	4	2
China	Tael of Silver	4	3½
Cuba	Dollar	4	2
Denmark	Crown	*1	1½
Egypt	Piastre	0	3½
"	50 Piastre Piece (gold)	10	2½
France	Franc	0	9½
Germany	Mark	1	0
"	20 Mark (gold)	19	6
"	Thaler	2	11
Greece	Drachma	0	8½
Holland and Java	Florin	1	8
" "	10 Florin (gold)	16	8
India	Rupee	*1	4
"	Mohur, 15 do (gd.)	29	2
Italy	Lira	0	9½
Japan	Yen	4	1½
"	10-Yen Piece (gold)	41	0
Mexico	Dollar (silver)	*3	0
Norway	Crown	1	1½
Persia	Toman	10	6
Portugal	Milrei (about)	4	10
Russia	Rouble (paper)	2	1
"	" (gold)	3	3
Spain	Peseta	0	9
Sweden	Crown	1	1½
Switzerland	Franc	0	9½
Turkey	Piastre (nearly)	0	2½
"	Medjide (gold)	17	9
West Indies	Dollar	4	2

It should be noted that English money of each denomination is current in most British Colonies, also that the rate of exchange for all coins varies from time to time. Some silver coins vary according to the price of standard silver Some countries are also labouring under the evils of a forced paper currency. **Consult** Tate's "Modern Cambist" (*Effingham Wilson*), 20th ed

Foreign Office The minister responsible to Parliament for this department is the **Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs** He recommends persons to the Crown for appointment as ambassadors, ministers, and consuls to represent the nation abroad; he negotiates treaties with other states, either personally with foreign ministers in London, or through British ministers at foreign courts; and he superintends generally all our transactions and relations

* Varies according to price of silver.

with other states. The protection of British subjects abroad who may require it and the issue of passports are among the departmental duties Valuable information as to trade abroad is obtained by the commercial branch of the department through British consuls abroad, and published periodically See SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY, etc

Foreign Trade. See TRADE, FOREIGN

Forestry. A concise history of forestry is given in our 1886 edition, and for summary of report of the Committee on Forestry see ed 88

Forests of Europe According to the returns recently issued by the French Ministry of Agriculture, the **total area** of **Europe** laid out in forest (exclusive of Turkey, Bulgaria Bosnia, and Herzegovina, omitted in the official statement) is set down at 286,989,000 000 hectares (about 708,862 000,000 acres Thus about 18 7 per cent. of the total area of Europe is forest land **Great Britain and Ireland** has 4 per cent of its surface, amounting to only 0 036 hectare, or 0 089 acre—*i e*, considerably less than the tenth of an acre to each inhabitant **Denmark** has 4 8 per cent, or 0 09 hectare to each inhabitant **Portugal** has 5 per cent, or 0 11 hectare to each inhabitant **Holland** has 7 per cent, or 0 05 hectare to each inhabitant **Russia in Europe** has 200 000 000,000 hectares—*i e*, 37 per cent of its whole area or 3 37 hectares to each inhabitant **Sweden**, with 17,569,000,000 hectares of forest, has 39 per cent or 3 84 hectares of forest to each of its inhabitants **Norway**, with 24 per cent, has 4 32 hectares per inhabitant **Hungary** has 29 per cent, or 0 58 hectare of forest to each inhabitant **France**, with 9,888,000 000 hectares of forest, or 17 7 per cent, has 0 25 hectare of forest to each of its inhabitants

Forfeiture of Property for Crime See ed 88

"**Forma Pauperis** Formerly a person who had a just cause of action but had no money to pay costs, had counsel assigned him on making oath that he was not worth £5 Any person can now sue *in forma pauperis*

Forms of Address See ADDRESS, FORMS OF

Forster, The Right Hon W E Life of, (*Chapman & Hall*) Mr Wemyss Reid's "Life of the late Mr Forster was the ablest, the most important, and indeed the only notable contribution to the biographical literature of 88 Appearing as it did at the period when the public mind was excited to the utmost by the Parnell *Times* controversy, the work attracted universal attention, although, of course, it contained no "revelations on the question of the hour To write an unbiassed "Life of Forster was a difficult task, and if Mr Wemyss Reid has not been able to keep an absolutely even keel he may at all events be felicitated upon having reached a remarkable degree of impartiality Apart from the fact of its being a trifle pro-Forsterian, the author has succeeded in presenting an admirable portrait of an upright, honest, and competent statesman As a piece of literary work Mr Wemyss Reid's biography has permanent value

Forth Bridge The greatest work of its kind in the world The construction is still in progress The main feature will be the extraordinary spans, for a rigid structure, of a third of a mile in length, each of which is made by two cantilevers of 680 feet long, united by 350 feet of girder. When finished the structure will carry the railway high above the sides of the valley of the Forth, the piers indeed being nearly the height of St Paul's Cathedral. **Sir John Fowler** and **Mr. B Baker, C E**, are the engineers, and the work has progressed from the first without serious mishap (For progress in 1885 7 see ed 88) It may be added that it is calculated that the wind pressure will not be more than 56 lb per foot, amounting to 2,600 tons on one span, and the rolling load 600 tons, not more than two trains being allowed on any part of the bridge at the same time It is considered that these stresses are far more than provided for The work was continued with untiring energy throughout 87 At the half yearly meeting of the Forth Bridge Railway Company on Aug 21st, '88, the chairman (the Marquis of Tweeddale) said that the estimates of the work to be done had so far proved correct that they had every reason to believe the bridge would be completed not later than October 89 The lines connecting the bridge with Edinburgh on one side and Fife on the other, had made such progress that it was expected they would be completed simultaneously with the bridge itself The engineers report stated that the monthly average tonnage erected exceeded 1,400 tons, with a maximum of 2,350 tons The **total amount** of **steel work** manufactured for the bridge was 4 667 tons and including the approach viaduct girders, about 34,5 tons had been erected A paper on the Forth Bridge was read on Aug 22nd by **Mr F E Cooper** resident engineer, before the Iron and Steel Institute at their Edinburgh meeting and the members visited the works

'**Fortnightly Review**" (2s 6*d*), so named from its having at first been issued twice a month Founded 1865 First editor **Mr G H. Lewes**, succeeded by **Mr John Morley**, M P (1867 82), **Mr T H S Escott** (1882 85), present editor **Mr Frank Harris** (1886) Originally a philosophical Radical review It has now assumed a wider scope, discussing social and political questions on a broad basis, and giving occasional reviews of the leading books. Offices, 11 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden

Fourth Dimension See ed 86, also **consult** Flat Land and "What is the Fourth Dimension? by C H Hinton

Fourth Estate, The This term was first used by **Carlyle**, in his '**French Revolution**," is applicable to the editors whose talents and skill considerably helped to make the revolution of 1789 successful The First, Second, and Third Estates were comprised in the **National Assembly**, respectively (1) the commons, (2) the nobles, and (3) the clergy The power of the press, through the ability of its editors and contributors, subsequently manifested itself, and earned from Carlyle the appellation of the "Fourth Estate

"**F P A**" See LLOYD'S CLAUSES

France A republic governed by a President and National Assembly under constitution of 1871, revised in 1875 and 1884 The legislative power resides in the Assembly, sitting in two houses viz, the Senate of 300 members, elected by delegates of municipalities, and the Chamber of Deputies of 557 members, elected by universal suffrage The initiative in legislation is exercised by the President or either house Executive power is confided to a president, elected by the two houses united in National Assembly. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two houses. All religions

are on a legal equality, every sect being entitled to a grant from the State if its numbers exceed 100,000 —Area 204,177 sq m, pop 38,218,903 **Estimated revenue and expenditure** for 1888, £152,439,381, **public debt**, £1,440,000,000 **Imports** (86), £204,664 000, **exports**, £169,836,000 (For army and navy see ARMIES and NAVIES, FOREIGN) The colonies include Algeria, Cochin China, Senegambia (including the territory of that name and other colonies and protected states on the west coast of Africa), Reunion, Pondicherry, etc, in India Martinique and Guadaloupe in West Indies These colonies are politically part of France, and are represented in the National Assembly France has also three protected states Tunis, Annam, Tonquin (For history from 1870 to 1888, see former editions)—**Political** The past year (88) has been characterised by varied relations to other powers The **Damascus incident** (Jan) arising out of the violation of the French consulate by a Turkish official and party in search of two Algerians who claimed the protection of France, was settled amicably with the Porte (March) France's sympathy with **Russia** was manifested on several occasions, as in the Republic's support of Russia's views respecting the deposition of Prince Ferdinand The **speech** of **Prince Bismarck** (Feb) on the German Army Bill (see GERMANY), and its allusion to France caused considerable excitement in Paris The accession of the **Emperor Frederick** (March 9th), and his pacific tendencies gave promise of a more harmonious feeling between the two nations but his death (June 15th) and the accession of the new Emperor William whose views were known to be in accord with those of the German Chancellor, induced a sense of uncertainty, which the omission of all mention of France from the Emperor's speech (June) accentuated The visit of the Emperor to the Czar (July) was much commented upon, and regarded with uneasiness The increase of the military forces of Germany was followed by the proposed improvement of the **defences** of Cherbourg Brest, and Toulon Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, being authorised (April) to bring in a **bill** for the **credit** of 62,000 000 fr for constructive and defensive works (see NAVIES FOREIGN—FRANCE) A **Military Bill**, fixing the duration of military service at 25 years, of which 3 years are in active service, 6½ in the reserve, 6 in the territorial army and 9½ in the territorial reserve, was submitted by the Government (April) **Extraordinary war estimates**, to the extent of 500,000,000 fr, to secure the defence and independence of France, were also sanctioned during the year The **tariff war**, consequent on the lapse of the commercial treaty, and the **Massowah question**, occasioned friction with **Italy** and circular notes were issued (Aug) by M Goblet on the subject of the latter—France denying the legality of the Italian occupation, and the alleged right of Italy to impose municipal taxes on foreign subjects or protected persons Signor Crispi's (*q v*) reply was characterised by much acrimony, and gave rise to a strong anti French tone in the Italian press A **riot at Arles** (March 12th) between a band of Italians and Zouaves, two of the latter being killed, caused some excitement, but did not occasion hostility between the two governments, nor did the **removal** of the **imperial arms** affixed to the **German consulate at Havre** (Oct) lead to a serious misunderstanding, the French authorities making the *amende honorable* Correspondence with the **United States** (May) arose on the subject of enforcing military service in France on naturalised Americans of French birth, who may return again to France This question was also amicably settled The **speech** of **M Tisza** (see AUSTRIA HUNGARY) caused some excitement (May 31st) The **internal political events** of the Republic during the year have been unusually numerous The trial of **M Wilson** (Feb) for his alleged connection with the **decoration scandals** (see ed 88) was followed by that of **General Caffarel** and **Mme Limousin** (March), but the interest arising from these events was diverted to **General Boulanger**, who (Feb) was voted for in seven constituencies On the ground of his having come to Paris without permission while commanding the 13th Army Corps, a court of inquiry (March) placed the General on the retired list—a step equivalent to banishment from the army Great excitement ensued, and various **demonstrations** were made in his favour In April General B was **elected** for the **Nord** (next to Paris the most populous Department of France) by a great majority, and on reading a letter from the General resigning his seat in the Dordogne, **M Floquet** (*q v*) took occasion to state the position of the Government in view of the prevailing agitation, a **vote of confidence** in the Government (which succeeded to that of M Tirard which fell March 30th, M Floquet becoming the new Premier, with M Goblet as Foreign Minister, and M de Freycinet Minister for War) being passed by 379 to 177 The entrance of the General into the Chamber was the occasion for another demonstration of his friends, but his defeat in the Haute Savoie and Isère (April 29th) caused his popularity somewhat to wane In May he published his **book** "The History of the War of 1870 and in company with **Count Dillon visited** his **constituents** at Dunkirk, Douay, and Lille, at the last town and at Anzin he was the subject of a counter demonstration A **banquet** arranged in his honour at **Ste Mandé** (May) proved a *fiasco*, the General not appearing on the scene A little earlier, M Laguerre, a friend of General B, brought on a motion in the Chamber for urgency for the **revision of the constitution**, the battle cry of Boulangism but although supported by a coalition of Bonapartists Royalists, and extreme Republicans, it was rejected by 268 to 234 votes General B's election for the Nord was confirmed by the Chamber (June 1st) by 287 to 228 votes A letter was addressed by the General to the electors of the Charente in support of M Déroulède's candidature, and on June 4th General B addressed the Chamber and a debate ensued on his **demand** for **revision**, urgency being voted for by 377 to The **speech** of **M Floquet** in reply was ordered to be **placarded** "**throughout France.** In the Senate (June 5th) the **Panama Canal Loan Bill** was passed (see PANAMA CANAL) A Bill to curtail the profit of the **beet-root sugar refineries** was adopted by the Chamber by 342 to 208 votes **Bills** for regulating the **labour** of **women and children**, and for obtaining a **water supply** from the springs of La Vigne and Verneuil at a cost of 35,000,000 fr, were submitted by the Government Boulangism sustained a repulse by the **defeat** of **M Déroulède** in the Charente election (June 18th). By the election of **M. Hurard**, deputy for Martinique, as Secretary of the Chamber, for the first time

a mulatto was appointed to a post of honour in the French Legislature The application of the Institute to rescind the decree banishing the **Duc D'Aumale**, although submitted by M Floquet to the Cabinet Council, was not received The Senate unanimously censured **M Ferrouillat** for transferring the Deputy Public Prosecutor for Carcassone (M de Croyals) to L Orient The **Municipal Council of Paris** adopted (July) a resolution in favour of a treaty with the United States, referring all disputes to **arbitration** On the resignation of **Gen Boulanger** of his seat in order to stand again for the **Nord**, he made a speech in the Chamber, to which M Floquet replied, a quarrel ensued, which was followed by the now famous duel in which Gen B was wounded **President Carnot s tour** to Savoy and Dauphine elicited great enthusiasm which was repeated later on in the year at Normandy (Sept), and when he visited Annecy (Oct) The annual **Bonapartist banquet** was attended by 1,500 persons, and an address was voted to Prince Victor Gen B was returned (Aug) again for the Nord, but polled 130,000 votes to 172 000 votes in April He was returned also for Charente Inferieure, the cry for dissolution and revision being again repeated Experiments in **naval mobilisation** were carried out with great success at Toulon (Aug) The decree on **immigrants** (Oct 4th), requiring foreigners under certain conditions to register themselves caused some excitement A **revision committee** having been appointed, Gen Boulanger was examined before it (Oct 24th) M Peytal s **Income-tax Bill**, submitted Oct 22nd, was referred to a separate committee, Dec 4th, by 270 to 239 votes Gen B s **election** for the department of La Somme was **confirmed** by the Chamber of Deputies, as was also his election for the Nord, for which he decided to remain the deputy (Nov 27th) He was the subject of a hostile demonstration at the Chateau d Eau theatre (Oct 26th), but received a great ovation at a **banquet** given in his honour by the Patriotic and National Revision League His popularity appears again to be on the increase, and the revolutionary **demonstration** (Nov 30th) at the tomb of **Baudin**, in which the Municipal Council joined by the Radical deputies took part, was in reality a Boulangist manifesto A **curious incident** occurred (Nov 26th) on the occasion of **M Wilson** attending the Chamber for the first time since the "decoration scandal (*v supra*), when the sitting was adjourned for one hour by 345 to 60 votes, to mark the Chamber s sense of disapprobation The case of **M Numa Gilly**, the Mayor of Nismes and one of the deputies of the Gard, who had libelled, it was alleged, in his newspaper the Budget Committee, is at the present date (Dec 5th) attracting Parliamentary attention, several actions against him being on the *tapis* —**General** Amongst the more prominent objects of general interest in 88 were the various **riots** arising out of Boulanger demonstrations, a riot at Père la Chaise on the occasion of the procession to the tombs of Blanqui and other Communist leaders The funeral of Gen Eudes was also characterised by conflicts between the police and the Anarchists (August) A **great strike** among Parisian navvies and joiners occurred in August, followed by a strike of the workmen employed on the Eiffel Tower (*q v*), and by one of miners at Ste Etienne (Sept) A terrible **catastrophe** took place at Dieppedalle, when the *Asturiano*, with 8,840 barrels of petroleum, took **fire**, causing death and destruction (July). There was also a serious **railway accident** between Blaisy and Lyons (Sept 5th), in which some English passengers were injured **Storms and floods** of exceptional severity inundated the French basin of the Rhone (Oct 3rd) The *causes celebres* of the year included the trial of **Eugène Altmayer**, an audacious swindler (Sept. 3rd), the trial of **Fritz Kilian**, a German spy (Oct 27th), and that of **Prado**, for the murder of Marie Aguetant, which, after a long hearing, ended in his conviction (Nov 14th) —**Social.** The forthcoming **Paris Exhibition** (*q v*) has during the year been a leading topic of interest. The **Bastille Exhibition** in the Champ de Mars was opened (May) by M Floquet, and in connection with the Centenary Exhibition it was announced (Dec 5th) that a **Museum of the Revolution** would be held in the Louvre The unveiling of the **Gambetta memorial** in the Cour du Carrousel by President Carnot took place in July A statue of **Shakspere** was also unveiled (Sept) The **Pasteur Institute** opened its doors Nov 14th, President Carnot assisting at the opening ceremony The Duc and Duchesse de Chartres celebrated their **silver wedding** in Paris (June) The betrothal of **Princess Letitia**, daughter of Prince Napoleon, to the Duke of Aosta ex king Amadeo of Spain, and the wedding of **Mdlle Boulanger** to Captain Driant, also excited some interest, and the **divorce proceedings** which were recently stated to have been instituted by **Mdme. Boulanger** occasioned much surprise A most enthusiastic reception was accorded to **Mdme. Adelina Patti** (*q v*) by a brilliant audience at the Opera house, on her appearance in M Gounod s opera **Romeo and Juliet** (Nov 28th), when the composer conducted in person. **Consult** "France (Story of the Nation Series), Reclus (Elisée) 'La France, Vol II of 'Nouvelle Geographie Universelle, *Journal Officiel* (88) *The Statesman s Year Book*, *Almanach de Gotha*, etc

Franchise The following, which is issued by one of the large political organisations, gives a good general idea of the **different classes of males of full age** who are **entitled to be registered**, and, when registered, to vote at parliamentary elections There are in addition some ancient franchises, such as those enjoyed by the liverymen of the City of London No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien (see ALIENS) In **counties** the qualifications are as follows **Freehold** of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s or upwards Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in all which cases 40s clear annual value is sufficient. **Freeholders** by purchase are required to be **six** months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc, no length of possession is necessary **Copyhold** of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards **Copyholders** are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. **Leasehold**, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards, if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £50. **Leaseholders** by purchase are required to be twelve months in

possession previous to July 15th, by descent, etc, no length of possession is necessary Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July [No person can claim in respect of a rent charge, other than the owner of the whole of the tithe rent-charge of a rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice, to which an apportionment of the tithe rent-charge shall have been made in respect of any portion of tithes No more than one person can claim in respect of any estate in land or tenement, unless the same shall be derived by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement or will, nor unless the owners occupy the land or tenement, and are *bonâ fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon]—**Counties and Boroughs Occupation** as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds **Occupation** as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house [The term "dwelling house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside When he does reside, his under tenants are held to be lodgers] **Occupation** by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held [In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency] **Occupation** as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10 [Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house] In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year **Occupiers** need not send in claims unless they find that their names are omitted from the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August, or that in the entry on such list there be a misdescription of some essential particular or particulars, and, in case of such omission or misdescription they must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August **Lodgers** must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August After the first year, lodgers continuing in the same lodgings and desiring to continue on the register may send in their claims to the overseers from the 16th to the 25th of July inclusive, and their names will then appear on the list published by the overseers on the 1st of August [The declaration annexed to the claim of a lodger is held to be *primâ facie* evidence of his qualification] The **revised register** comes into operation on the **1st of January** in **each year.**

Francis, John, and the "Athenæum This book, which contains a deeply interesting narrative of the connection existing for so many years between the late Mr John Francis and the *Athenæum*, has proved a very mine of literary recollections concerning past and present distinguished *littérateurs* The accuracy of the *Athenæum's* criticism of rising poets, such as Tennyson and Montgomery, was amply verified by the careers of both. The discussion which took place between the review and Lord Ashley (afterwards the Earl of Shaftesbury) on ragged schools will possess a peculiar attraction for many Many other particulars of much interest and value are also pleasantly and graphically recorded

Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary and Bohemia, b 1830. His father was the late Archduke Francis Charles (d 1878) The present emperor succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand, on the throne when he abdicated (1849) The beginning of his reign was marked by important events Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky The Emperor Francis Joseph made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England After the Austro French war (1859), he was compelled to sign the treaty of **peace of Villafranca**, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy In 1866 he lost the **duchy of Holstein**, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year as the result of the war with Prussia, also **Venetia** That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by decision of the **Berlin Congress** (1878), placed under the administration of Austria Hungary In 1854 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria During 88 the Emperor of Austria entertained a number of royal personages, including the Emperor William II and H R H the Prince of Wales On Dec 2nd the **fortieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession** was quietly celebrated in Austria and was the subject of friendly references in the foreign press By the Emperor's express desire the anniversary was principally commemorated by the bestowal of charity

Fraser, Alexander Campbell, D C L ,LL D , b at Ardchattan, Argyllshire, 1819 Educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs He was awarded the Edin Univ. prize for an essay on "Toleration in 42 Elected 56 to succeed Sir William Hamilton (the "modern Aristotle") as **Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the Univ. of Edinburgh** He is Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the Univ For some years he **edited the** *North British Review* Prof Fraser has been an **Examiner** in the **Moral Science Tripos of Cambridge** and in **Moral Science** and **Logic** for the **India Civil Service** He is an eminent authority on the philosophy of idealism, and his literary labours have been devoted chiefly to the annotation and criticism of the writings of Bishop Berkeley He has published in the Clarendon Press Series a "**Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley, with Dissertations and Annotations** Hon LL D Univ of Glasgow '71, and an hon D C L Oxford 83

Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of Baden, b 1826 He succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, 1852 By right of succession the government of the duchy belonged to his brother Louis, who was older than himself; but Duke William had to assume the government, his brother being mentally incapacitated. As a ruler he has proved himself a firm ally of Prussia, and in the war of 1870-71 against France he fought side by side with Prussia, and took a prominent part in the strug[illegible] In home politics he declared himself a [illegible]

opponent of the Jesuits, and in 1855 he put an end to their existence as an organised ecclesiastical community, by banishing them from the duchy Presided at the Quincentenary of Heidelberg University (1886) His wife is a daughter of the late Emperor William of Germany

Frederick William III., late Emperor of Germany, b Oct 18th, 1831, succeeded to the throne on the death of the Emperor William I, on March 9th, 88, died June 15th, 88 He was made a Lieutenant General in 1860, and attached to the staff of Marshal Wrangel in the time of the **Danish war**, in which he took an active part In the **war** with **Austria** (1866) he commanded the army of the Oder, and in the **Franco-Prussian war** he led the third German army corps With a superior army he beat that under Marshal MacMahon at Reichshofen, following up this success, he quickly overtook MacMahon at **Sedan**, inflicted another defeat upon him, and finally forced Napoleon III to surrender with an army of 83,000 men At the **siege of Paris** he held the left bank of the Seine until the city capitulated (Jan 19th, 1871) In 1858 he **married** the **Princess Victoria** of England, Her Majesty s eldest daughter The announcement early in 87 that he (being then Crown Prince) had been attacked by a serious **affection of the throat** created the greatest anxiety not only in Germany where he had made himself immensely popular, especially amongst the Liberal party, but also in England, which he always spoke of as his second home and where his popularity was scarcely less than in his own country He recently visited England on the occasion of the **Queen s Jubilee** (87) The medical advisers of the Prince were called in to diagnose the disease, which they feared was a cancerous growth Dr (now Sir) **Morell Mackenzie** (*q v*) on the recommendation it is believed of Queen Victoria, was called in, and pronounced the opinion that the growth was a wart without cancerous symptoms By a skilful operation Dr Mackenzie succeeded in cutting it out, and the Prince, after placing himself for a time under the Doctor s care at Norwood, returned to Germany, it was thought, quite cured He proceeded to Italy, to winter at **San Remo** Shortly after his arrival another throat formation appeared, which the medical advisers generally agreed was cancerous, and the Prince s life was despaired of until a few weeks subsequently, a remarkable modification of the growth induced them to change their opinion with reference to its real nature The confident hopes that were again entertained of his recovery were destined to be disappointed, for subsequently to his accession to the throne he suffered a **series of relapses**, but bore up against them with heroic patience and fortitude, transacting the business of the empire up to within a few hours of his death (June 15th, '88) The late Emperor was distinguished by the highest qualities of kingship, and won universal admiration for the goodness of his heart as well as for the force of his intellect, for his liberal views as a statesman and his genius as a military commander The **diary** which he kept during the Franco Prussian war, which has recently been published, has caused a great sensation in German official circles, and has led to a government prosecution of Dr. Geffcken, who, it is alleged, communicated the information to the *Deutche Rundschau* **Consult** "The Emperor's Diary" (edited by H. W. Lucy), "Frederick, Crown Prince and Emperor," by R Rodd

Fredericton Capital of **New Brunswick** (*q v*), pop 7,000, on St John river

Free and Open Churches The terms **free** and **open** imply two widely different sets of facts, though they are usually linked together in the minds of those who have agitated in their favour **Free churches** involve the abolition of pews, and of all appropriation of seats in the body of parish churches, **open churches** are those which are open to the public during the day for "rest, meditation, and prayer." Early in the days of the **tractarian movement** these reforms of existing practices in the Church of England were made the subject of unceasing advocacy Nevertheless, their adoption was neither rapid nor concurrent with the adoption of other points in the Anglo Catholic programme To this day several Ritualist churches are pewed and appropriated, but as a rule they are open for private devotion On the other hand, the popular advantages which accrued from the opening and freeing of churches soon won to their side many clergymen of the Evangelical and Moderate schools of thought. Both practices have received a great impulse during the past year by the publication of a correspondence between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Carnarvon, in which these eminent churchmen, representing alike clergy and laity, urged their adoption wherever practicable The **law relating to pews** is somewhat complicated No person has a legal right to occupy, in the parish church, any pew or seat exclusively, except by **prescription** or by **faculty**, or with the permission of the **churchwardens** It has been decided that when a parishioner has been placed in a seat or pew by the churchwardens, or has been suffered for some time to occupy it, he is said to have a **possessory right** in it, which he may maintain against a stranger, but he is liable, when occasion shall require, to be displaced by the churchwardens, in whom the assignment of all seats is vested by the ordinary The clergy of the church have no power to interfere Recent decisions have also upheld the common law maxim that the body of the church shall be free to all parishioners **Prescription** is acquired by immemorial use, as appurtenant to a particular house **Faculty ownership** of a pew is when a parishioner, in the Chancellor s Court, obtains a faculty from the ordinary for the erection of his own pew, but the pew cannot legally be let or sold unless by Act of Parliament (Burn s "Ecclesiastical Law) The common mode of letting seats in churches and chapels dates from the middle of last century

Free Church of England A Protestant episcopal organisation, **originated** in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counteracting movement to the Oxford Tractarianism Being free from state control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical It is **governed** by Convocation and bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1787. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. **Convocation** held yearly (June). **Bishops**: Revs. B. Price (Primus) and H O Meyers **Hon. Sec.**: Rev. E. J. Boon, Worcester. **Registrar**:

Mr. F. S. Merryweather, New Malden, Surrey **Offices**. 3, Westminster Chambers, S W

Freehold See ed '88, and consult Kenelm Digby, "History of the Law of Real Property," Professor Pollock on the Land Laws, "English Citizen Series"

Free Libraries. See PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT

Freeman, Prof. E. A D C L, LL D, was b at Harborne, Staffordshire, 1823 Educated at Trin Coll, Oxford, Scholar (1841), Fellow (1841), Hon Fellow (1880) Has filled several offices of distinction in his university, including that of **Regius Professor of Modern History** (1884), Rede Lecturer at Cambridge (1872), D C L Oxon (1870), LL D (1874), Fellow of Oriel (1884). Holds numerous foreign distinctions and orders A voluminous writer, his works, chiefly on historical, political, and architectural subjects, possess a high reputation Amongst them may be mentioned "**History of the Norman Conquest**," "The Ottoman Power in Europe, "The Historical Geography of Europe, "Lectures to American Audiences, "The Chief Periods of European History etc Mr F is one of the most distinguished representatives of philosophical Radicalism, and has recently assisted in promoting the organisation of in Irish Home Rule party in the Univ of Oxford

Freemantle Port for **Perth**, capital of **Western Australia** (*q*) At Swan River mouth

Freemasonry The masons of the Middle Ages, like many other craftsmen, formed organised corporations which they governed by their own rules and the numbers of which they kept up from their apprentices They were called "**free**" because by several papal bulls they were exempted from laws regulating common labourers and from burdens borne by the working classes in England and on the Continent Roman Catholicism therefore acknowledged the craft, and it is only within the time of the present generation that it has opposed it The masonry of the present day is famous for two things conviviality and charity The latter was recognised 160 years since by the formation of a committee of charity in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725 In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon dentist to George III, established the Freemasons Girls School, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Boys School** was started **The Institution for the Aged** is the youngest of the three, the Institution for the Men not having been established till 1842, and for the Widows not till 1849 English Masonry has first of all a fund called **The Fund of Benevolence**, to which every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes a sum on his initiation, and as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s going to the fund of his province **The Board of Benevolence** assists cases of distress, and during the year just ended it did so to the extent of about £10,500, the **Girls School** boards, clothes and educates 243 girls, and the **Boys School** 263 boys, while the Benevolent Institution grants annuities to 428 persons £40 a year to men, and £32 a year to widows. But all this great work is of very recent date. No extensive strides have been made in Masonry's great work of charity till within the last thirty years. Even from the Fund of Benevolence the grants used to be so small that ten years ago the accumulations of income under this head exceeded £50,000 The grants, however, have since been so liberal, that not only is the income of the fund exceeded, but the accumulations are encroached upon, reducing the accumulated fund in 1887 to £40,000 The voluntary subscriptions to, and other sources of income of, the three Masonic charitable institutions have been increasing enormously every year for the last twenty years Before that time they were comparatively small, but they now amount in the aggregate to more than £50,000 annually In 87 the total was £61,059 0s 11*d*, the Benevolent Institution obtaining £28,968, the Girls School £16 429, and the Boys School £15,661 16s 1*d* But each of these institutions had £2 000 voted to it by the Grand Lodge during the year 87 in addition to these amounts, and that sum has been handed over to them Down to the 15th Nov **88** the **Girls School** alone had received in the year £51,500, but the receipt of this extraordinary sum was due to the fact that the Craft had resolved to celebrate the **Centenary** of the existence of the **Institution** in a special manner The festival was held on the 7th June at the **Royal Albert Hall**, when the Grand Master, the **Prince of Wales**, presided, who was supported by the **King of Sweden** and nearly all the Provincial Grand Masters of England and Wales Some 5,000 persons were present The Benevolent Institution received about £18,000 up to Nov 10th, and the Boys' School £11,600 In the seven years ending 31st Dec, 87, the total amount received by the three institutions was £357,94[illegible] 1s The English Freemasons celebrated **Her Majesty's Jubilee** on 13th June, 87 at the **Albert Hall**, the **Prince of Wales** in the chair Grand Lodge bearing all the expenses and handing over the whole receipts for admission, £6 321, which has been equally divided between the above three institutions.

he United Grand Lodge of England recognises ly **two species of Freemasonry**—the **Craft** and the **Royal Arch**, both of which are exceedingly powerful Scotch, Irish, American, and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge higher degrees, but these, with the exception of the **Mark Degree**, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them Strong endeavours were made thirty-five years since to induce the Grand Lodge to recognise the Mark Degree, but the attempts were unsuccessful, and the Mark Masons established a Grand Lodge of their own in 1856 By dint of hard work and a strong sincerity of purpose the Mark brethren have raised this degree to the position of one of the great powers in Freemasonry It has already over 400 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, it numbers 24,637 Mark Masons as subject to its authority, has a large Benevolent Fund, out of which it relieves distressed Mark Masons, or the widows and families of deceased Mark Masons, has an Educational Fund, which pays for the education and clothing of 27 children in the localities where they live, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to widows, with a present to each annuitant of £5 at Christmas The work of English Freemasonry does not end here, because there are several provincial organisations which grant

annuities to local brethren and widows, and pay the expense of educating Masons' children In connection with Freemasonry there exists a lodge, the **Quatuor Coronati** (*q v*) (founded 1884), whose membership is restricted to persons possessing either literary or artistic qualifications

Free Tenants See LAND QUESTION, ed '88

Free Trade and Fair Trade See ed 88, and for more detailed arguments *pro* and *con* see ed '86

hts, Ship See SHIPPING

——— **Carlists** See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES

French Colonies, The. See FRANCE, and COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, also under various headings

French Political Parties Political parties in France may be roughly divided into two camps—**Republicans** and **Reactionaries** There are, however, both inside and outside the Chamber of Deputies, several groups in each of these two divisions The common principle which unites the Reactionaries in the Chamber is opposition to the Republic, and they sit together to form **The Right** of Opposition, although representing at least two distinct parties, viz, **Bonapartists** and **Monarchists**, while these again are further divided into **Victoriens**, or followers of Prince Victor, **Jeromists**, or adherents of Prince Jerome, **Legitimists**, who incline towards Don Carlos, or his son Prince Jaimé, **Fusionists**, **Philippists**, and **Compromise Royalists** The Right increased its representatives in the Chamber of Deputies from 88 in the last parliament to some 200 in that which met for the first time on Nov 10th, 1885 Through losses at bye elections, however, the strength of the Right does not now exceed 180 The Republicans although agreed on the cardinal points of their political creed, were less united than their opponents at the poll on Oct 4th, 1885, the moderate and extreme sections vigorously opposing one another, to the consequent loss of both, and gain of the Reactionaries, who, for electoral purposes, adopted the name of Conservatives The system of election in France is that known as **scrutin de liste** (*q v*), which by a vote of the Chamber in the last session of the late parliament (June 1885) was substituted for **scrutin d'arrondissement** (*q v*) There are, for electoral as for administrative purposes, 87 departments in France, returning 568 members to the **Chamber of Deputies.** There are, further, three departments in Algeria, returning six members, all of whom are Republicans, besides the distant colonial possessions, which are represented in the present parliament by ten Republicans The total number of deputies is thus 584 The number of seats allotted to each department naturally varies according to its population, the territory of Belfort returning fewest members (2), and the department of the Seine—*i e* Paris—the greatest number (38) The next largest department is that of the Nord, which is represented by twenty deputies, the remaining departments returning from three to twelve To secure election it is indispensable that at least a fourth of the electors on the register record their votes, and return is further conditional on obtaining an absolute majority of the votes recorded. The principle of election is by universal suffrage The Chamber of Deputies is elected for a period of four years, and the Senate, apart from life members, for nine years, one-third retiring every three years. As ———, ——— now number some 180, the remainder of the Chamber consisting of **Republicans** of various shades. The latter may be subdivided as follows:—**Opportunists.** This is the most numerous and influential section of Republicanism, and owes its creation to Gambetta It has seriously decreased, however, both in numbers and in comparative influence, since the death of its founder, under whose guidance it attained a perfection of organisation and political importance exceeding that of any party since the establishment of the Republic During the first three years of M Jules Grevy's presidency, Gambetta was all powerful in France, and was the virtual master of the Chamber Ministries were made and unmade at his pleasure, and none could exist without his support When a Gambettist cabinet succeeded that of M Jules Ferry (*q v*), in Nov 1881, Opportunism was looked upon as the type of modern Republicanism, and a brilliant career was anticipated for the "ministry of all the talents, as it was called It fell, however, in Jan 1882, two months and a half after its formation, by an adverse vote on the *scrutin de liste* bill, which Gambetta had insisted upon attempting to carry The overthrow of the ministry was a severe blow to Opportunism; and it sustained an even more serious one by the death of Gambetta, on the last day of the year 1882 But although shorn of his vivifying influence, the Opportunist party (which is now virtually led by M Jules Ferry) is still a strong one, numbering some 150 in the Chamber, and it has remained true to its original principles as laid down by Gambetta Among its prominent members are MM Brisson, Ranc, and Spuller The organs of Opportunism are the *Republique Française*, and the *Temps* —**Left Centre** This party represents rather a state of mind than a present power either inside or outside the Chamber, its parliamentary following, drawn from the Centre, being at most sixty, while some of these can only be said to accept the Republic on trial As a healthy Republican germ, however, and a possible bulwark against the inroads of Royalist or Bonapartist reaction, Conservative Republicanism to some extent holds a balance, and so commands greater consideration than it would otherwise obtain on the ground of its numerical strength It accepts as its political motto the dictum of M Thiers, "*La Republique sera conservatrice, ou elle ne sera pas*"; and it follows, therefore, that it opposes all measures or ideas approaching an imitation of the first Revolution At its head stand M Jules Simon, a former prime minister and an able but much suspected statesman, and M Ribot, a man of ministerial aims and a disciple of M Dufaure. —**Extreme Left** Not much more than a name in the last parliament, the Extreme Left, which is composed of at least four different groups, is a not inconsiderable power in the present one, commanding a united strength of some 160. Of this number, however, less than 100 are to be depended upon for all emergencies Its chief strength is Paris, which is almost solely represented in the Chamber by Radicals. As a party it can scarcely be said to have a head, although M Clémenceau (*q v*) more nearly occupies this position than any other of its members. M. Clémenceau is designated as a future minister, and at no distant date; although his personal chances of success are

held to be destroyed by his programme, which includes an elective magistrature and the immediate separation of church and state Being powerless of itself in the Chamber, the Extreme Left has hitherto obtained its chief force by a coalition with the Right This, however, would naturally cease under a Clemenceau ministry, when support was required to carry Radical measures The Extreme Left may be thus sub-divided —Advanced Left, led by MM Goblet and Brisson, Radicals, led by MM Floquet and Clemenceau, Rational Radicals, led by M Henri Maret, and Extreme Radicals, led by M Millerand Prominent also amongst the members of the party are M Lockroy, the "premier elu of Paris, and M de Freycinet (*q v*) —**Intransigeants** Numerically insignificant, the Intransigeants make up for their lack of numbers by vigour of action In the Chamber the heads of the faction are M Camelinat and M Basly deputies for Paris In the middle of Dec 87 the two last named deputies, in conjunction with sixteen others, for whom the programme of the Extreme Left was not sufficiently advanced, formed themselves into the **Republican Socialist** party The new group drew up a lengthy programme which includes the transformation of permanent armies into sedentary militias, equal rights for natural and lawful children, abolition of ecclesiastical subsidies and of monastic communities, the progressive nationalisation of property the individual enjoyment of it being rendered accessible to every worker, abolition of inheritance in the collateral line, and the establishment of superannuation and accident funds at the expense of the State To the Intransigeant group must also be added the extra parliamentary and noisy factions known as Collectivists, Possibilists, Social Revolutionaries, and Anarchists, to all of which the generic name of **Communist** may be applied These groups, however, have strong antipathies to one another, although they would probably coalesce for purposes of disorder Among the Republican groups must also be counted the Boulangists, or self styled **National party** Although at present they number in the Chamber scarcely a score, their following outside the Chamber is indisputable General Boulanger, in August of last year, having been simultaneously returned by large majorities in three constituencies There is good reason to believe, however that a very considerable section of the extra Parliamentary following of the general is composed of Monarchists, Bonapartists, and other anti Republicans An unknown but much feared power in the country the Boulangists, are powerless in the Chamber Prominent among the followers of General Boulanger are M Laguerre, M Maquet, M Rochefort, and Comte Dillon —**Monarchists** As stated above, the Monarchist, or Royalist party, is composed of four sections, which comprise the former Orleanists, and those followers of the late Comte de Chambord who have accepted the Comte de Paris as his successor Prominent among them are the Duc de Broglie, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, the leader of the **Fusionists**, the Duc d Andiffret Pasquier, and the Comte de Mun, who stand at the head of the **Philippists**, the Baron de Mackau, and M Pion, who head the **Compromise Royalists**, and General Cathelineau, and the Comte d'Andigne, who are the chief adherents of the self-styled "**Legitimists**," who aim at the accession of Don Carlos or his son to the throne of France by a series of abdications. The party comprises some two thirds of the Right. The chief difficulty of French Royalism has been the absence of a serious Pretender Since the expulsion of the Orleans Princes, however (June 24th, 1885), the Comte de Paris has unquestionably adopted this position —**Bonapartists** Of this party there are, as stated, two distinct sections—the "Imperialists" or "Victoriens, and the "Jeromists To the former the young Prince Victor, the son of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, stands in the light of the future Emperor The political leaders of the Victoriens are M Jolibois a former legal functionary of the Empire, and M Paul de Cassagnac (*q v*) Prince Victor has hardly a serious following, but may rather be said to be surrounded by a coterie His present policy is one of inaction The **Jeromists**, or adherents of Prince Napoleon, affect to accept the present form of Republic so long as this is the expression of the national will, but aim more or less overtly at what they designate a "Consular Republic Of this Prince Napoleon is to be the chief, giving a pledge not to employ any unconstitutional act of violence to convert the Consulate into an Empire The **Jeromists** are scarcely represented in the Chamber Both Prince Victor and his father are in exile under the decree of June 22nd, 1885, expelling the direct descendants of former reigning houses —**The Naundorffists** are another insignificant Royalist section, unrepresented, however, in the French Chamber They support the claims of a pretender who assumes to be a lineal descendant of Louis XVII The Pretender is known by them as the Dauphin In Oct 87 the head of the Naundorff family, calling himself Adalbert de Bourbon, died at Bergen op Zoom He was a captain in the Dutch army, and is succeeded by his son, who is a cadet in a Dutch military school —**The Army** must also be taken into account in dealing with the political life of France A large number of the superior officers are still Reactionary, and a not inconsiderable proportion of the remainder, particularly in the cavalry, entertain similar views —**The Navy** is also Reactionary in the main, but has seldom counted for much in French political struggles

Freycinet Charles Louis de Saulces de, French senator and statesman, b 1828 at Foix Educated as an engineer at the Polytechnic School, he held several important mining appointments Engineer in-chief to the Chemin de Fer du Midi (1855 60), during which period he initiated important reforms in the working of that railway company His talents led to his employment by the Imperial Government to make observations in his own and foreign countries Appointed (1864) an ordinary engineer of the first class, he was until 1870 a member of the council of the Tarn et Garonne After Sedan M Freycinet became Prefect of the same Department He was coadjutor of M Gambetta in the Ministry of War (1870-71), Senator for the Department of the Seine (1876 82) His other official appointments are as follow Minister for Foreign Affairs (1877 79), President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs (1879-80), January to July 1882, and 1885, after the resignation of M Jules Ferry On the fall of the Brisson cabinet (Dec. 29th, 1885),

M. Freycinet again resumed office, but was defeated, and retired (Dec 1886) When President Grevy resigned (Dec 2nd, 87), M de Freycinet was put forward, and received large support as a candidate for the vacant office In the preliminary ballots he came out well, but as his election, or that of M Ferry, would in the opinion of the Congress have led to serious political strife, M Carnot (*q v*) was chosen as a less dangerous, though not so capable a politician On the formation of the **Floquet Cabinet** M de Freycinet accepted the portfolio of **Minister of War** He is the author of several works of acknowledged excellence In 78 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences

Friendly Societies The **Friendly Societies Act, '75**, consolidates all the law upon the subject up to that year, but has since been amended in several points of small importance The latest annual report by Mr J M Ludlow, Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies was issued in December 87, and brings up the returns to the end of the year 86 The **societies include** Friendly Societies proper with their branches, Working Men s Clubs, Industrial and Provident (co operative) Societies (*q v*) Building Societies (*q v*), Trade Unions (*q v*), certified Loan Societies (*q v*), Trustee Savings Banks (*q v*), and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates Of Friendly Societies proper the number of newly registered ones rose from 118 in 76 to 186 in 86, giving a total on the register at the end of the latter year of 1,65. The first volume of a **valuable work** on the **various forms of association amongst English working men**, by **Dr Baernreither**, a former secretary to the Minister of Justice in Austria has recently appeared The author came to England in 83 and remained a whole year, visiting also Scotland and Ireland, staying repeatedly at the great industrial centres of the north Manchester, Bradford Leeds, Sheffield, and Newcastle on Tyne The author, after treating of "the State self government and self help,' enters upon the subject of English Friendly Societies The two great orders (Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows and Foresters) have a chapter to themselves as have also the accident insurance societies among miners The next volume is intended to deal with trade unions, co operative societies building societies, and working men s clubs **Dr Baernreither's conclusion** is that the advantages of friendly societies richly outweigh their disadvantages ' In no country has the idea of insurance spread as much in the working class as in England Thanks to the numerous friendly societies, the conviction of the necessity of providing by way of insurance against the dangers of life and for the time of inability to work, has spread through all working-class circles, and more particularly in the last ten years the knowledge of the principles of insurance and the will to carry them out to perfection have increased in an extraordinary manner The work which friendly societies carry on in this respect as free associations cannot be highly enough valued They perform great works of education, they enlarge working men s knowledge, they teach economy and foresight, they raise the sense of duty of the individual towards himself and his family But they also raise the cohesion of the working class, and bind individual elements, in themselves without power or influence, into a social power, whilst founding a bond of brotherly support "

Friendly Societies' Registry is for the registration of friendly societies, cattle insurance societies, benevolent societies, working men s clubs, and certain societies which may be specially authorised by the Treasury The chief registrar and assistant registrar, who constitute the central office, also exercise functions and powers as respects building societies, loan societies and certain societies instituted for purposes of science literature, or the fine arts and the rules of savings banks, and the chief registrar reports yearly to Parliament upon the principal matters transacted by him, and upon the valuations returned to or caused to be made by the registrar during the year preceding **Central Office** 28, Abingdon Street, S W, **Chief Registrar** John Malcolm Ludlow (salary £1,5), **Assistant Registrar**, E W Birbrook B S A (£900) **Actuary** W Sutton (£800), **Chief Clerk**, H Tompkins (£500)

Friends The religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the middle of the 17th century by George Fox "Friends are distinguished from other Christian bodies by their belief in the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and that no one should be paid or appointed by human authority for the exercise of the gift of the ministry In obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon and sometimes in total silence Friends believe that the **sacraments** of **Baptism** and the **Lord s Supper** are to be taken spiritually and not in an outward form Their **protests** against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence In Norway young Friends are imprisoned from time to time because they will not submit to military service for the absolute unlawfulness of war is one of the leading tenets of the Society The simple **dress** which Friends adopted from conviction two hundred years ago became stereotyped into a uniform This dress has generally been given up, as have the ' testimony against music and singing its rigid application and the **peculiarities of speech** such as the use of ' thee and ' thou instead of "you, and the avoidance of all titles of courtesy Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders through home missions and adult **First Day** (Sunday) **Schools**, has developed to a remarkable extent In this country Friends have for some time past been nearly stationary in numbers The **latest statistics** of the Society are nearly as follows —

Members in Great Britain	15,531
" Ireland	2,774
Total membership	18,305
Attenders of meetings not in membership	6,334
First Day Scholars, Adults ..	22,244
" " Juniors ..	11,527
	58,410
Deduct Scholars, also attenders, say	3,167
Total connected with the body more or less closely	55,243

There are probably about 70,000 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in

numerous body of
from their founder, Elias Hicks), who about sixty years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold views somewhat bordering on Unitarianism

Frith, William Powell, R A, b 1819, and gained considerable reputation from the pictures which he contributed to the British Institution (1839 46) His "**Village Pastor**" (1845), secured his election as A R A Two of his subsequent pictures, "**The Derby Day**" and "**The Railway Station**" are well known The former created immense interest at the Royal Academy Exhibition (1858) His 'Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings in Bond Street, 1769, shown at the Royal Academy (1866), was sold (1875) for £4,567, the highest price ever given for any picture during an artist's lifetime Since his election as a full Academician (1852) Mr Frith has been a constant and much valued contributor to the annual exhibition of the R A Published his "**Autobiography**" in 87 Mr I issued (Nov 88) a third volume of his Autobiography, entitled 'Further Reminiscences' which proved as interesting as the previous volume

Froude James Anthony, LL D, was b 1818 Educated at Westminster and Oriel Coll, Oxford, graduated (1840), Vice Chancellor's prizeman and Fellow of Exeter (1842) ordained (1844) In consequence of his book The Nemesis of Faith (1848) he withdrew from the Church and resigned his Fellowship Contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* of which for a time he was editor (1871 74) and the *Westminster Review* Elected Rector of St Andrews University and LL D (1869) Made a tour to the United States (1874), and visited (1874 75) the Cape of Good Hope on a mission to inquire into the Kaffir insurrection and subsequently the Australian colonies Mr Froude holds a prominent and distinguished position as an historian, his historical researches having been chiefly devoted to the Tudor period upon which he has thrown much new light especially with regard to the character and policy of Henry VIII In addition to his history his principal works include "Short Studies on Great Subjects" (67), 'English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century' (74) "Julius Cæsar" (76) 'Reminiscences of the High Church Revival' (81) "Thomas Carlyle" (82) His latest works are "**Oceana, or England and her Colonies**" (86), and "**The English in the West Indies or The Bow of Ulysses**" ('88)

Fruit Farming Of late years the consumption of fruit has greatly increased in this country, having risen from 1s to 2s 8*d* per head of population in the last twenty years, and consequently fruit growing might be carried on more extensively and profitably in many parts of England than it is at the present time The **area** of land under fruit in Great Britain has only been enlarged by 32,118 acres since 1873 In that year the area of arable or grass land used also for fruit trees was 169,808 acres, whilst in 1886 7 it was returned as 202,234 acres During the same period the area used for **market gardens** shows an increase of 24,786 acres (See ed '88) **Consult** articles from the pen of Mr Charles Whitehead, F L S, F G S, a well known authority on fruit farming, published in the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal* In '88 a **National Fruit Growers League** was established, with the object amongst other things, to furnish home growers with valuable and reliable information respecting culture of choice and saleable varieties of such fruits, vegetables, and flowers is command a ready sale at remunerative rates The League also seeks to obtain such **alterations** in the **land laws** as will be beneficial to fruit growers and horticulturists generally **Sec**, Henry Clark **Office** 59 and 60, Chancery Lane, W C A **Conference** on fruit farming, attended by representatives from all parts of the country, was held at the **Crystal Palace** and also at **St Albans** in September last The **Royal Agricultural Society** for the first time (88) offered **prizes** for the cultivation of fruit

Fry, Rt Hon Sir Edward, b at Bristol 827 Called to the bar (1854), Q C (1869) appointed a judge of the High Court (1877) six years later on Lord Justice Bretts elevation to the Mastership of the Rolls Mr Justice Fry was made a **Lord Justice of Appeal** Has written a valuable treatise on "Specific Performance," as well as certain theological works

Funchal Cap of **Madeira** (*q v*), pop 20,000

Furniss, Harry the distinguished caricature artist who since 188, when he joined the staff of *Punch* has been familiar to the public as the author of the clever Parliamentary illustrations of that periodical is the son of English parents, and a grandson of James Mackenzie, of Newcastle, but was born out of his native country, at Wexford, Ireland, 1854 Previous to his accepting his engagement with *Punch*, he had for some years been connected with the *Illustrated London News* An *edition de luxe* of his **Parliamentary Views** in *Punch* was published in 84 Mr F has also contributed illustrations to *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals as well as to books for children, of which the best known perhaps is '**Romps**,' published 856 An **exhibition** of Mr F's 'whimsical sketches' was held at Old Bond Street in 87 His most recent book is '**M P s in Session** (December 88)

Furnivall, Frederick James, M A, Ph D, b at Egham Surrey, 1825 Educated at University Coll Lond, and Trin Hall, Camb, B A 40 Dr F has **edited** numerous **works**, chiefly those belonging to the **Early English period**, including 'Percy's Folio MS of Ballads and Romances, editions of Chaucer's "Minor Poems, Caxton's 'Book of Curteseye, and an edition of Shakespeare's works in one volume, entitled 'The Leopold Shakespeare' He is also the **founder** of several **literary societies**—notably the Early English Text, the Chaucer, the Wycliff, the Browning, and the Shelley Societies Dr F's services to literature and Early English scholarship have received State recognition in the form of a Civil List pension

Gaboon-Ogowé Region, or **Gaboon and French Congo** A district of Western Africa north of the lower Congo The Gaboon is strictly only a great estuary by which several minor streams discharge their waters **The Ogowé** is a large river, which reaches the Atlantic by several mouths, forming a great delta, not far south of the Gaboon estuary France has possessed the Gaboon estuary and district since 1843 Since 1884 the French possessions have been extended over a vast territory, back to the middle Congo gained for her by the great explorer **Savorgnan de Brazza,** amounting to 174 000 sq m with pop at least 500,000 A railway from the head of navigation on the Ogowe, to connect with waters navigable from Stanley Pool on the Congo, is projected Some enlargement of the boundaries was effected in 1887 See CONGO FREE STATE

Galle. Port of call for steamers, south point of **Ceylon** (*q v*)

"Gallican Church" See OLD CATHOLICS

Gallipoli A town of about 21,000 inhabitants, situated on the Dardanelles, chiefly known as the place whither English ships were sent during the Crimean war

Galton, Francis, F R S, I G S, b 1822 is the grandson of Dr Erasmus Darwin, author of "Zoonomia, and cousin of the late Charles Darwin, the naturalist Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, Birmingham Hospital, King's Coll, London, and Trinity Coll, Cambridge, where he graduated (1844) He subsequently travelled much, especially in North and South Africa, received the Royal Geographical Society's Gold Medal, and was appointed for the Royal Society a member of a committee of the Board of Trade, which inquired into the past and future duties and administration of the Meteorological Office From 1863 to 1868 he was General Secretary of the British Association, and has been President of the Geographical and Anthropological sections His writings include several works of great importance on the latter subject, his most recent addition to Scientific Anthropology being his paper on "**Hereditary Stature**" By his rigid application of scientific method Mr Galton has been able to fix down and formulate what, hitherto, have seemed 'the most intangible and evanescent characteristics of humanity

Galvanic Battery, See ELECTRICITY, ed 88

Gambia A British colony on Gambia river, West Africa Area, 69 sq m, pop 14,150, mostly negroes Capital, **Bathurst** (pop 6,138) Consists of St Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and Ceded Mile on north bank Up river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from mouth, is the highest Produces ground nuts, hides, beeswax, rice, cotton, maize, grain, etc It is stated to be the healthiest European settlement in Western Africa, and has a flourishing trade Ruled by Administrator, who is subordinate to Governor of Sierra Leone, officially styled Governor of West African Settlements First founded, 1588 On Dec 3rd, 88, it was announced that **G. T. Carter,** [illegible] had been appointed Administrator of the Colony For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table).

Game, Close Time for See table, ed. '86

Game Laws. Animals *feræ naturæ* (wild animals) are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will IV, c 32, s 2) By the Ground Game Act, 1880, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept 7, 1880) shall have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right, but he may authorise certain others to kill his game. See more fully ed 87

Garnett, Richard, LL D, for some years the well known Superintendent of the Reading Room at the British Museum—from which he retired in 84, in order to devote more attention to the printing of the Catalogue—was born at Lichfield in 35 He received his first appointment in the Museum, as assistant in the **Printed Book Department** (51) Under Dr G s superintendence (which dates from 75) many improvements have been introduced The most important of these is the commencement of the colossal work of **re editing** and **printing** the **Catalogue** This is being done under Dr G s superintendence Dr G has been a fre-

Twilight of the Gods a collection of tales (88) He is LL D Edin (83)

Garnishee Where a **creditor** has obtained judgment debts owing to the debtor may be attached by a process known as a garnishee order, which compels the debtor's debtor to pay to the judgment creditor the amount owing Formerly legacies owing to judgment debtors were held not to be attachable debts, but the better opinion now seems to be that a legacy can be garnisheed in the hands of the executor.

Garter King of Arms The holder of this office of dignity and historic interest is within the College of Arms above all other officers. His powers include the adjustment of arms in England and Wales, and the power of granting arms under the authority of the Earl Marshal in conjunction with the provincial Kings of Arms according to their several jurisdictions, to persons qualified to bear them, and the creation of arms, crests, cognisances, and devices, as well as the power and authority to grant armorial bearings He has under the Earl Marshal the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations, and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he assists at the introduction of all newly created peers (see PEERAGE) The **present holder of the office,** Sir Albert Woods, C B, F S A, is son of the late Sir William Woods, Garter King of Arms, and entered the College of Arms (Queen Victoria Street, E C) as Pursuivant 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald 1841, and assumed his present office 1869.

Garter, The Most Noble Order of the Was originally established by King Edward III in 1349 As reconstituted in 1831 it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George I as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty five Knight Companions, but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and other foreigners of distinction, may be admitted by special statutes Its abbreviation is K G and it is the highest order of knighthood Its **insignia** and habit are most elaborate and imposing and include **the George**,—a gold medallion of St George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon, **the Garter**, which is worn below the knee of the left leg and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Evil to him who evil thinks) a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast, a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet and a hat of black velvet a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces and the star with the cross of St George in the centre, encircled by the Garter There are at present fifty four K G s in all, including the Sovereign and the following is a full list of them, the date of creation being prefixed in each case —

THE SOVEREIGN

1835 Cambridge H R H the Duke of
1867 Connaught, H R H the Duke of
1878 Cumberland, H R H the Duke of
1863 Edinburgh H R H the Duke of
1841 Wales, H R H the Prince of
1883 Wales, H R H Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of
1884 Wales, H R H Prince Geo Frederick of

1867 Austria, the Emperor of
1887 Austria the Crown Prince of
1885 Battenberg H R H Prince Henry of
1866 Belgians the King of the
1871 Brazil the Emperor of
1865 Denmark, the King of
1877 German Emperor William
1873 Hellenes, the King of the
1862 Hesse the Grand Duke of
1866 Holstein H R H Prince Christian
1878 Italy, the King of
1862 Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Grand Duke of
1882 Netherlands the King of the
1873 Persia, the Shah of
1865 Portugal, the King of
1881 Russia, the Emperor of
1844 Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Duke of
1882 Saxony, the King of
1882 Sweden and Norway, the King of

THE TWENTY FIVE KNIGHT COMPANIONS

1885 Abergavenny, Marquis of
1883 Argyll, Duke of
1867 Beaufort, Duke of
1880 Bedford Duke of
1865 Cleveland, Duke of
1865 Cowper, Earl
1884 Derby, Earl of
1858 Devonshire, Duke of
1862 Fitzwilliam, Earl
1883 Grafton, Duke of
1856 Granville, Earl
1862 Grey, Earl
1885 Kimberley, Earl of
1873 Leicester, Earl of
1888. Londonderry, Marquis of
1886 Norfolk, Duke of
1885 Northampton, Marquis of
1885 Northumberland, Duke of
1867 Richmond and Gordon, Duke of
1869 Ripon, Marquis of
1878 Salisbury, Marquis of
1885 Sefton, Earl of
1864 Spencer, Earl of
1864 Sutherland Duke of
1870 Westminster Duke of

The Bishop of Winchester is Prelate, and the Bishop of Oxford Chancellor of the Order Sir Albert W Woods, C B, F S A, is Garter Principal King of Arms and the Hon Sir J R Drummond, G C B, is Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

Geffcken, Professor See GERMANY

Geikie, Dr Archibald F R S, b at Edinburgh 1835 Educated at the High School and the University Appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855 He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Geological Society of London, etc and is the author of numerous geological memoirs and works Dr Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish Highlands On the extension of the Geological Survey in 1867 he was appointed director of the survey of Scotland, and in December 1870 was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown The University of St Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL D (1872) In 1881 he was appointed **Director General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom** and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology London

General Assembly The highest court of the Presbyterian State Church of Scotland, and consists of representatives, clerical and lay from all the presbyteries of the Church in Scotland and Ireland also delegates from the universities and Scottish royal burghs It meets annually in Edinburgh in May, and sits about ten days Its deliberations are presided over by a moderator, and are also attended by an officer representing the State (the Lord High Commissioner) who however, has no voice in its procedure or decisions During the sitting of the Assembly the Lord High Commissioner, a Scottish nobleman holds semi regal state in the palace of Holyrood

Gentlemen at Arms A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted by Henry VIII, and the oldest corps in H M service except the Yeomen of the Guard It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry (*q v*)

Geographical Progress, '88 Geography is taking an increased hold on us as a nation, and the appointment of a **Reader of Geography** at **Oxford** and the **lectures** of the **President** of the **Royal Geographical Society** at **Cambridge**, to be followed by the appointment of a **reader** there, also mark an important step forward in the recognition of geography as a science worthy of being studied The news of additions being made to our geographical knowledge during 88 are many and various, but the palm, both for the importance of the work and the pluck and determination displayed in carrying it out, must be given to the **journey** of **Lieutenant Younghusband** of the King s Dragoon Guards from **Manchuria and Pekin to Kashmir over the**

Mustagh Pass Throughout this journey of 7,000 miles Lieutenant Younghusband took topographical notes and made a route survey which have been reduced in the Surveyor General's office in India, and must prove of great value, while they explain and supplement the previous work of Carey and **General Prejevalsky** During this same period this last explorer had been busy, but did not succeed in reaching Lassa, the objective point of his last expedition, news of his death having been received November 88 Other Russian travellers, **Potanin** and **Skassi**, have explored much of **Mongolia** and **Kan Su**, and made large additions to our knowledge of the botany and geology of these regions, while **Garnak** and **Ressune** have filled in the blanks left by previous travellers in the **Khingan range**, between Manchuria and Mongolia On the **northern frontier of India** the pundits employed by the **Indian Survey** have been busy and done much to extend our knowledge and determine more accurately the **upper course** of the **Brahmaputra** An **expedition** has been sent by the **Indian Government** across the **Patkoi Hills** into **Upper Burmah**, and demonstrated the existence of a feasible road in that direction This is only a confirmation of our historical knowledge for it was across this range that the Burmese kept up their communication with Assam when that province was subject to their rule In **Burmah** itself our topographical knowledge is being rapidly improved by our occupation of the country, and in the neighbouring country of Siam **Mr. J M'Carthy** has made known the results of his six years work as superintendent of surveys to the Siamese Government The work of the exploration of **British New Guinea** is proceeding but slowly, though now it is made a Crown Colony more rapid progress may be certainly expected The **Borneo Company** is steadily examining and mapping the country under its rule, and **Mr Daly** and **Admiral Mayne** have read **papers** to the **Geographical Society** explaining the work done In the **Solomon Islands, Mr Woodford** has added largely to our knowledge of the ethnology and zoology of this interesting group **Greenland** is again being attacked, and **M. Mansen** has successfully crossed its icy plateau from the east coast to Disko, in spite of almost unparalleled difficulties In **Labrador, Mr Holme** has done good work but perhaps the most interesting work in **North America** is the **exploration** of the **mountain ranges of Alaska** In **South America** the **basin** of the **Rio Doce** has been thoroughly examined by **Mr Steans**, while the German traveller **Dr von de Steinen** is **exploring** the **Xingu**, one of the great southern tributaries of the Amazon, and the **head waters** of the **Orinooo** have received a good deal of attention The **Hydrographical Department** of the **Navy** is pursuing its labours in various parts of the world, and the results obtained under the talented direction of **Captain Wharton**, the Hydrographer, are most valuable

Geok Tepé See ed 87

Geological Survey This organisation was founded by **Sir H. T De la Beche**, who commenced work single handed in the south west of England about 1830 The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in 1834 In 1845 it was placed under the office of Woods and Forests, and in 1854 under the department of Science and Art. The entire geological survey of England on the **one-inch ordnance maps** (scale 1. 63,000) has just been completed; the **six-inch scale** (1 10,560) has been used for coal fields and other important districts The drifts were formerly neglected, but of late these have been mapped, and hence many sheets are issued in two editions—one showing the solid geology, while the other, or drift map, shows the superficial deposits The maps are illustrated by horizontal and vertical sections, and by explanatory memoirs The **geological survey of Scotland** was commenced in 1854, and that of **Ireland** in 1845 The survey of each country is placed under a director, and the three surveys are united under a director general The successive **directors general** have been **Sir H T. De la Beche** (1845 55), **Sir R Impey Murchison** (1855 72), **Sir A C Ramsay** (1872 81), and **Prof A Geikie** (1881) For further information **consult** 'The National Geological Surveys of Europe, by W Topley (Trübner & Co, 1885)

Geology The science which deals with the structure and history of the earth (See ed '86 for concise outline of Geology) The great event in geological circles during '88 was the **triennial meeting** of the **International Geological Congress** held in **London** during the week commencing Sept 17th **Prof Prestwich** delivered the **presidential address** which traced the history of the Congress and suggested future work The **discussions** initiated by the **Nomenclature Committee** dealt chiefly with the **Cambro-Silurian controversy** For the general group Mr Marr proposed the term **Barrandian** in recognition of Barrande's work in Bohemia The general feeling was in favour of recognising **three divisions**, the lowest being called Cambrian, the intermediate series might be distinguished by Prof Lapworth's name **Ordovician**, from the ancient tribe of the Ordovices in North Wales, but the opinion of many was in favour of retaining the Murchisonian term Lower Silurian, while the uppermost of the three groups would be called Silurian, or "Upper Silurian if the middle group were termed "Lower Silurian The **Map Committee** produced the first sheet of the **International Map of Europe** on the scale of 1 1,500,000 printed at Berlin, and coloured in accordance with the convention of the Congress An important **discussion** arose on the **nature and origin of the crystalline schists** a subject on which the most eminent Continental authorities had contributed papers The **work** of the **Geological Survey** ( ) especially of Messrs Peach and Horne, in the **Scottish Highlands**, was submitted to the Geological Society, and formed the most important paper of the session Detailed mapping has confirmed the general conclusions of Prof Lapworth, and revealed the intense **dynamic metamorphism** which occurred in **pre Cambrian** times Prof Blake's work in Anglesey has led him to recognise a great group of rocks older than the Cambrian, yet not Archæan, which he terms the **Monian system**, in consequence of its development in Mona A **deep boring** for water at **Streatham**, described by Mr W Whitaker, is of much interest as affording the latest contribution to the discussion on the question whether **coal** is likely to be found **under London** The boring has reached a depth of 1,238 ft No Lower Greensand was found beneath the Gault, but the borer passed directly into oolitic rocks, on the horizon of the Forest Marble, beneath which were mottled strata, either Triassic or Devonian. **Consult** Lyell, Geikie, Judd's, and Prestwich's Geology Besides the **Geological Society** (Bur-

lington House, W), there exist **The Geologist's Association**, and the **London Geological Field Class** for the systematic study of the London district

George, Henry, was b in Philadelphia, 1839. After a chequered career in early life, he applied himself to the "land question, and in 1871 published a pamphlet entitled "**Our Land and Land Policy,**" setting forth in vigorous language his particular views on this subject, and he subsequently started a penny paper, in which the same matters were also treated, he himself writing the editorial articles After passing through some vicissitudes in his journalistic career, he came to England in 81 He lectured in 82 in Dublin on the land question, and becoming an object of suspicion on the part of the Irish Government, he was arrested On his release he wrote a letter to the President of the United States, couched in vigorous terms, complaining of the treatment to which American citizens were subjected in this country, etc In 1880 he had published a work in the United States entitled "**Progress and Poverty,**" in which all the social problems affecting property in land principally —together with others touching the social condition of the labouring classes—are dealt with from Mr G s point of view One of the results arising from the publication of this work was the formation of the **Free Soil Society** of America. It was subsequently published in this country, and contributed to the foundation of the **Land Reform Union** in 1883 He became (86) a candidate, as the representative of the Labour Party (see AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES), for the Mayoralty of New York, in opposition to Mr Hewett, democrat, and Mr Roosevelt, republican, and, although unsuccessful, polled 60,000 votes Though a prominent leader of the **Labour Party in America**, Mr G has incurred the opposition of a considerable section, owing to his anti Socialistic views Mr G is also an active supporter of the **Free Trade Party** in the United States In Nov **88** Mr G addressed some meetings in London on the land question

Georgetown. Capital of **British Guiana** (*q v*) On Demerara river, pop 49,000

Georgetown. Capital of **Penang,** one of the **Straits Settlements** (*q v*)

German Clerical Party See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

German Colonisation For detailed history see ed 87 In **Africa** this has received a rude check by the resistance of the Arabs and others on the east coast to the assumption of authority over them by the **German East African Company** (*q v*), under agreement made with H H the Sultan of Zanzibar What steps the Germans intend to take for the restoration of their authority are not yet known, but at present it is not safe for a German to venture beyond the protection of the guns of the German Squadron The cause of this resistance is stated by those best qualified to judge to have arisen from the overbearing manner in which the natives have been treated by the new comers, but the Germans themselves say that it arises from the intrigues of the slave dealers, and have asked the **British Government** to join them in a **blockade** of the **Zanzibar coast** to prevent the exportation of slaves and the importation of guns and ammunition. The British Government has joined in the blockade, but has caused it to be understood that they will take no part in operations on shore It is a matter of doubt whether the Government at Berlin will do more than assist in the blockade, for they have no troops available for distant expeditions On the west coast of Africa, though the Germans have not succeeded in winning the affections of their negro subjects, they, except in the south, have managed to pay their expenses, and to get the deficiency in Damara and Namaqualand their home government has voted a grant of money German Colonisation on both coasts of Africa is, however, an entirely artificial process, and it is more than probable that ere long the attempt to carry it on will be abandoned See COLONIES or EUROPEAN POWERS, and under various heads

German Confederation, The See GERMANY

German East African Company. By a treaty concluded in 1886 between Germany, Great Britain, France, and **Zanzibar** (*q v*), this Company have acquired rights over territory extending from **Kilimanjaro** (*q v*) southward to the Rovuma river, including the basins of the Pangani, Wamo, Kingani, Rufiji, and Ruhuhu, the lands of Usambara, Nguru, Usguha, Usagara, Uzaramo Ukhutu, Mahenga, Manwera, and Makonde—an area computed at not less than 600,000 sq m Dr Karl Peters states that there are plateaux suitable for white colonists But in the lowlands the problem is how to find labour, the natives being inveterate idlers **Consult** Thomson s and Stanley s works, and the official *Weissbuch*

German Political Parties. The centre of political life in the German Empire is the **Reichstag** or **Imperial Diet,** in which, together with the **Bundesrath** or **Federal Council,** are vested the legislative functions of United Germany There are sharply defined limits, however, to the power of both The Reichstag s decisions may be overridden by the **Emperor,** to whom is intrusted the supreme direction of military and political affairs The Emperor has the power of declaring war if for purely defensive purposes, of making peace, of contracting treaties, and appointing ambassadors and envoys, without the consent of either legislative body To declare war for other than defensive purposes, however, the assent of the **Bundesrath** is required The latter body, which represents the individual states of the Empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, **consists of** fifty eight delegates Of these, seventeen, including Prince Bismarck (*q v*), sit for Prussia, six for Bavaria, four each for Würtemberg and Saxony, three each for Baden and Hesse, two each for Mecklenburg Schwerin and Brunswick, and one each for the remaining states, including the free towns of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Of its **functions,** it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag It has also a limited [illegible] power, which it occasionally exercises Members of the Bundesrath have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the State they represent is directly interested Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The **Reichstag** is **composed of** 397 members. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion,

ranging from 1 to 17 The present Reichstag was elected on Feb 21st, '87, having been dissolved on the 14th January previous, owing to its rejection, by 186 votes against 154, of a bill for increasing the peace effective of the army for seven years. It is split up into eight distinct **groups**, exclusive of **the Independents** or "**Wilde**," who number seven in the present Parliament, and the one Dane who found a seat in Schleswig Holstein The **largest** individual **party** is **the Centre**, or **Ultramontane**, which obtains its chief strength in the Rhine districts and South Germany It was returned at the '87 election 101 strong—since which time it has lost two seats—and is the most compact and obedient of all the parties in the House The Centre aims at securing the complete repeal of the **May Laws**, which is the name given to the present measures regulating the relations between Church and State in Prussia The chief measures are those passed on May 11th, 73, and May 4th, 74 At one time very stringent in their provisions, the May Laws have been more than once modified of recent years, and notably by a bill passed in April '87 Measures for their complete repeal, however, though passed by the Reichstag, have been twice rejected by the Bundesrath Alternately cajoled and threatened by Prince Bismarck, the Centre party, which is admirably led by **Dr Windthorst**, gives it to be clearly understood that its support of the Chancellor s own schemes must be paid for by concessions As a consequence there is a more or less constant barter going on between the party and the Imperial Chancellor Next in point of strength comes the **National Liberal party**, which, as the result of the general election of 87, numbers 96 in the present parliament against 51 in the previous one, having thus regained the prominent position it occupied before it split in 79 on the question of protection The leader of the party is **Herr von Bennigsen** The next strongest party in the Diet is that of the **German Conservatives**, who number 75 in the present parliament, against 77 at the close of the last They constitute the nucleus of the Ministerial party chief among their number being **Count von Moltke**, **Herr von Puttkamer**, and **Herr von Kleist Retzow** Closely allied to the German Conservatives are the "**Reichspartei**," or **Imperialists**, who number 39, against 28 in the last parliament Their name sufficiently indicates their politics, and although differing from the German Conservatives on one or two minor points of detail, they also go to form the Ministerial party **Dr Delbruck** and the **Duke von Ratibor** are among the chief members of the party During '88 the National Liberals and the two Conservative parties, so far merged their principles as to adopt the name of the "**Cartell" parties**. Next comes the "**Deutsche Freisinnige**," or **German Liberal party**, which is composed of the old Secessionists and Progressists (see ed 87). In the last Reichstag the German Liberals numbered 65, having fallen to that figure from 105 at the time of the fusion At the election in February 87 the party was even more unfortunate at the polls, and now counts only 36 votes Its leader is **Herr Eugen Richter**, and among its prominent members are **Professor Virchow**, **Dr. Hänel**, and **Dr. Bamberger**. The German Liberals are in chronic opposition to Prince Bismarck, as are the remaining groups yet to be dealt with. These are the **Alsace-Lorrainers**, the **Poles**, and the **Social Democrats**. The **Alsace-Lorraine** party has the same number (15) in the present Reichstag as it had in the last, and nearly the same representatives The **Poles**, who numbered 16 in the late Reichstag, have 13 in the present one Both are parties of protest, and being for the most part Roman Catholic, they invariably vote with the Centre party Their *raison d'être*, however, is opposition to the Empire, and they would certainly forsake the Centre if the latter became a National party The **Social Democrats**, like the German Liberals, sustained a severe loss at the 87 election 25 strong in the late parliament, they now number only 10 They have therefore lost the power they exercised in the previous Diet, of introducing measures of their own, for which the signatures of 15 members are required The Social Democrats are the especial antipathy of Prince Bismarck, who has repeatedly tried to crush them It is owing to them that several of the chief towns of Germany, and among them Berlin, have for a long time past been placed under the minor state of siege The chief stronghold of the party is Berlin, where, at the last election, its candidates polled 90,107 votes, or some 22,000 more than in 84, when they received 68,910 Their previous records in Berlin were 1867, 67, '72, 2 058, 74, 11,279, 77 31,522, 78, 56,147, and 81, 30 178—the falling off in the latter instance being alleged to be due to the rigorous application of the **Anti Socialist Law** The total poll of the Socialists for all Germany was in Feb '87 774,128, against 549 936 in 84 Of the 7 members of the **Volkspartei** (see ed 87) in the last parliament, not one was returned to the present House Of the 7 **Independents** in the present Diet, one is an anti Semite, a second an agrarian member, and a third a Guelph

Germany The German Empire is a confederation of German states under the presidency of the Emperor William of Hohenzollern, king of Prussia By the constitution of the 16th April, 1871, all the states of Germany are to form an eternal union, direction of political and military affairs vested in an elective emperor, who may declare war, but if not defensive, consent of Federal Council required The legislative functions of the empire vested jointly in a Federal Council (Bundesrath) of 58 members appointed by and representing the individual states, and in a Chamber of 397 members elected by ballot and universal suffrage, representing the German nation The following states are included in the confederation — The kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Saxony; the imperial province of Alsace Lorraine, the grand duchies of Baden, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Oldenburg, and fourteen smaller principalities Area (including Alsace Lorraine), 211,196 sq m, pop (85), 46,855,704 The expenditure upon federal objects—army, navy, diplomatic, postal and telegraphic services, etc (for 87 8 £37,260,871)—to be approved by the Reichstag, and provided for by the contributions of the members of the confederation n specified shares **Estimated revenue and expenditure** for '88-9, £46,084,457 (For army and navy see ARMIES and NAVIES, FOREIGN) **Funded debt** ('87), £28,818,600, and **unfunded debt**, £6,943,423; but on the other hand there is a sum of £33,312,055 invested for various federal purposes **Special imports** ('86), £144,420,000; **special exports**, £149,280,000. In '70 the North

German Confederation comprised all the German states north of the Maine, under the headship of Prussia, united in military alliance with Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden (For history 1870-88 see previous editions)—**Political** Great interest during 88 has naturally centred round **the throne** which, as a fact almost unparalleled in the history of nations, witnessed **the death** of two emperors and the accession of a third The aged **Emperor William** who almost to the last manifested the wonderful vigour so characteristic of the man, was seized with an alarming illness at the beginning of March, which proved fatal on the 9th His **funeral**, which was conducted with great pomp and magnificence, was attended by royal and distinguished representatives from all the courts of Europe, and Germany, with singular unanimity, manifested its deep sorrow at the death of its Kaiser The **Emperor Frederick**, who succeeded his late father had been for some time suffering from a severe affection of the throat, and, after a period alternating between recovery and relapse, underwent an operation of tracheotomy, which was successfully performed (see FREDERICK WILLIAM) His accession (occurring on the 700th anniversary of the coronation of his great predecessor Frederick Barbarossa) gave promise of Europe in peace and of important constitutional reforms, his sympathies being known to be in favour of pacific progress and liberty His **proclamation** as Frederick III, and his **rescript** to **Prince Bismarck** (*q v*) caused universal satisfaction in European capitals After passing an address in reply to the Imperial message, Parliament was prorogued As indicating the **universal esteem** in which the new king was held, the autograph letter from the Pope expressing his deep sorrow at the death of the Emperor William may be noted In consequence of the delicate state of health of the Kaiser, an Imperial rescript signed by the Chancellor authorised the **Crown Prince William** to participate in the government—a proceeding equivalent to a co regency (March 23rd) A **Royal Prussian Amnesty**, which is always granted by kings of Prussia on their accession, to all suffering punishment for certain offences—chiefly political—was published March 31st The **toast** proposed by the Crown Prince, on the occasion of the **banquet** in honour of Prince Bismarck s seventy third birthday, created much comment, from its supposed opposition to the Emperor s policy Immediately succeeding this event occurred the "**Chancellor crisis**, Prince Bismarck having employed his influence to frustrate the proposed alliance between the Princess Victoria the second daughter of the Emperor, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg (*q v*) At one period the resignation of the Chancellor seemed imminent, and the semi official press, supposed to be inspired by Prince Bismarck, manifested a hostile attitude, specially directed against the Empress Victoria, to whom an address of loyalty and sympathy, signed by more than 10,000 women of Berlin, was presented An interview is stated to have taken place between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor and Empress (April), which culminated in the abandonment of the proposed betrothal A little later **Queen Victoria** visited Charlottenburg on account of the illness of the Emperor, and while there conferred with Prince Bismarck The unhappy quarrel between Sir Morell Mackenzie (*q v*) and Professor von Bergmann respecting the accuracy of their relative diagnoses resulted in Prof Bergmann's withdrawal from attendance on the Emperor, which culminated, after the fatal issue of the case, in bitter and hostile denunciations of the English doctor in the German press The Emperor Frederick succumbed at length, notwithstanding his long heroic struggle against the disease, death ensuing June 15th, to the universal regret of all classes in the realm As on the occasion of the funeral of his father (*v supra*), the obsequies of the Emperor Frederick, although performed with great simplicity, called forth the affectionate regret of the nation, all the foreign Powers expressing their sympathy by the attendance of representatives of the various courts The **proclamation** of the Emperor William II occasioned some uneasiness in France (*q v*) owing to the absence of any reference to that republic or to England, and tended to revive a feeling of disquiet which the **speech** of **Prince Bismarck** in February had aroused when speaking on the general political situation of Germany and its relation to France and other foreign powers on the introduction of the **New Military Organisation Bill** Prior to this speech the publication of the **treaty of alliance** between **Austria and Germany**, published in Berlin and Vienna (February 3rd), indicated the Chancellor s determination to defend German interests, while maintaining an attitude of peaceful watchfulness Except for occasional hostile outbursts on the part of the press, more or less officially inspired, against Russia and France there were no serious disputes with any foreign powers, Prince Bismarck having declared in his famous speech (*v supra*) his indifference to the fate of Bulgaria, provided the peace of Europe was not imperilled (see BULGARIA) The relations with **Italy** were of a cordial character, which the interview between **Signor Crispi** (*q v*) and Prince Bismarck (Aug) assisted to strengthen Germany s alliance with Austria was also firmly maintained, and a visit was paid by **Count Kalnoky** (*q*) to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh (Sept) The **visits** paid by the Emperor William to many of the crowned heads of Europe, and their reciprocal visits to Berlin, have tended generally to promote a friendly understanding among the various Powers, although in the case of the Emperor s visit to the **Vatican** (October) the result has been the contrary Germany in conjunction with **England**, has recently (Nov) agreed to the blockade of the **east coast of Africa**, with a view to the more rigid prevention of the slave trade —**Internal Politics** The principal measures of [illegible] New Military Organisation Bill, and the law substituting **quinquennial** for triennial **Parliaments** in Prussia, which occasioned some friction between the Crown Prince and the Cabinet (May) The result of the **first elections** to the new **Quinquennial Diet** has been to strengthen the Government party The Imperial Parliament, on the death of the Emperor Frederick, met for a brief and informal session. The **Prussian Diet** was opened by the Emperor William (June 27th), when he took the oath to observe the constitution of the monarchy, and in his **speech** declared that he had no intentions to curtail popular rights, and made reference to financial matters and the inundations. The

Diet was again prorogued, after each Chamber had voted loyal addresses to the Emperor in answer to his speech from the throne In the **official report** on the **late Emperor Frederick's illness** was published On the Emperor's return to Berlin in August, and later on in October, after his visit to Rome and the Vatican, he was received with much enthusiasm by the inhabitants of Berlin On the latter occasion the incident which took place between the Emperor and the deputation from the **Berlin Civic Council** was a subject of much comment The appointment of **Herr Bennigsen** (leader of the National party) as Ober President of Hanover was regarded as an indication of the new Emperor's conciliatory domestic policy During the year **Hamburg** entered the Customs Union —**General** Severe storms and **inundations** marked the early year (March) The overflow of the Vistula and the bursting of the Nogat dyke caused the submersion of many villages and part of the town of Elbing Thousands fled for their lives, and great destruction of property ensued A fund for the relief of the sufferers was raised, to which the King of Italy sent a donation of 40,000 fr Subscriptions were also raised in London by a special committee, presided over by the Lord Mayor The Kaiserin herself visited Posen to aid the sufferers **Snow storms** also of unusual severity occurred (Feb and March) The town of Hünfeld (Oct 29th) was nearly destroyed by **fire** The foundation stone of the new Supreme Court at Leipzig was laid by the Emperor —**Social** The most important social events of the year have been the **visits** of **foreign potentates** to the capital, the **marriage** of Princess Irene with Prince Henry of Prussia, second son of the Emperor Frederick, the visit of the **Prince of Wales** to personally "acquire the Blücher Hussars, of which he is the honorary colonel, the promotion of the **Duke of Edinburgh** to the honorary rank of general of infantry in the German army, the decoration of **Sir Morell Mackenzie** (*q v*) with the cross, collar, and star of the Hohenzollern Order by the Emperor Frederick (April), a similar presentation of the star and cross of a Commander of the same Order to **Professor von Bergmann** by the Emperor William (July), the **birth of a prince**, fifth son of the Emperor William, and the death of Prince Louis of Baden To these may be added the interesting discovery of **Dr Gädertz** at the Royal Library of a valuable manuscript and drawing relating to a London theatre, of the date of 1596, the **Luther Festspiel** performed in Berlin by the students (June), the retirement of **Count von Moltke** (*q v*), who received, together with an autograph letter of thanks for past services, the appointment of President of the National Defence Commission, and the succession of **General von Waldersee** (*q v.*) to the vacant post Much excitement was caused in court and political circles by the publication in the *Deutsche Rundschau* of a portion of the **diary** stated to have been compiled by the late Emperor Frederick (October), and led to the confiscation of the paper and the prosecu of **Dr Geffcken**, who, it was alleged, had supplied the information The publication of **Sir M. Mackenzie's book**, "The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble" in Germany aroused much hostility, and led to its confiscation This restriction was removed later on (November) —**Commercial.** Germany's action with regard to the **Sugar Bounties Convention** will be found under that heading An important **meeting** (May) of leading **merchants** and **manufacturers** of Rheinland and Westphalia was held at Düsseldorf, and resolved to bring about steamship communication between Germany and India The **International Congress** on **inland navigation**, which was held at Frankfort-on-the Main, discussed the questions of ship-canals and railways Its next meeting will be held in 90 at Manchester For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** "Germany" (Story of the Nations Series), Baring Gould's 'Germany, Past and Present', *The Statesman's Year Book* *The Almanach de Gotha*, etc.

Germ Theory of Disease The term applied to the theory which attributes certain morbid processes to the presence of living organisms. See ed 86, also BACILLI, ed 88, and ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT, ed 87

Gerome Jean Leon, French artist, was b. at Vesoul, Haute Saone, 24 Went to Paris in 41, entered the studio of Paul Delaroche, and studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts Exhibited for the first time in Paris at the Salo.. ... 47, and visited the East In '63 appointed Professor of Painting in the Ecole des Beaux Arts Obtained the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 55, and in 65 nominated *membre de l'Institut* At the Exposition Universelle of 67, where his principal paintings since 55 were exhibited, he obtained the *grande medaille*, and was nominated "Officier de la Legion d Honneur Some of his principal works are "Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St John," "Interior of a Greek Household, "The Plague at Marseilles, Prayer (in the East), "Slave Market of Cairo, "Promenade of the Harem," etc He has also contributed some historic subjects, remarkable for singularity of conception and the striking effect of the execution

Gibraltar Name a corruption of **Jebel el Tarik**, the Mount of Tarik Anciently **Calpe**, one of the pillars of Hercules Is a rocky promontory on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key of the Mediterranean. Area 2 sq m, pop 18 381, exclusive of garrison, 5,000 or 6,000 The rock rises to 1,500 feet, and is impregnably fortified The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad The port is free, but there is little commerce For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Ruled Crown colony by a military Governor Here the Saracens landed in the beginning of the eighth century After much vicissitude it was captured by a British force under Sir G Rooke in 1704, since when it has successfully sustained various attacks and prolonged sieges on the part of France and Spain Since the establishment of the **Overland Route**, Gibraltar has acquired a new value, as one of a chain of posts connecting England with her Indian possessions For Governor, etc, see DIPLOMATIC.

Giers, Nicholas Carlovitch de Russian statesman and Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Emperor Alexander III, b '20. In '48 M de Giers was attached as a diplomatist to the staff of General Lurders when operating with an army in Transylvania. As a reward for his intelligence and activity he obtained the Fourth Class of the Order of St. Stanislas In '50 he became First Secretary to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople. Appointed ('53) Director of the Chancery

of the Commissary-Plenipotentiary in Moldavia and Wallachia He was in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the Crimean war. In '56 he was raised to the rank of a Councillor of State. After occupying various consular posts, he (63 69) represented Russia in Teheran, Russian Minister at Berne (69 70), and at Stockholm In '75 the post of Adjunct to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Director of the Asiatic Department was conferred upon him In the years 76 7 8 M de Giers presided at the Foreign Office—a position he has since continued to fill

Gifford Lectures These lectures are a posthumous and particular expression of the lifelong interest which their founder, the late **Lord Gifford**, a Judge of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, from '70 to 81, when he retired from the Bench, took in all questions affecting the social, moral intellectual, and religious life of the community The lectures are substantially endowed from the interest of a considerable sum of money bequeathed for the purpose, and they are **founded in connection** with each of **the four Scottish Universities**—St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh The appointment of **the first Gifford lecturer** took place in March '88, when **Mr Andrew Lang** (*q v*) was elected by the Senators of the **University of St Andrews** with a view to the performance of his duties during the academical session of 88 89 and subsequently, with the like intention, the **Universities** of **Glasgow** and **Edinburgh** elected **Professor Max Muller** and **Dr James Hutchinson Stirling** to their respective lectureships on the Gifford foundation The **conditions** of the incumbency of these lectureships are as large and unfettered as can readily be imagined The lectures are to be devoted to the **exposition of "Natural Religion, in the widest sense of that term"**, and the lecturers are to be subjected to no test of any kind, and "may be of any denomination whatever, or of no denomination at all The lecturers hold their appointments for two years, but they are eligible to be reappointed for other two periods of two years each No person is to be allowed, however, to hold the lectureship longer than six years The lecturers are expected to deliver a course of not fewer than about twenty five original lectures, which are to be conveniently distributed over the academical session

Gilbert, Sir John, R A, b 1817, is President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, to which position he was elected in 1871 He first exhibited in 1836, since which time he has constantly contributed to the Royal Academy and other exhibitions He has been well known for many years as an illustrator of books and pictorial magazines Many of the best editions of the British classics have been enriched by his art, and he was for many years engaged in illustrating an edition of Shakespeare Knighted 1871 Elected A R A (1872), R A (1876) He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and a member of various home and foreign art societies

Gilbert, William Schwenck, b '36 Barrister of the Inner Temple Entered the literary world as a contributor of "**Bab Ballads**" to *Fun*, and several magazines. Came into note as a play writer on production of his pieces "Palace of Truth" and "Pygmalion and Galatea" ('70-71). Mr. Gilbert has written the librettos of a series of comic operas, which have been set to music by Mr. (now Sir A) Sullivan. The list comprises "Trial by Jury," "Sorcerer," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Iolanthe," "Princess Ida," and the Japanese opera "**Mikado**," produced at the Savoy Theatre, London, all of which have attained gore

joint work of Mr Gilbert and Sir A Sullivan is "**The Yeomen of the Guard**," produced at the Savoy Theatre, **Oct '88**

Gilchrist Educational Trust A fund left by the late Dr John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit The income is applied to the support of scholarships for young men and young women, awarded on the result of competitive examinations, in **occasional grants** to **Educational Institutions** under special circumstances, and to the delivery of high class **scientific lectures for the people**, at a charge for admission of 1d each per lecture **See** of the Trust 4 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S W

Gipsies See ed 88

Glacial Period See ed 87, and **consult** Professor J Geikie's "Great Ice Age (77), and for a discussion of its probable causes, Dr J Croll's 'Climate and Time (75)

Gladstone, The Rt Hon William Ewart, M P, P C, statesman and man of letters, b at Liverpool Dec 29th, 18 The son of a Liverpool corn merchant Sir John Gladstone, M P, sometime of Leith and of Ann Robertson, daughter of Mr Andrew Robertson, of Stornoway, and Provost of Dingwall, the greatest Liberal statesman of his time has ever been proud to boast of his Scottish nationality and middle class origin He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, and at both places early developed High Church tendencies, and those Tory principles he apparently inherited from his father, at school contributing largely to the *Eton Miscellany*, and subsequently taking an active part in the discussions of the Oxford Union Shortly after the passing of the first Reform Bill, in 1832, Mr Gladstone made his entry into public life at **Newark**, where he was elected, as the Duke of Newcastle's nominee, in the Tory interest, defeating Sergeant Wilde, the popular candidate It was on May 17th, 1833, that he delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons, in reply to Lord Howick, on the slavery question, when he expressed himself as opposed to slavery, but not in favour of hasty and wholesale enfranchisement On the dissolution of the Melbourne ministry, at the end of 1834, Sir Robert Peel called Mr Gladstone to his first public appointment as **Junior Lord of the Treasury**, which post he resigned in February of the following year for that of **Under-Secretary for the Colonies** A month afterwards (March 1835), however, Lord John Russell introduced his motion with regard to the temporalities of the Irish Church, which Mr Gladstone vigorously opposed, but the ministry were beaten and Lord Melbourne again came into power The death of William IV, in June 1837, caused another general election, when Mr Gladstone was once more returned for Newark In 1841, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel, after the defeat of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, Mr. Glad-

stone accepted office as **Vice-President** of the **Board of Trade** and **Master of the Mint** He took an active part in the **Corn Law debates** of 1841 2, and although opposed to Mr Villiers, the champion of the Repeal party, the revised tariff scheme was said to be chiefly Mr Gladstone's work He became **President of the Board of Trade** in 1843, but at the commencement of 1845 he resigned, owing to his opposition to the extension of the Maynooth Grant and the establishment of non sectarian colleges In 1846, it having been announced that an immediate revision of the Corn Laws was pending, Sir Robert Peel resigned, finding that certain members of his government would not go with him, but Lord John Russell declining to form a cabinet, Sir Robert returned to office with Mr Gladstone as **Colonial Secretary**, and **member** for **Oxford University** On the death of Sir Robert Peel, in 1850, Mr Gladstone paid his memorable **visit to Naples**, which laid the foundation of his future friendship with Cavour and Garibaldi During this period he finally severed himself from the Tories, although holding aloof from the Liberals for a time, and in 1852 became **Chancellor of the Exchequer** in Lord Aberdeen's administration, but fell with the collapse of that cabinet after the Crimean war Subsequently he was appointed, by the Earl of Derby **Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands** In 1859 he accepted the **Chancellorship of the Exchequer** in Lord Palmerston's Government His budgets were always looked forward to with absorbing interest, but no little sensation was caused by that of 1861, which announced the total repeal of the much debated paper duty On the dissolution of 1865, Mr Gladstone was rejected at Oxford, but was returned for **South Lancashire**, receiving great ovations at Manchester and Liverpool On the death of Lord Palmerston, in the autumn of that year, Earl Russell became Premier, his old foe, Mr Gladstone, being the leader of the lower house During the debates on the new Reform Bill a "cave (see ADULLAMITES) was formed in the Commons, and the ministry fell in 1866, to be succeeded by the Earl of Derby's government, with Mr Disraeli as leader in the Commons, who passed a Bill in 1867, by the operation known as 'dishing the Whigs It was in this year that Mr Gladstone made his famous declaration in favour of disestablishing the Irish Church In February 1868 Mr Disraeli became Prime Minister, but parliament was dissolved in the following November, when Mr Gladstone, rejected in South West Lancashire, was elected for **Greenwich** In the parliament of 1869 he became **Premier** for the first time, and thence up to the dissolution of 1874 a number of important measures were placed on the statute book The **Irish Church** having been disestablished, and while Europe was distracted with the Franco Prussian war, the Liberal Government carried the Elementary Education Act (*q v*), the Irish Land Act, the Abolishment of Purchase in the Army (by Royal warrant), the Act for abolishing University Tests, and the Ballot Act, but they were beaten on the Irish University Education Bill in 1873, and Mr Disraeli returned to power in 1874 Mr Gladstone then decided to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, but in 1875 aroused much public indignation by calling attention to the alleged horrors being perpetrated in Bulgaria by the Turks In 1879 he made his first visit to **Midlothian**, and on the dissolution of 1880 issued his great Liberal manifesto, which was followed by the second Midlothian campaign and his return for that constituency For the **second time Premier**, with a Liberal majority in the House of Commons of fifty over the Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, with Mr Disraeli as Lord Beaconsfield in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote as his opponent in the Commons, Mr Gladstone again succeeded in carrying many important Acts up to the dissolution of 1885 Amongst these are included the Employers Liability Act, the second Irish Land Act, the Hares and Rabbits Act, a reform in the Land Laws, and chief of all, the third **Reform Act** and **Redistribution Act** (*q v*). After the dissolution of the autumn of 1885, Mr Gladstone again came forward for Midlothian, and was re elected by an enormous majority On the fall of the Salisbury administration, January 26th, 1886, Mr Gladstone was summoned by the Queen to again take office He then held as **Premier** the office of First Lord of the Treasury and Keeper of the Privy Seal In consequence of a divergence of views between some of the leading members of the Liberal party and Mr Gladstone with respect to his proposed **Irish policy** several of his old colleagues, notably Lord Hartington and Sir H James, did not join his cabinet —Mr Chamberlain and Mr Trevelyan, who accepted office, resigning March 27th Mr Gladstone gave notice (29th) of his intention to introduce bills relating to the government and land of Ireland The former (see HOME RULE) was introduced in a great speech on April 8th and the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill on April 16th But in the meantime the revolt of a large section of the Liberal party, who were known as Unionists, became pronounced, and on April 14th a great Unionist meeting was held at Her Majesty's Theatre to protest against both the Home Rule and the Land Purchase Bills, which, the Premier had announced, were indissolubly tied together Earl Cowper presided, and amongst those who took a prominent part in the proceedings were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr Goschen, M P, and Mr Rylands, M P On May 3rd Mr Gladstone issued (in the *Edinburgh Daily Review*) a lengthy address to his constituents of Midlothian, the opposition to his Irish proposals meanwhile having been actively carried on all over the United Kingdom On May 10th the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was moved in the House of Commons, and a lengthy debate commenced On May 27th a **meeting** was called by Mr Gladstone **at the Foreign Office**, the invitation being issued to all members of the Liberal party who are desirous while retaining full freedom on all the particulars of the Irish Government Bill, to vote in favour of the establishment of a legislative body in Dublin for the management of the affairs specifically and exclusively Irish More than 200 members attended On June 8th, about one o clock in the morning, the vote of the House was taken on the Home Rule Bill, when the Government were defeated by a majority of 30—there being 311 ayes and 341 noes—a result which caused a scene of wild excitement At a Cabinet Council on the same day the Government resolved to

resign, the announcement being made in Parliament on June 10th, the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill being on the same evening withdrawn On June 14th Mr Gladstone issued his election address, and on June 17th left London for another Midlothian campaign, his progress to the north being yet again marked with every sign of enthusiasm After his return to Hawarden, the right hon gentleman proceeded to Manchester, June 25th, and to Liverpool, June 28th, and addressed large gatherings in those cities In a supplement of the *London Gazette* of June 26th Parliament was dissolved by proclamation On July 2nd Mr Gladstone was elected for both Midlothian and Leith, and chose to sit for his old constituency The result of the general election was to deprive him of power, and as a mark of sympathy a Gladstone Presentation Fund was opened in the United States, but was not generally taken up On July 3rd Mr Gladstone published a letter he had addressed to **Mr. John Bright** in reply to the latter's great speech at Birmingham in favour of the Union and to this Mr Bright made a reply on July 6th (For further events of 86 and those of 87 see ed 88) In spite of advancing years the past twelvemonth, **88**, again found Mr Gladstone hard at work He returned from his visit to Italy (see ed 88) on Feb 8th, and after being cordially received at Dover an address from Folkestone was read at Shorncliffe station, to which a reply was made on the way to London On Feb 17th the right hon gentleman took part in the discussion on **Mr Parnell's amendment to the Address**, in the House of Commons, and on the 22nd of the same month on Mr Labouchere's amendment, while on the 24th he joined in the discussion on the rules of procedure, and again on March 6th Under date Feb 23rd Mr Gladstone wrote a letter to Lady Anne Blunt on behalf of the candidature of her husband (then in prison in Ireland) for the representation of Deptford Having been presented with an **address** in favour of **Home Rule** by 250 **clergymen** of the Church of England, the venerable statesman made a characteristic reply by letter to the Dean of Winchester, under date March 2nd Mr Gladstone took part on March 9th in the debate on the introduction of **Mr Goschen's Conversion scheme** (National Debt), on March 23rd on the Perpetual Pensions question, and on the 27th with reference to the Bill for renewing the Irish Land Commission A meeting of the leaders of the party was held on the latter date to discuss the Local Government Bill and the ex premier presided On April 9th he took part in the debate on the Budget resolutions, and on April 11th was entertained along with Sir W Harcourt and Sir G Trevelyan at a **banquet at the National Liberal Club** by Sir Walter Foster, M P Under date April 9th Mr Gladstone received an address signed by a number of his constituents criticising and asking explanations as to his Irish policy, to which he replied, and on the 16th he addressed a meeting of the Marylebone Women's Liberal Association In the House of Commons, April 23rd, the right hon gentleman, on the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, moved an amendment with regard to the Death Duties, but was defeated by 310 to 217 (he also spoke on the Bill on May 4th). An indignant speech was delivered by him in the House on April 24th, on the subject of the increase of sentences on appeal in Ireland, and he spoke on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill on the 26th On May 2nd Mr Gladstone opened a **new library** bearing his name at the **National Liberal Club** The *Times* on May 4th published an interesting letter of the right hon gentleman's addressed to a correspondent on his "past Toryism" A great meeting of **Nonconformist ministers** was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street (May 9th), when an address approving of his efforts on behalf of Home Rule, and signed by 3,730 ministers of various churches, was presented and responded to Under date May 13th Colonel Turner, divisional magistrate for Clare and Kerry, wrote a letter to the *Times* criticising Mr Gladstone's remarks at the abovementioned presentation, with reference to a recent disturbance at an Ennis meeting On May 22nd some 600 Liberals of the Otley division visited Hawarden, when Mr G delivered them a short speech A protest against a document signed by 1,200 members of the **Society of Friends** in favour of the ex premier's Irish policy appeared in the *Times* of May 24th, with the signatures of several well known Friends affixed Some 700 Liberals from the neighbourhood of Rochdale paid a visit to Hawarden on the 26th, and listened to a speech touching the **licensing clauses of the Local Government Bill**, and they were followed by visitors from Blackpool on the 30th Mr G on June 13th published a letter in the *Times* in reply to one by **Lord Hartington**, chiefly in reference to Home Rule, and spoke on clause 3 of the Local Government Bill in the House on June 15th Mr G spoke in support of **Mr John Morley's vote of censure** on the Government for their conduct of Irish affairs on June 26th On the following in favour of the **Channel Tunnel** (*q v*), he also spoke in the Commons on the same day in favour of the Bill and on the 30th addressed a garden party held at Branch Hill, Hampstead Heath Mr G joined in the discussion on the business of the House, raised on a motion for **Government precedence** on July 10th At the residence of Sir W Lawson, M P, on July 18th a dinner was given to the members for Northumberland and Cumberland, at which the ex-premier was the principal speaker Mr G's next important speech in the House was on July 23rd, when he followed Mr Parnell in the debate on the second reading of the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill, and again on the 31st On July 25th an interesting presentation took place at Spencer House in celebration of Mr and Mrs G's **golden wedding.** A number of Liberals from Burslem and other pottery towns visited Hawarden on Aug 20th, and were addressed by Mr G to whom they presented a handsome vase, locally known as "**The Gladstone Vase**", the speech led to a correspondence in the *Times* with reference to the treatment of **Irish prisoners** under the Coercion Act, and that pursued in Naples under "**Bomba**" On the 23rd he attended the Hawarden Flower Show, and delivered an interesting address on horticulture In the September number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr G published an **article** which appeared as a kind of reply to Mr. Wemyss Reid's account of the "Kilmainham Treaty," in his life of the late Rt Hon. W. E. Forster (*q v*) A curious correspondence arose on the occasion of Mr. G's visit to the **National Eisteddfod** at Wrexham, Sept. 2nd. It

was announced that he would deliver a political address in the town on the same day, and the Eisteddfod committee drew attention to the fact that their annual gathering was not of a political character Mr G in reply pointed out that the meeting he was asked to addres was organised by the local Liberal Association, and an understanding was come to on the basis that the two gatherings were distinctive in character In the *Times* of Sept 21st **Lord Selborne** published an important letter criticising Mr G's above mentioned paper on "**Mr Forster and Ireland,**' and inclosing copies of letters written at his request by the following members of Mr G s cabinet in 82 Mr Bright, Mr Chamberlain, Lord Hartington, Lord Northbrook, Lord Carlingford, and Lord Monk Bretton (Mr Dodson) On the same day the same paper published an account of a recent interview at Hawarden between Mr G and a representative of the Nizam of Hyderabad, the conversation naturally turning upon **Indian affairs.** The ex premier at once telegraphed an acknowledgment of Lord Selborne s letter and inclosures On Nov 5th, Mr G left Hawarden on a visit to the **Midlands** He was the guest of Sir W Foster, M P, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, and besides addressing several deputations, delivered a great speech in **Bingley Hall** on the evening of Nov 7th, the structure being packed and many paying high prices for reserved seats There was no enunciation of new policy, but the position of the party on the Irish question was emphatically enforced On the following day he left for Wombourne Wodehouse, the seat of the Hon P Stanhope, M P, and on the 10th left by way of Wolverhampton for Oxford On Nov 19th Mr G moved an **amendment** to a new **Land Purchase** (Ireland) **Bill** introduced by the Government, his proposal being that it was more expedient, in view of recent evictions, to extend the provisions of the Land Act of 87 so as to empower the Land Courts to reduce or cancel arrears, as in the case of the Scotch Crofters Act The amendment was rejected by a majority of 84 on the following night In Committee of Supply on Dec 3rd, whilst the vote for the Chief Secretary s (Ireland) office was under discussion, Mr Gladstone warmly attacked that official (Mr A J Balfour), and complained of his style of language and invective In the course of the debate raised by Lord R Churchill on the sending out of British troops to Suakin, Mr G also spoke (Dec 4th) During this busy public life of over fifty years (his political jubilee was celebrated in December 82), Mr Gladstone has made many valuable contributions to the literature of the country In 39 Mr Gladstone married Miss Catherine Glynne, daughter of Sir Stephen R Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire **Consult** Barnett Smith s "Life of Gladstone," etc

Glaisher, James, F R S, the well known aeronaut, was b 1803, and when a youth was employed in a subordinate capacity at the observatory at Madingley, near Cambridge, and has since acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist In recognition of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages he was chosen a F R S (1849) In 63 he made, in company with Mr Coxwell, the famous ascent (nearly seven miles) to the highest altitude ever reached Appointed (1865) to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade His name is appended to a work entitled "Travels in the Air a Popular Account of Balloon Voyages and Adventure, with Recent Attempts to accomplish the Navigation of the Air' (1870) Mr Glaisher is **president** of the **Royal Aeronautical Society** and of the Photographic Society On the death of Mr Simmons, through an accident to his balloon in August last, Mr Glaisher wrote a forcible letter to the *Times*, deprecating balloon ascents for other than scientific or military purposes

Glasgow Central Railway On July 31st,'88, a bill for the construction of this railway passed a Select Committee of the House of Commons, coming down from the Lords Committee after an investigation of three weeks duration The main object is **to connect** the **east** and **west ends** of Glasgow, at a **cost** of £1,250,000 The line will begin with a junction with the Dalmarnock branch of the Caledonian line, going to the east of the city, proceed underground along the line of two of the main streets, Argyle Street and Trongate and then continue on to the village of Maryhill Although the scheme is in the hands of independent promoters, it will be of great advantage to the Caledonian, which will thus come into direct communication with the Lanarkshire pits

Glasgow International Exhibition, '88 This was opened by the **Prince and Princess of Wales** on May 8th The Exhibition was one of the finest of the kind held in Great Britain, and contained a thoroughly **representative display** of the **products of Clyde industry** Shipbuilding, marine engineering, mill machinery, mechanical appliances for the work of iron and coal, the production of mineral oil, the manufacture of thread, glass and pottery, carpet weaving, dyeing and printing, and all the industries that have their centre in Glasgow, were illustrated in a complete and instructive manner The Exhibition was **held** in extensive grounds beautifully laid out and intersected with a running stream, it was immensely popular in the north, and attracted large numbers of southern visitors **Other countries** than our own were represented The **Indian Courts** were large and well arranged **Canada** made the best show of any of the British Colonies, and **Ceylon** was well represented Various European countries sent exhibits The **picture and sculpture galleries** were filled with excellent work One section of the Exhibition was devoted to **women's industries,** and there all kinds of female handwork were arranged, and practical illustrations given by native women of Venetian lace making and straw-plaiting, and also of glove making The most striking feature of the exhibition was the magnificent **display of machinery** showing the combination of mechanical industry for which Glasgow is famous The Exhibition was **visited by** Her Majesty **the Queen** on Aug 22nd, a visit that called forth a remarkable exhibition of loyalty by the inhabitants of the commercial capital of the north

Glasgow University **Founded** 1493, received a new charter 1577 The number of students in all the faculties was last session 2,188, of whom the half were students in Arts **Lord Rector,** The Earl of Lytton **Principal,** John Caird, D D (appointed 73) **Parliamentary representative,** J. A Campbell, LL D **Degrees B A** (*hood* black silk bordered inside with red purple silk, colour of bell heather), **M A.** (*h* black silk lined with red purple silk), **B.Sc.** (*h.* black silk lined with gold-coloured silk

colour of whin blossom), **D So** (*h* black velvet lined with gold coloured silk), **B L** (*h* black silk, bordered inside with Venetian red silk colour of clove carnations), **LL B** (*h* black silk lined with Venetian red silk), **LL D** (*h* black velvet lined with Venetian red silk) **M B** and **C M** (*h* black cloth lined with scarlet silk), **M D** (*h* black silk lined with scarlet silk), **B D** (*h* black silk bordered with black velvet, lined with red purple silk), **D D** (*h* black velvet lined with black silk, or, if the graduate be Master of Arts with red purple silk Among the distinguished **alumni** are Adam Smith Archbishop Tait, Principal Sharp Rev R S Candlish and Sir Wm Thompson

Glebe Lands Act See SESSION '88, sect 17

Glee A vocal musical composition for solo voices (one to a part), or in the case of some of Bishop s glees, for solo voices and chorus The best writers are Webbe, Cooke, Danby, Horsley Stevens, Stafford Smith, Mornington, Bishop Spofforth, Goss See ed 88

"Globe, The" Established 1803, and subsequently incorporated *The Traveller* It was started by the old Whig party and always was recognised as an authority on political matters its contributors including some who held high office in the State It retained its Whiggism until 1866 when a new proprietary, recognising the changed times made it an outspoken though independent Conservative organ, reducing its price from fourpence to twopence, and eventually to one penny It is now a recognised evening journal of the Constitutional party, and enjoys a very large and influential circulation Editor **Captain G C H Armstrong** Offices 367, Strand W C

Gloucester and Bristol (united 1856), **Right Rev. C J Ellicott**, D D Bishop of Wisb 1819 Educated at St John s Coll, Cambridge where he graduated with distinction (1841), Fellow of St John s (1844) Rector of Pilton (1848) resigned his benefice to prosecute his critical studies at Cambridge (1854) Professor of New Testament Exegesis at King s Coll Lond (1858), Dean of Exeter (1861), appointed Bishop of Gloucester (1863) by Lord Palmerston **Chairman** of the Company of **Revisers** of the **New Testament** on the death of the late Bishop of Winchester Bishop Ellicott holds high rank as a commentator and has published commentaries on the Galatians and other Pauline Epistles Hulsean Lectures (1860) "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord, edited Cassell s 'Popular Commentary on the Bible, and is the author of several other works

Goa A port town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous Belongs to Portugal See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Goblet, René Marie, b Sept 26th, 1828, at Aire, in the Pas de Calais M Goblet is a lawyer, and has been *bâtonnier* of the Order of Advocates, and *Procureur General*, or Public Prosecutor, at Amiens He belongs to the party of Progressist Republicans In the latter days of the Empire, he assisted in founding the democratic *Progrès de la Somme* In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, where he sat with the Left He voted for M Thiers in the crisis of May 24th, 1873, and opposed the motion of Nov 17th of the same year, converting the Presidency into a septennate. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Amiens in Oct, '77, re elected (1881 2), and became Minister of the Interior in the ministry of M de Freycinet On the formation of the Brisson cabinet (1885), M Goblet became Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts He also held the portfolio of the Interior in the succeeding ministry of M de Freycinet On the defeat of the latter, in Dec 1886, he became President of the Council He is a good speaker and a sound politician He was asked by M Carnot to form a Ministry immediately after the Presidential election, but did not succeed, but accepted the post of Foreign Minister in M Floquet's administration M G conducted a correspondence with Signor Crispi in August 88 on the Massowah question See FRANCE and ITALY

Gold and Money See MONEY MARKET

Gold Fields and Production Gold is found in every quarter of the globe in **reefs** or veins among quartz, from which it is separated by quarrying, crushing, washing and treatment with mercury, in **alluvial** deposits, from which it is extracted by washing in dust, grains, lumps or nuggets **Alluvial deposits** are of **several kinds**—namely, (1) beds of running rivers, involving the employment of dredging apparatus, (2) superficial or not deep deposits, capable of being worked by diggers single handed, (3) deep alluvial beds often underlying hard rock necessitating thorough mining, (4) deposits of gravel, schist, and disintegrated rock, often on hill sides, now generally washed gradually down by means of hydraulic engines Mining in quartz entails the employment of large capital, machinery etc The **present annual production** of gold **throughout the world** is estimated as follows —

Epoch	Production in Australia	Production in America	Total production in the World
	£	£	£
'51 55	49,711,711	60,950,412	135,144,641
'56 60	58,526,527	52,892,560	137,199,753
61 65	53,674,499	45,769,628	124,726,881
66 70	49 374 613	50 148,751	130,243,819
'71 75	41,517 872	40 252,066	115 967,933
'76 80	27 882 889	39 955,992	107,924,351
'81 85	29,384 790	31,528,925	97,971,659
'86	5 343 346	7,221 405	19,564,007
'87	5,343,346	7,747,934	20,080,536

For topography of the various gold districts of the world, see ed 88

Gold Coast Colony A British Crown colony on the Guinea Coast, West Africa, consisting of towns, forts and stations, with the country around, formerly styled the Protectorate, whole area 18,784 sq m, pop 651,000 Capital, **Cape Coast Castle**, other ports, Accra, Axim, Dixcove, Secondee, Limina, Annamaboe, Winnebah, Addah, and Quitta In them the few whites reside Chief rivers, the Prah and Volta. Forests separate from Ashanti, behind which rise Kong Mountains The shores are flat and sandy, without harbours Inland is much grass and forest land Products are chiefly palm oil, gold, ivory, copal, monkey skins, caoutchouc, camwood, Guinea grains, palm kernels, etc Administration in the hands of a Governor and Councils For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table). **First settled** 1664 **Danish forts purchased** 1850, Dutch in 1872. **Three serious wars** with

Ashantis in 1824-7, 1863, 1873. After their final defeat and burning of **Kumassi**, the former Protectorate was changed into a definite colonial government The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the climate is very sickly, even for the natives **Consult** Keith Johnston's "Africa," "Her Majesty's Colonies," *The Torch*, etc For Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC

Golf. This ancient Scottish game of club and ball was at various periods in the early days of its history prohibited by law, but it still flourishes in the North, and in recent years a number of **clubs** have been established in the **South of England** At the **West Lancashire competition** in '88, at Liverpool, the **Silver Challenge Cup** was won by C Hutchings, with a score of 83, and on the same links, Aug 29th, for the **Job Cup**, J W Fowler was credited with the remarkable scratch score of 80, the winner, however, being Mr J Shepherd The **Oxford** *v* **Cambridge** contest resulted in favour of the Light Blues by 20 holes to 12 At **St Andrew's Club competition**, Murr Ferguson won the **King William IV Medal** at 85 strokes, and C Chambers the **Club Medal** at 86 In October, at St Andrews Green, Hugh Kirkcaldy completed the round with the extraordinary score of 74—going out in 33 (a record), and returning with 41 The **Golf championship** is held by J Burns (Warwick) who, at the St Andrews Links, on Oct 6th, was successful against 51 opponents, with a score of 171, among those beaten being Willie Park, the previous champion

Gondar Capital of **Abyssinia** (*q v*)

Goodall, Frederick, R A, b 1822 Exhibited his first picture in the Royal Academy at the early age of seventeen Subsequent visits to Normandy, Brittany, and Ireland supplied him with material for a long series of popular pictures, which secured him the encouragement of distinguished art patrons of the day One of his early pictures, "**The Return from Christening,**" gained a prize of £50 from the British Institution His subsequent productions, which were largely drawn from old English life, increased his fame His later pictures, dealing with Eastern subjects, are the outcome of a visit to Egypt in 1858 59 Elected R A 1863 Among the best of Mr Goodall's pictures on religious subjects is his recent picture, "**For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven,**" and "**Mercy and Mercy**" He exhibited his portrait of Sir Moses Montefiore at Messrs Graves' Gallery, in Aug '88

Good Templars, The Independent Order of, is a temperance fraternity which originated in New York in 1851 In 1868 it was extended to England by **Joseph Malins**, who, by 1870, had instituted the Grand Lodge of England, from which the Order has spread round the world. It administers a pledge of lifelong abstinence from intoxicating beverages, and advocates the legal suppression of their common sale It seeks to protect the abstinent and reclaim the inebriate. It admits both sexes to equal privileges and office Only a small fee of sixpence or one shilling per quarter is exacted, as it is non beneficiary in basis; but an auxiliary provident fund is allowable. It enrols by a brief service, of a somewhat religious character, including scripture reading, counsel, singing, and prayer, and all meetings are opened and closed with prayer and praise. It consists of (1) local "subordinate" lodges, meeting weekly; (2) county "district" lodges, meeting quarterly; (3) national "grand" lodges, meeting annually; and an international "Right Worthy Grand Lodge." In '76, when the Right Worthy Grand Lodge met in Kentucky, a disruption occurred on "the Negro question"; and there have since been two Orders—one mainly American, and the other mainly British In '86 the American leaders invited the British to a Reunion Conference, which was accordingly held at Boston, Massachusetts, Sept '86 A basis for reunion, declaring illegal any exclusion on account of colour or race, was unanimously drafted and sent to all jurisdictions, and was indorsed by each As then agreed, both international courts met separately at Saratoga, New York, May 87, completed unfinished business, ratified the basis of reunion, and then amalgamated The officers installed at Saratoga reside in the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, Norway India and Cape Colony The Hon John B Finch, of Illinois, was elected chief, but by his subsequent sudden death the post devolves upon Mr Ed W Turnbull, of Glasgow, the second post being taken by Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Canada a Mohawk Indian, who edits the Right Worthy Grand Lodge monthly organ The Order publishes about forty newspapers and magazines in various languages The **Right Worthy Grand Lodge** has met in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Sweden, and next meets at **Chicago, U S A**, in **May '89** The united Right Worthy Grand Lodge has a membership of over 600 000, in about 13,000 branches, governed by 100 different Grand Lodges There are in the United Kingdom nearly 200,000 adult and junior members, of whom 60 000 adults and 40 000 juniors are under the Grand Lodge of England, whose permanent offices are in Edmund Street, Birmingham This Grand Lodge has over 1,500 lodges, of which 70 are in the army and navy The Grand Lodge meeting in the Assembly Hall, Sunderland Easter 88, was attended by 1,000 representatives and officers, and 100 temperance sermons were preached on that Easter Sunday in Sunderland and the neighbourhood Although ordinary lodge meetings are confined to members, yet thousands of public meetings are held annually, while the rules, etc, of the Order are quite public Most lodges publish programmes, showing that by addresses, debates, essays, music, recitals, and parties the members mutually improve and entertain each other—their greatest festival being an intermittent **Crystal Palace fête**, when some 40 000 or 50 000 persons attend There is also attached a **Juvenile Order**, enjoining abstinence from strong drink, tobacco, gambling, and profanity, and which has 70,000 British members, in 1,000 branches The members have founded a **Temperance Orphanage** at Sunbury, at a cost of about £10,000 The Grand Lodge of Scotland has 630 adult and 260 junior branches; its office is 72, Great Clyde Street, Glasgow, and its monthly **organ** is *The Good Templar*. **Ireland** and **Wales** have about 500 adult and junior branches, and publish English and Welsh organs The **organ** in England is *The Good Templar's Watchword*, 1*d* weekly; and several local monthlies are issued, besides much literary matter from the Grand Lodge printing-presses.

Goodwood Race Meeting See TURF.

"**Good Words**" (6*d* monthly, illustrated). Founded January '60. Provides good healthy literature, including stories, biographies, travel

science, practical and religious papers, by the best writers of the day The aim of its first editor, **Dr. Norman Macleod**, was to provide a periodical that should "embrace as great a variety of articles as those which give deserved popularity to publications professedly secular, but having its spirit and aim distinctively Christian" It is conducted on exactly the same lines by the present editor (**Dr Donald Macleod**), and *G W* numbers among its contributors almost all the leading writers and artists of the period Many good books have been collected and reprinted from *G W*

Gordon's Letters to his Sister (*Macmillan*) This volume of letters, eminently characteristic of General Gordon, attracted a good deal of attention, both on account of their intrinsic merits and as being—so far as his family are concerned—probably the last contribution to the literature which has gathered round his singular personality In connection with this book there was published a remarkable letter which the Queen had addressed to Miss Gordon In this document her Majesty alluded to the "stain on England caused by his not having been rescued, and alluded to promises alleged to have been made for his deliverance as not having been kept

Gorsedd See EISTEDDFOD

Goschen, Rt Hon George Joachim M P, P C, was b in London 1831 Educated at Rugby, under Dr Tait, and at Oriel Coll, Oxford, but left without taking a degree, in consequence of his being unable to conform to the religious test then in force He was returned without opposition as a Liberal for the City of London at a bye election in 1863, and at the general election in 1865 was re elected at the head of the poll In the same year he was appointed Vice President of the Board of Trade, and (1866) Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster His tenure of that office, however, was only of brief duration, as Lord J Russell's ministry retired in June of the same year On Mr Gladstone's accession to power, in 1868, Mr Goschen became President of the Poor Law Board, and subsequently succeeded Mr Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty He was again returned for London in 1874, but only as the minority member, and in 1880 did not seek the suffrages of his old constituents, but accepted an invitation to stand for Ripon, which he represented until the general election of 1885, when he was returned for one of the divisions of Edinburgh On the elevation of Sir Henry Brand to the peerage, Mr Goschen was offered the speakership of the House of Commons, but declined the honour on account of his defective eyesight Mr Goschen on several occasions has been unable from conscientious motives to move with his party, and broke from them on the question of the extension of the county franchise He was dispatched by Lord Beaconsfield on a special mission to Egypt with reference to the financial difficulties of that country He is the author of several financial and political pamphlets, and of the well known work on "**The Theory of Foreign Exchanges.**" When Mr Gladstone launched his Home Rule bill, in 1886, Mr Goschen was among the first to enrol himself in the opposition, and added much to his reputation as an argumentative orator by the successive onslaughts he made upon the measure and its supporters. He delivered in Edinburgh and elsewhere by far the most eloquent and vehement philippics against the Home Rule proposals of the Government, and was speedily recognised as, next to Lord Hartington, the most authoritative and influential of the **Liberal Unionists.** His eloquence, however, failed to secure him his seat in Edinburgh at the July election, when he was beaten by a large majority by Dr Wallace Since that defeat Mr Goschen has been constantly before the public in connection with the anti Home-Rule movement On the resignation of Lord R Churchill in December 1886, and when Lord Salisbury had failed to induce Lord Hartington to join his Government, Mr Goschen was prevailed upon to accept the **Chancellorship of the Exchequer,** though he declined the leadership of the House He accepted the post with the full sanction of Lord Hartington Mr Goschen holds his position in the Government as a Liberal Unionist He was a candidate for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, but was defeated by Mr Neville, Gladstonian Liberal, by seven votes (Jan 26th, '87) A vacancy having been caused by the retirement of Lord Algernon Percy from the St George's Hanover Square Division, Jan 31st, Mr Goschen was elected to the seat Feb 9th, 87 The **Budget** which he introduced in '88 was vigorously attacked by Mr Gladstone because of its proposals with reference to the death duties and the imposition of a wheel tax Mr Goschen's scheme, however, for the reduction of the interest on the national debt, was cordially accepted by all parties Mr. G delivered an **address** on "The Love of Works" to the students of **Aberdeen University** (*q v*) in February He also spoke at a **banquet** given to bankers at the **Mansion House** (March)

Gosse, Edmund William, Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity Coll, Camb, and the author of several well known **poems** and literary criticisms, b in London 1849 Educated privately His work "**From Shakespeare to Pope**" published in 85, provoked a vigorous criticism by Mr Churton Collins in the *Quarterly Review* (No 326) "**The Masque of Painters,** which was performed with great success by members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in May '86, was written by Mr Gosse

Gothenburg Licensing System. See ed 87, and consult "Gothenburg System," and "Appendix Dr S Wieselgren, Gothenburg.

Gounod, Charles, b 1817 He was destined to music from his boyhood When eighteen, he entered the Conservatoire at Paris, and won the great "Rome" prize in '39, entitling him to residence in Italy, where he worked hard at the finest early Italian church music The consummate mastery of strict ecclesiastical writing, which he thus gained, forms the basis of all his work, sacred and secular After writing some operas, on his return to France Gounod became the conductor of the Paris division of the *Orpheonists* His successful opera of **Faust** (59) placed Gounod at the head of operatic composers Other **operas** followed, among which we may mention the charming "Mireille (64), "Romeo et Juliette," "Cinq Mars" (77), and "Polyeucte" (78) Besides his male voice masses, Gounod has written a splendid "Messe Solennelle", a fine motet, commemorating the grief of France in 1870, called "Gallia," and other choral works universally popular. His **songs,** especially "Nazareth," "There is a green hill far away," and "Serenade" (Victor Hugo), are well

known In '82 Gounod struck fresh ground with his grand **oratorio** of the "Redemption," written for the Birmingham Festival, followed in '85 by "**Mors et Vita**" Her Majesty, in '86, honoured M Gounod by attending a special performance of "Mors et Vita at the Albert Hall M Gounod has recently been engaged in the production of a new opera "**Charlotte Corday**" The revival of his opera, "**Romeo et Juliette**," in which Mdme Patti (q v) enacted the part of Juliette, took place in Nov '88

Government Publications See PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS and STATIONERY OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

Grace, Dr W G the renowned cricketer was b at Downend Bristol 1848, made his first appearance in important match in West Gloucestershire v Bedminster at Mangotsfield Between 64 and 79 he made 2 842 runs in a total of 415 innings His exploits as a batsman, fielder and bowler became so celebrated that the **title of champion**" was spontaneously conferred upon him No amateur or professional has ever reached the batting averages credited to Mr Grace who comes of a cricketing family, and on July 22nd 1879 at Lord s, the enthusiasm of his admirers took the form of a **presentation** of the value of £1 400 Some years ago he partially retired from cricketing pursuits and devoted himself more closely to his profession as a medical man, but his subsequent averages clearly show that he is still amongst the greatest of living cricketers In **Sussex** v **Gloucestershire** he made for the latter in May '88, 215 runs off his own bat

Graham, Major General Sir Gerald, R E V C, K C B, b 1830 Served in the Crimean campaign, was twice wounded at the siege of Sebastopol, and displayed signal gallantry in the assault on the Redan Severely wounded in the Chinese war in the attack on the Taku forts Commanded the second brigade of the first division of the expeditionary force in Egypt in 1882, in the actions of Mahuta Kassassin and Tel el Kebir Had command of the expedition to Suakim in the early part of 84, with the object of relieving Tokar and other places besieged by Osman Digna and won two hard fought battles at El Teb and Tamasi

Gramophone See ed 88

Grand Committees "Since 1832, says Sir T E May in his "Parliamentary Practice (p 443, ed 9, 1883), "the annual appointment of the ancient Grand Committees for Religion, for Grievances, for Courts of Justice, and for Trade, has been discontinued They had long since fallen into disuse, and served only to mark the ample jurisdiction of the Commons in Parliament When they were accustomed to sit they were, in fact, constituted like committees of the whole House, but sat at times when the House itself was not sitting In 1882 the pressure of public business induced the House of Commons to revive the Grand Committees in a new shape By Standing Orders of December 1st, 1882, two standing committees were appointed to consider—the one all bills relating to law and courts of justice the other, all bills relating to trade, shipping or manufactures, the procedure to be that of select committees—the public, however, not being excluded, the committees not to sit whilst the House was sitting unless by order of the House, twenty members to form a quorum, the number of each committee to be not less than sixty or more than eighty members, to be nominated by a committee of selection, regard being had to the classes of bills committed, the composition of the House, and the qualifications of the members selected, the chairman s panel, of not less than four nor more than six members, to be nominated by the same committee of selection, and to appoint from among themselves the chairman, three being a quorum for that purpose A bill which had been committed to one of these standing committees was when reported to the House to have been proceeded with as if it had been reported from a committee of the whole House The above standing orders were to remain in force until the end of the session 1883 and under them the committees began to sit in April 1883 The Committee on Trade, etc, passed the Bankruptcy Bill and the Patents Bill both of which subsequently became law but the proceedings of the Committee on Law and Justice did not prove quite so expeditious as had been hoped The standing orders were prolonged in duration until the end of the session of 1884, when they lapsed and only the Committee on Law and Justice met in that year At the commencement of the session of 1887 the Government proposed to revive the resolutions of 1882 relative to these two grand committees, and to add a third for the consideration of bills relating to agriculture At the commencement of the session of '88 the resolutions relative to the two Grand Committes were revived, and it was decided that the Committee on Trade should also consider bills relative to agriculture and fishing See SESSION, sections 57, 68, and 69 and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Grand Jury, Ireland See JURIES

Grand National Hunt Committee See TURF

Grand National Steeplechase See TURF

Grand Prix de Paris See TURF

Granville, George Leveson Gower, K G, P C 2nd Earl (creat 1833), b 1815 Educated at Eton and Oxford (graduating 1834) Entered the public service as attaché to the British Embassy at Paris of which his father, 1st Earl Granville, was the head Elected to parliament for Morpeth (1836), and afterwards for Lichfield Appointed (1840) Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs He attached himself from the beginning with great zeal to the Liberal party In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage He was appointed vice president of the Board of Trade in 1848, and he succeeded Lord Palmerston as **Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs** (1851), but retired with the Russell Ministry in 1852 During this last year he took an active part in connection with the Hyde Park Exhibition as vice president of the Royal Commission, which led to his being nominated chairman of the Exhibition of 1862 He held successively the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster General of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Council, and became **ministerial leader** of the **House of Lords** in 1855 In 1856 he was despatched to St Petersburg to represent the British Crown at the coronation of the Czar Alexander When Lord Palmerston formed a ministry, in 1859, Lord G was appointed President of the Council, and in 1865 he was nominated Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports In 1868 he became Secretary for the Colonies in Mr Gladstone's first administration, and finally

succeeded Lord Clarendon as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, holding this office until the retirement of the Liberal ministry, in 1874 Upon the fall of Lord Beaconsfield's Government, in 1880, and Mr Gladstone s accession again to office, Lord G resumed office a second time as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, retaining this post until Lord Salisbury came into power, 1885 In the last Gladstone administration he held office as **Secretary of State for the Colonies** (Feb. 1886). Lord G has been one of Mr Gladstone s most powerful supporters since the split in the Liberal party on the Irish question His lordship is **Chancellor** of the **University of London** He was entertained at the Liverpool Reform Club, Oct 88

"Graphic, The," founded 1869, by **Mr W L Thomas**, its present manager, is an illustrated weekly of high class character, and treats of current events Its Christmas and Summer numbers are especially excellent, and have a very wide circulation **Office**, 190, Strand

Graphophone. This apparatus is for the purpose of recording vocal and other sounds, and acts in much the same way as the phonograph (*q*) It is the **invention** of **Mr C S Tainter**, of **America** and is sometimes spoken of as the **Tainter Bell graphophone**, from the fact of Mr Chichester Bell, the son of Mr Bell, of telephone fame, having been associated with its production It anticipated the improved phonograph in many important particulars, not the least of which was the adoption of a waxed cylinder to receive the traces made by the style under vibration, in preference to tinfoil The **apparatus** is worked by a treadle, as in sewing machines, and there is an arrangement by means of which any conversation can be transferred to paper by a type writer, whilst the operator is listening to the graphophone reproducing it The form of instrument now in this country was brought out in the spring of 87 by the American Graphophone Company It is **used** in **Congress at Washington**, and it is stated that a large number are now being turned out One of the machines was **exhibited** in August '88 **to the Queen** at Balmoral The capacity of a wax cylinder 6 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter when spoken to at the rate of 150 words per minute is about 700 words, while the groove cut in the wax by the style is about $\frac{8}{1000}$ths of an inch wide

Gray's Inn, the smallest of the four Inns of Court, consists of the old Manor of Portpole, which belonged at one time to the family of de Grays It was in the possession of the lawyers in the reign of Edward III. The priors and monks of Shene owned the property till the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII, when it was seized by the Crown, to whom a rent of £6 13s 4d was afterwards paid The **Treasurer** for **1887** was H.R H the Duke of Connaught, and Master George Francis acted as Deputy Treasurer, the treasurer for the present year is not yet appointed, but the next in rotation is Hugh Shield, Q C

Gray's Telautograph See TELAUTOGRAPH

Great Britain. See UNITED KINGDOM

Great Cryptogram, The (*Sampson Low*) Mr Ignatius Donnelly's curious views on the authorship of Shakspere's plays had been heralded, and to some extent too fully expounded for the book's sake, in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph* At all events, when his *magnum opus* appeared, it may almost be said to have fallen flat Mr Donnelly s contention is that he has discovered in the "so called Shakspere plays a cipher story enfolded in the text, and holding certain uniform relation to the paging of the Great Folio 1623, and the beginnings and ends of acts, scenes, etc His theory is that the plays were written by Sir Francis Bacon, commonly called Lord Bacon, assisted possibly by Shakspere The public generally manifested very little interest in Mr Donnelly s zealous attempt to "dethrone Shakspere Consult Sir Theodore Martin's 'Shakspere or Bacon'

Great Gutter Theory See ed 88

Great Metropolitan Stakes See TURF

Great Officers of State are —(1) **The Lord High Steward** (2) **The Lord High Chancellor**, (3) **The Lord High Treasurer** (4) **The Lord President of the Council**, (5) **Lord Privy Seal**, (6) **Lord Great Chamberlain**, (7) **Lord High Constable**, (8) **Earl Marshal**, and (9) the **Lord High Admiral** They are always of the Privy Council, and the first five take precedence of all dukes who are not of the blood royal, while the others have place of all peers of their own degree Nos 1 and 7 when existing, and Nos 6 and 8, have no share in the government of the country, and the duties of Nos 3 and 9 have long been performed by commission See CHANCELLOR, TREASURY ADMIRALTY, NAVY, and other headings

Great Tithes See TITHES

Greece A kingdom under George I, of Glücksburg Area about 25,011 sq m , pop 2,200,000 By the constitution of 1864, legislative power is vested in a single chamber (Boule), elected by ballot and manhood suffrage for four years Boule, which numbers 245 members, meets annually for not less than three nor more than six months' sitting, not valid unless at least half the members are present, and no law can pass without absolute majority of members Executive vested in king and responsible ministers Greek orthodox Church state religion, other sects tolerated complete liberty of worship **Estimated revenue** (1888), £3 812,000, **expenditure**, £3,700,000, amount yet due of **total funded debt**, £21,197,000 Greece annually **exports** £2,000,000 of currants, —about two thirds to the United Kingdom During **88** irritation was caused by the proposal of the French Chamber to raise the **tax on currants** Tension also arose with **Turkey**, but the relations of Greece with other powers continued generally cordial On the question of **Massowah** (*q v*), however, communications passed (July) between the Greek and Italian Governments relating to the expulsion of several Greek subjects, owing to their refusal to pay the taxes demanded, and also on account of their alleged stirring up of rebellion Intense and almost unprecedented **heat** was experienced (July) Violent shocks of **earthquake**, causing great destruction to property, were experienced at Vostitza (Sept) **Great floods**, as the result of heavy rain, interrupted railway communication between Athens and Corinth The **royal jubilee** was celebrated amid great rejoicing, the fleets of the Great Powers assembling at the Piræus to do honour to the King (Oct) In the course of the year the death of **M Lombardis**, Minister of the Interior, occurred The King and Queen of Greece visited several of the European capitals, and received illustrious visitors in return. For

history '72-88 see earlier editions, and for army and navy see ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN

Greek Orthodox Church See ed '88

Greek Political Parties. The Greek Legislative Assembly, or Boule, consists of 150 members, having been reduced to this number from 245, by a measure introduced by M Tricoupis, the present premier, in the early part of 86 The system of election is by **scrutin de liste** (*q v*) as in France The existing Legislative Assembly has sat since February '87, a general election, which resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Government, having been held in the preceding month Since the death of M Coumoundouros, the **party leaders** in Greece have been **M. Tricoupis** and **M Delyannis**, who have alternated as Presidents of the Council of Ministers, as did MM Coumoundouros and Tricoupis during the lifetime of the former The present Tricoupis ministry succeeded in May 86 to the troublesome legacy left by M Delyannis, who, after squandering 100,000,000 drachmas, or nearly £4,000,000 sterling in a costly and useless mobilisation, consequent on the proclamation of the union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, reduced the country to the verge of bankruptcy M Delyannis continued, however, to lead the opposition, and at the 87 election offered violent opposition to M Tricoupis at the polls The latter courageously appealed to the country, on perhaps the least attractive programme ever submitted to a Greek electorate He demanded a considerable increase of taxation for the honest payment of the public debt, and the abolition of the privilege hitherto accorded to Greek deputies to demand armed assistance for the protection of their supporters at the polls He also caused it to be known that the Government would not, as its predecessor had done, seek to obtain support by making concessions to local interests, or by remitting taxes for similar reasons The result showed the courage of the Greeks to face a crisis when the issue was put squarely before them All the ministers were re elected, and the Government obtained a majority of a full two thirds During the existence of the present Assembly many measures of financial and administrative reform have been successfully carried, and the country shows marked signs of increasing prosperity The great curse of Greece, a want of administrative stability, seems in a fair way of a permanent cure, while the *morale* of the Legislative Assembly, which had fallen so low that jobbery and corruption were openly practised, many of the deputies being dependent upon the 1,800 drachmas allowed for each session, has greatly improved This latter result is, no doubt, in great measure due to the substitution of the *scrutin de liste* for individual nomination, which, by sundering the personal connection between voters and deputies, has rendered the latter less subject to the importunities of their constituents, who for generations have been taught to respect the creed that to the victors in the elections belong the spoils of office

Greenbacks **Paper currency** issued at the time of the war of the Rebellion in the United States, prior to the establishment of the National Bank system still in vogue They **received** the **name** by which they are popularly **known from the colour** of the ink used in printing their backs. They were **not issued** in any **lower denomination** than one dollar The "greenbacks" (many of which are still in circulation) are the size of the ordinary Treasury or National Bank note

Green Books The official books of the Italian Government

Greenland An extensive region or island on N E of America, extending into Polar regions Interior is all ice, but part of south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. These constitute a Danish dependency, with a stated area of 46,740 sq m, and pop 9,780, mostly Eskimos with a few Danes, Icelanders, and Moravian missionaries **Godthaab** is capital of the southern inspectorate, **Lievely**, on Disco Island, that of the northern Other settlements are Frederickshaab, Julianshaab, and Upernavik Principal exports oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider down, feathers, and cryolite The chief trade is with Denmark Greenland was discovered 981, and soon after colonised from Iceland It was rediscovered by Davis in 1587 M Mansen has recently (Oct to Nov 88) crossed the icy plateau of Greenland

Gregory, Rev Robert, Canon and Treasurer of St Paul's b at Nottingham, 1819 Graduated at Corpus Christi Coll, Oxford Ordained curate of Bilsey Gloucestershire, 43 He subsequently held the curacies of Panton and Wragby, Lincolnshire, and the parish church of Lambeth Since he became Canon of St Paul's, 68, he has been an active promoter of various **religious** and **educational movements** He is treasurer of the National Society for the Education of the Children of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church **Member** of the **London School Board** '73 76 He served on the **Ritual Commission**, the **City Parochial Charities Commission**, and the **Education Commission** of '86-88 He signed the Majority Report of that Commission, published in 88, advocating the support of Denominational Schools out of the rates

Grenada An island in the West Indies forming part of the British colony of the **Windward Islands** Area (including Grenadines), 133 sq m, pop 46,425 The capital is **St George**, which is also the seat of the Federal Government, and is situated upon a spacious and secure harbour There are some smaller towns, and the island is divided into six parishes. Several bays and creeks afford good anchorage. Grenada is one of the most beautiful of the West India islands, rugged and picturesque in the interior, being traversed by a mass of volcanic mountains 3 000 ft high In the centre, 1,700 ft above sea level, is a circular lake, 2½ miles in circumference, enclosed by lofty mountains Products are sugar and rum, cacao, cotton, coffee, fruits, spices, and turtles. Government is administered by the Governor of the Windward Islands and Council, and is, since reconstitution in 1885, practically that of a Crown colony For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table)

Grenadines A cluster of islets lying between **Grenada** and **St Vincent**, and forming a dependency of Grenada Exports fish oil, wood, sugar, corn, and cotton. Area, 86 sq. m ; pop 6,400

Gresham Lectures and College. These Lectures are delivered in **Gresham College**, Basinghall Street, where they have been regularly given since November 1843; having

for many years previous to that time, and pending the erection by the Gresham Committee of a completed building for the headquarters of the College, been read in a room over the Royal Exchange There was a certain fitness in the temporary establishment of the lectures under this roof, for the Gresham Lectures, as well as the College in which they are delivered, owe their institution to the munificence of **Sir Thomas Gresham**, the "Royal Merchant of Queen Elizabeth By his will, dated July 5th, 1575, Sir Thomas bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, in trust severally to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Master and Wardens of the Mercers Company for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties —divinity, law, physic geometry astronomy, music and rhetoric The bequest of Sir Thomas Gresham) who died Nov 20th 1579 (did not come into effect until the death of his widow, Dame Anne Gresham (December 1596), and the lectures were organised and commenced in June, 1597 Sir Thomas further left for the professors who should be appointed under his will his house in Bishopsgate Street with its gardens and other appurtenances "for them and every of them there to inhabite, study, and daylie to read the said severall lectures The buildings of **Gresham House** which had thus become Gresham College, were pulled down in 1768, and the General Excise Office erected on the site the property having been acquired by the Crown for an annuity of £500 Sir Thomas enjoined that the **Lecturers** of his College should be **unmarried** at the time of their appointment and also that marriage, subsequently contracted should void their preferment This injunction after many years of neglect or abeyance was **formally set aside** by **Act of Parliament** In '76 whilst the Earl of Selborne was Master of the Mercers Company the Gresham Lecturers submitted **two schemes** for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted the principal being that all the **Lectures** should be **delivered** in **English** instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given by each Professor The Lectures are free to the public On Monday Oct 15th '88 the **Right Hon G J Goschen** (Chancellor of the Exchequer) presided at the first of a course of lectures held at Gresham College promoted by the **London Society for the Extension of University Teaching** (see UNIVERSITY EXTENSION) The names of the present Gresham **Lecturers** are as follows —**Physic**, E Symes Thompson, M D, Rhetoric, J L Nixon M A, **Astronomy**, Rev E Ledger, M A, F R A S, **Law** J I Abdy, LL D, **Geometry**, Very Rev B M Cowie D D, Dean of Exeter, **Music**, Henry Wylde Mus D The **divinity lectureship** is vacant by the death of the late Dean Burgon

Grévy, Jules, ex President of the French Republic, b 1807, at Mont sous Vaudrez, in the Department of the Jura Educated at the college at Poligny, he studied law in Paris and began his career as an advocate He gained distinction as counsel in his defence of the revolutionists of 1830 After the Revolution of 1848, he was Commissary of the Provisional Government in the Jura, and was returned by that department to the Constituent Assembly, in which he was a member of the Committee of Justice and a vice-president. During the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, M Grévy opposed the policy of the future Emperor. After the Franco German war, M Grevy came again to the front, and from 1871 to 1873 was President of the National Assembly, to which in 1876 he was again returned, and elected President of the Chamber of Deputies This office he held till 1879, having been re elected twice On the retirement of Marshal MacMahon from the Septennial Presidency of the Republic, M Grevy was elected his successor, Jan 29th, 1879 Re elected Dec 28th, 1885 Resigned Dec 2nd, 1887 The unexpected fall of M G was indirectly due to what are known as the **Limousin** or decoration **scandals** in which, rightly or wrongly M Wilson the President's son in law, was said to be seriously implicated (see FRANCE) M G chose to stand by his son in-law, but the successive statesmen he called upon to form a ministry refused to take office on the ground that the crisis was a presidential and not a political one As the President was unable to form a government he finally resigned on Dec 2nd, 87 **M Sadi Carnot** (*q v*) succeeding him It was stated in '88 that M Grevy was busily engaged on his **Memoirs** which will comprise the events happening since 48

Griffiths' Valuation See ed 88

Griqualand East A district of the **Transkeian Territories** (*q*)

Griqualand West A province or district of Cape Colony, area 17 491 sq m, pop 17 000 whites, 32 000 coloured capital **Kimberley** (pop 25 00) It has Bechuanaland on the N, Orange Free State on the E, and the Orange river divides it from the rest of Cape Colony on the S It was settled after 1833 by the Griquas or "Bastards, a tribe of Dutch Hottentot half breeds In 1867 diamonds were discovered in Griqualand West and a rush from all sides into it ensued In 1871 the Griqua chief, Waterboer was induced to cede his authority, and the province was annexed to Cape Colony, but with independent jurisdiction In 1881 it became an integral part of Cape Colony Griqualand West, occupying the centre of a great plateau, and lying at an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea is bare and uninviting, except along the banks of the Orange and the Vaal, which are wooded and picturesque The climate is fine and healthy The diamond fields are some of the most productive in the world See CAPE COLONY and DIAMOND FIELDS

Grossmith, George actor, a son of the late Mr Grossmith, a well known public lecturer Having attracted the notice of Sir Arthur Sullivan, he was given the part of **John Wellington Wells** in the comic opera of "**The Sorcerer** written and composed by Gilbert and Sullivan In all those gentlemen's subsequent productions Mr Grossmith has taken a leading character, and played **Ko Ko** in the "**Mikado**, and the **Jester** in the '**Yeomen of the Guard**, brought out at the Savoy Oct '88

Grosvenor Gallery, New Bond Street The **founder** is **Sir Coutts Lindsay**, and under his guidance certain **schools of art** which have not been regarded with much affection elsewhere have been largely developed There is a **spring** and a **winter exhibition**, very much after the style of the Royal Academy, with which, indeed, the G G has become a strong competitor during the last few years During '87 there was some **discussion** in the public **press** in reference to the **management** of the G G., with the result that one or two well known artists

who had previously been associated with Sir Coutts Lindsay severed their connection from him. As a result of the split, Mr Comyns Carr and Mr Halle formed a new **Art Gallery** in the Metropolis See NEW GALLERY

Grove, Sir George, was b 1820 Educated as a civil engineer In 1850 became Secretary to the Society of Arts Appointed Secretary of Crystal Palace Company on its formation in 1852, and afterwards served on the Board of Direction His analyses of classical orchestral music for Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts are well known, as also his zeal in propagating good music Edited *Macmillan's Magazine* for many years, and is also the editor of the "**Dictionary of Music**" In 1875 the University of Durham conferred on him the honorary degree of D C L Appointed Director of the Royal College of Music at Kensington by the Prince of Wales in 1882 Knighted in 1883

Grove, Sir William Robert, was b in 1811, and devoted his earlier years to the study of science He occupied the distinguished position of **President of the British Association** in **1866**, and is the author of 'Correlation of Physical Forces, and many papers published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he is a Fellow Called to the bar (1835) Q C (1853), and such was his knowledge that there was hardly a scientific case that did not pass through his hands Elevated to the bench (1871) Mr Justice G has since maintained his reputation, not only as a hard working, business like judge, but as a sound lawyer He retired from the bench in 87

Guadeloupe (Span "River of the Wolf) Consists of two islands, Basse terre and Grande terre, separated by a narrow salt water river Situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles One of the principal French colonies in the West Indies Area (including dependencies) 720 sq m, pop. 181,038 Capital **Basseterre**, second town (in the other island) Pointe a Pitre Basse terre Island is of volcanic origin, and very fertile Grande terre is of coral formation, with a less productive soil Climate hot and unhealthy, hurricanes frequent and destructive Products are sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, tobacco, etc It is governed as a French Department, and is one of the few French possessions that really pay, **exports** and **imports** approaching £1,000,000 Dependent on Guadeloupe are the neighbouring islands of **Desirade, Marie-galante, Les Saintes, St. Bartholomew** and **St. Martin** (*q*) First colonised by the French in 1635, it was afterwards several times captured by England, but confirmed to France in 1814 See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Guardianship of Infants' Act, '85 See ed. '87.

Guatemala. See CENTRAL AMERICA

Guernsey. One of the **Channel Islands** (*q v*)

Guiana, or **Guayana** (pron Gwi ah nah, and Ghe-ah'-nah) A region of South America comprised between the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. May be regarded as a great forest clad peninsula Chief sections appertain to **Brazil** and **Venezuela** Name now usually confined to European provinces, **British Guiana, Cayenne** or **French Guiana, Surinam** or **Dutch Guiana** (*q.v.*). Coasts are low and flat, faced by mud-shallows. Country rises gradually, forming plateaux of different elevations, back to high mountains of far interior, whence large rivers descend. Climate tropical and humid. Europeans few, but many negroes; tribes of Indians sparsely people the interior Guiana was the "El Dorado" of Sir Walter Raleigh, and formerly supposed to be rich in gold. Gold is still found in the interior, in the Sierra Parime, but the true wealth of Guiana lies in its fertile soil and its boundless capabilities in regard to tropical produce. Much of the interior still unexplored The **Kaieteur Falls**, on the Potaro, a western tributary of the Essequibo, were discovered 1870 They are 822 ft high and 370 ft broad, and are one of the greatest wonders of the kind in the whole world **Mount Roraima** a singular table-mountain on the borders of British, Venezuelan and Brazilian territories, has been the chief object of recent travellers **Consult** "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society," 1885-87.

Guildford, Rt. Rev Dr Sumner, Suffragan Bishop of, son of the "Prince Bishop," the late Bishop of Winchester Educated at Balliol Coll, where he graduated fourth class in 1845 and was ordained '47 After holding a curacy at Crawley, Dr S became rector of Old Alresford, continuing there for 35 years. He has been a proctor in the Lower House of Convocation since 66, and in 86 was elected **Prolocutor**, in both of which offices he laboured with much success Was rural dean of Alresford 57 85, and Canon of Winchester since 85, becoming Archdeacon in 84 Dr S edited "**Principles at Stake**" (69) and "Our Holiday in the East (81) Is also the author of the 'Life of Bishop Sumner, Bishop of Winchester (76)

Gull Sir William Withey, M D, F R S, b at Thorpe le Soken, Essex, 1816 Educated at Guy's Hospital, and graduated M B 41, M D 46, at the Univ of London, of which he is a Senator He has held many offices of distinction, and was for many years connected with Guy's Hospital as a lecturer and physician He is one of the most eminent living authorities and practitioners in **clinical medicine** He **attended** the **Prince of Wales** through his severe illness in 71, and in recognition of his services on that occasion he was created a baronet and appointed **one of Her Majesty's Physicians extraordinary**

Gunpowder Storage, Law Case on, in '88. An important prosecution instituted by **the Crown** was heard in the Queen's Bench Division in May '88, the object being to compel the defendants, the **Chilworth Gunpowder Co, Ld**, to cease storing gunpowder or other explosives at their magazines at Barking Creek It appeared that during the periods covered by the indictment the defendants had stored in their magazines at Barking, on an average, some 116 tons of gunpowder, and that some labourers houses were within 100 yards of the defendants works, while the gas works were 1,000 yards, Barking village a mile and a half, and North Woolwich under two miles distant It was also said that the banks of the Thames were only 200 yards off, and that if they were blown away by an explosion, serious inundations would follow It was argued that life and property was endangered, and a nuisance created at common law The jury, however, found the defendants not guilty, and a similar indictment against another firm of gunpowder manufacturers was not proceeded with.

Guns, Various Classes of. See ARTILLERY,

H

Habeas Corpus, Writ of A .... to a person who has another person in custody requiring him to produce his prisoner in court upon a day specified therein From the time of Magna Charta imprisonment at the discretion of any person, even the sovereign, has been unlawful in England But down to the seventeenth century the royal prerogative was so indefinite, and the royal power so great, that persons were frequently detained in custody at the discretion of the Crown See ed 88

Habitual Criminals Act Amendment Bill '84 See ed 88

Habitual Drunkards Bill See SESSION 88, sect 18, and DIPSOMANIA

Haeckel, Ernst The best known of the popularisers of Darwin in Germany Was b Feb 16th, 34, at Potsdam Pupil of Johannes Muller and Virchow, at Berlin and Würtzburg Afterwards worked at Vienna Extraordinary Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Jena University then Ordinary Professor (1865)—a position he still holds Visited England (1866) where he met Darwin — Amongst his many works are "Generelle Morphologie der Organismen (based on Darwin's views), **Anthropogenie** (history of man's development), 'Arabische Korallen , Protistenreich (account of Protista, or first living beings neither distinctively animals nor plants), **Naturliche Schöpfungsgeschichte** (translated as the 'Natural History of Creation), monograph on Medusæ, and on Radiaria collected in the voyage of the *Challenger* , 'Popular Lectures on Evolution, etc

Haggard, Henry Rider, was b at Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, 1856 At the age of nineteen he accompanied Sir Henry Bulwer to Natal as his private secretary, and subsequently served in a similar capacity under Sir Theophilus Shepstone H M Commissioner to the Transvaal, and took part in the temporary annexation of that territory to the British Crown in 77 and was afterwards appointed **Master** of the **High Court of the Transvaal** At the commencement of the Zulu war he was adjutant lieutenant of the Pretoria Horse He began his career as an author with the publication of "Cetywayo and his White Neighbours in 82, and subsequently wrote "Dawn, and The Witch's Head in which he gave promise of his success as a romance writer, which was fully realised in **'King Solomon's Mines'** This won for him immense popularity, which was further increased by his wildly romantic and idealistic story **'She'** which was originally published in the *Graphic*, and created a great sensation on its appearance, in book form, in 87 "**Allan Quatermain**, **'Jess**, **'Mr Meeson's Will**, and **Maiwa's Revenge** are also among the most successful of Mr H's recent writings His latest work is entitled 'Colonel Quaritch, V C (Dec 88)

Haileybury College, Herts **Founded** 1862, received Royal Charter 64 **Exhibitions** to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60 £50, [illegible] and £20) for three years **Pupils** 500 [illegible]

Halifax Capital of Nova Scotia (*q v*) Pop 40,000 It is a fine city, and stands on one of the finest harbours in the world It is the chief naval station of British North America, and has a large royal dockyard, covering 14 acres Harbour and city are protected by 11 different fortifications, garrisoned by British troops As the eastern seaport of the Dominion, and the terminal point of the Inter colonial system of railways, as well as the centre of the vast coal and mineral resources of Nova Scotia, Halifax cannot fail to have a great future before it

Hall, Rev Newman, b at Maidstone, 1816 Educated at Totteridge and Highbury Coll, LL B Lond, 55 (law scholarship) Ordained Pastor of the Albion Congregational Ch, Hull, 42 In 54 was chosen minister of Rowland Hill's Chapel, Blackfriars Road, London Subsequently removed with his congregation to the handsome new church in the Westminster Bridge Road the tower of which, called "Lincoln Tower, was erected by English and American subscribers in memory of Abraham Lincoln During the American war Mr H. raised his voice on behalf of the North, and subsequently visited the United States with a view to promoting international goodwill Mr H has long been associated with the **temperance cause** and was one of the first to inaugurate a movement for providing pleasant evenings for the people He is the **author** of various **evangelical books** and tracts of which the best known is **Come to Jesus** ' of which several millions have been circulated In '88 Mr H issued a pamphlet on the Whitechapel Murders

Hallé Sir Charles, esteemed pianist, musical editor, and conductor of the day, b 1819, the son of a local bandmaster near Elberfeld He studied chiefly at Paris and in 1846 gave concerts there Driven to England in 1848 by the Revolution, he took up his residence here For many years he has been at the head of classical pianists, and since about 1857 has gained fame as conductor In addition, Hallé has edited the finest classical composers, and has done much for the culture of the highest description of music He was knighted last year, which was the fortieth anniversary of his settlement in England In July 88 he married Madame Norman Neruda, the celebrated violinist

Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, P C, 1st Baron (creat 1885), b 1825 **Lord Chancellor** and President of the Supreme Court of Judicature He attained to his late high position by his personal acquirements and talents He belongs to an old family, the Giffards of Devon Mr Giffard, after graduating at Oxford, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple 50, becoming Q C (1865) Under the administration of Lord Beaconsfield he was appointed Solicitor General (75 80), and knighted (75) On the accession to office of the Salisbury government (85) he was made Lord Chancellor, and holds that appointment in the present Conservative administration His attainment to high judicial office is a remarkable exception to the general axiom of the English bar, that no criminal practitioner ever reaches the woolsack M P for Launceston (1877 85) In 88 Mr L J Jennings, M P, in the House of Commons, attacked, in a debate on Supply, the disposal of the official patronage by Lord H His lordship replied to the charge in the Upper House, Nov 20th

Hamilton. Capital of the **Bermuda Isles** (*q v*).

Hamilton, The Rt. Hon Lord George Francis, P.C, M P, third son of the late Duke

of Abercorn, was b at Brighton, 1845, and educated at Harrow Married Lady Maud Caroline, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Harewood (1871) Entered the Rifle Brigade (1866), was ensign and lieutenant Coldstream Guards (1868) Lord George contested Middlesex at the election of 1868, and won the seat by a majority of more than a thousand over Viscount Enfield, who was second Again at the general election of 1874, Lord George defeated Lord Enfield by over 5,000 votes After this election, when he was under thirty years of age, he was appointed Under Secretary for India, and four years later succeeded Lord Sandoun as Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education Lord George attained cabinet rank in 1885, Lord Salisbury nominating him for the high post of **First Lord of the Admiralty** In Lord Salisbury's present administration he holds the same office Lord George was again elected member for Middlesex in 1880, when he defeated Mr Herbert Gladstone by a large majority, and for the Ealing Division in 1885 and 1886 With the assistance of Mr Forwood secretary to the Admiralty, Lord G has instituted some important reforms in the Department With a view to testing the capacity of the fleet to meet a sudden emergency he in '88 originated the Naval Manœuvres (*q v*) Visited Glasgow (Oct) and delivered an address on the Navy to the members of the Chamber of Commerce

"Hammering" See STOCK EXCHANGE TERMS

Hannen, The Rt Hon Sir James, b 1821 Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1848) Going the old Home Circuit he soon acquired a reputation for ability and industry which led to his appointment as junior counsel to the Treasury, which is said to carry with it the reversion of a puisne judgeship An advanced Liberal, Sir James Hannen unsuccessfully contested Shoreham (1865) Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division (1868) president of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division (1872) in which capacity he has tried many *causes célèbres* Sir James is both capable and careful as a judge and his decisions are very seldom overruled His appointment as **President** of the **Parnell Inquiry Commission** last year met with general approval

Hanoi Capital of **Tonquin**, a French colony in Indo-China

Hapsburg, House of See AUSTRIA HUNGARY

Harcourt, Sir Wm Geo Granville Venables Vernon, Knt (1873) M P P C LL D Q C, son of the late Rev W V Harcourt, of Nuneham Park Oxford and grandson of a former Archbishop of York, was b 1827 Educated at Trin Coll, Cambridge, where he graduated with first class honours in the Classical Tripos, and Senior Optime (1851) Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1854) Q C (1866) Appointed Whewell Professor of International Law, Cambridge (1869) Sir W Harcourt entered parliament as Liberal for Oxford (1868 80) On seeking re election after his acceptance of office in Mr Gladstone's administration he was defeated by Mr Hall, who was subsequently unseated on petition Meantime a seat was found for Sir W H at Derby, by the voluntary retirement of Mr Plimsoll, for which constituency he has continued to sit up to the present time He has held the following offices Solicitor General (1873-74), Secretary of State for the Home Department (1880-85), **Chancellor of the Exchequer (1880)** He married (1876, his second wife) Mrs Ives, daughter of the late Mr J L Motley, the historian Under the *nom de plume* of "**Historicus**" he is the author of the well known letters on International Law He was one of the members of the Round Table Conference which was held at his town residence 87 In recent Parliamentary debates he has distinguished himself by his vigorous onslaughts upon Mr Goschen and Mr Balfour The great speech he delivered on the law relating to the right of public meetings on the occasion of the **Mitchelstown debate** was subsequently published by the Cobden Club Sir William Harcourt may be regarded as the deputy leader of the Opposition He is one of the most brilliant of Parliamentary debaters and platform speakers and is regarded as a probable future leader of his party He has recently allied himself with the advocates of temperance and at the meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance at Manchester in October, **88**, defended the position he has taken up on this question He accompanied Mr Gladstone to the great meeting in **Bingley Hall**, Birmingham on Nov 7th last and spoke on that occasion Sir W H has spoken recently (Dec) in the debate raised in Supply on the treatment of Mr Mandeville

Hardwicke Stakes See TURF

Harlem River Tunnel For the purpose of connecting **Seventh Avenue New York City**, with **Jerome Avenue** in the newer portion of the said city but lying north of the Harlem river, a **commission of engineers** was appointed to consider the best scheme and the substance of their **report** became known in July '88 They suggested the construction of a **tunnel** about 450 feet long between the shore shafts, with approaches 1 800 ft long on a grade of 3 per cent The tunnel was to be in **three sections** two driveways 20 ft wide and 15 ft high, and in the middle a smaller section 15 ft wide by 10 ft high at a higher elevation, the whole being in good solid rock, and lighted by electricity The **cost** was estimated at 2,000,000 dollars.

Harmonium See ed 86

Harper's Magazine Originally started in America, but now published simultaneously in England by Sampson Low & Co (monthly, 1s) It has an immense circulation in both countries —mainly owing, no doubt, to the high class nature of its literary matter, as well as the beauty of its illustrations, and which, combined with those of the *Century*, have greatly tended to improve the production of English magazines of a similar nature

Harris Augustus, actor, dramatist, and manager (b 1852) is a son of the late Augustus Harris, at one time so well known in the theatrical world After his father's death Mr Harris made his first appearance on the stage (1873) He is renowned as a most enterprising, energetic, and successful manager In his capacity as lessee of **Drury Lane** he has achieved what scarcely one of his numerous predecessors was able to accomplish—viz, to make the management of this historical old theatre a financial success His spectacular melodramas, though replete with highly spiced sensationalism, have invariably hit the public taste. Since 1879, when he first took over the theatre, he has produced, besides several popular

pantomimes, "**The World**" (written by himself in collaboration with Messrs Merritt and Pettitt), "**Youth**" (Harris and Merritt), "**Human Nature**" (Harris and Pettitt), "**A Run of Luck**" (Harris and Pettitt), '**Pleasure**" (Merritt and Harris), and "**The Armada**" (Harris and Hamilton), '88

Harrison, Benjamin, President of the **United States**, was b Aug 20th, 1833, at North Bend, near Cincinnati He claims descent from Commissioner Harrison, who signed the death warrant of Charles I He is a great grandson of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, and a grandson of General W H Harrison, who was elected President of the United States in '40, and died a month after his installation The new President, who was elected by a large majority in succession to Mr Cleveland in November '88 was educated at the Miami University at Oxford Ohio He subsequently studied law in Cincinnati in 54 removed to Indiana, and in 60 was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of that State After the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the 70th Indiana regiment, and during the Atlanta campaign greatly distinguished himself At the conclusion of the war he returned for a short time to his post in Indiana He subsequently became partner in a law firm In 80 he was elected **Governor of Indiana** and in the following year was returned by that State to the United States Senate As a **Senator** he commanded great respect by his force of intellect, unobtrusiveness and debating power He is an ardent **Republican**, and the large majority by which he defeated Mr Cleveland, the nominee of the Democrats, created much surprise President Harrison **married** in '53 before attaining his majority Miss Carrie L Scott, daughter of Rev W J Scott, of Oxford, Ohio

Harrison, Frederic M A Born in London 1831, educated at King's Coll London and Wadham Coll, Oxford, scholar, 48, fellow and tutor, 54, first class in classics, 53 Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn 58, practised in the Equity Courts, examiner in jurisprudence for Inns of Court 69 76, for London University, 75 9, **professor of jurisprudence**, Inns of Court, since '78, member of Royal Commission on Trades Unions 67 69, secretary to the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law 69 70 Is President of the London Positivist Committee, Newton Hall, and has published numerous essays and addresses on Positivism Author of very many articles in the *Fortnightly*, *Contemporary*, and *Nineteenth Century* Reviews from their commencement, of "The [illegible] olity lation), 75, the "Choice of Books, 86, "**Oliver Cromwell**," '88, and a great number of lectures, printed privately, on historical, social, and religious questions In the December number ('88) of the *Contemporary Review*, Mr H wrote an article entitled "An Appeal to Liberal Unionists

Harrow School Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b at Preston, near Harrow Age of admission from 12 to 15 Among the **scholarships** to either University are Isabella Gregory's of £100 a year for four years, Earl Spencer's £30 a year for three years, Botfield's £60 a year for three years, to Hertford College, Oxford, Baring's three of £100 a year for five years, to Caius College, Cambridge, Sayer's two of £52 10s for four years, and to any College, Oxford, Neild's two of £30 for three years **Pupils**—557 **Head Master**—Rev J E C Welldon, M A **Motto**—*Sit fortuna domus* Some distinguished **alumni**—Butler, afterwards head master, Sir Robert Peel, Cardinal Manning, Byron, Archbishop Trench, Trollope the novelist Sir George Trevelyan Lord Shaftesbury Dr Parr, Palmerston, Theodore Hook [illegible] were born in or after the year 1875 Further particulars can be obtained from the head-master's secretary

Harte, Bret, was born at Albany, New York, 1839 At the age of fifteen he settled in California, and went through a variety of experiences He worked for a time in the mines, and subsequently served a short apprenticeship to a printer, and also acted as teacher in a school, and express messenger to a newspaper editor, and secretary to the Mint at San Francisco He became the first editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in 68 He established his reputation as a **humorist** by his well known poem '**The Heathen Chinee** which appeared in that journal in 69 Was appointed **United States Consul** at Creefield and at **Glasgow** in 80 In 82 he published a collected edition of his works, the most famous of which besides that already mentioned include '**The Luck of Roaring Camp** and other tales

Hartington, Rt Hon Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of, M P, P C, is the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, and was b July 23rd, 1833 Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B A (1854) He was returned for North Lancashire as a Liberal in 1857 and in 1859 moved the vote of non confidence which resulted in the defeat of Lord Derby In March 1863 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year Under Secretary of State for War in Lord Russell's administration In February 1866 he obtained cabinet rank as **Secretary for War** At the general election of 1868 he was defeated in North Lancashire by Mr (now Lord) Stanley, but shortly afterwards was returned for the Radnor Boroughs He was appointed **Postmaster General** Mr Gladstone's first administration, and retained that office till 1871, when he succeeded Mr Chichester Fortescue as **Chief Secretary for Ireland** On the retirement of Mr Gladstone after his defeat in 1874, Lord Hartington was unanimously chosen as **leader** of the **Liberal party** at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr John Bright In 1879 he was elected **Lord Rector** of the **University of Edinburgh** (*q v*) At the general election of 1880 he was elected M P for North East Lancashire, and was sent for by the Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield He declined, however, to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr Gladstone He became **Secretary for India**, but on the appointment of Mr Childers as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1882, his lordship returned to the War Office At the general election in 1885 he was returned by an enormous majority for the Rossendale Division of Lancashire. When Mr Gladstone formulated his policy of **Home Rule** for Ireland, Lord Hartington was

unable to follow him, and moved the amendment to Mr Gladstone's motion for the second reading of that measure During the electioneering campaign which followed the defeat of the Government on the bill, Lord Hartington frequently declared himself in favour of a substantial reform of Irish local government, but protested against such a reform being based upon a principle which he conceived to be inapplicable to England, Scotland and Wales, and destructive of the integrity of the United Kingdom His lordship became the recognised **leader of the Liberal Unionist party** to whose action in dividing the Liberal vote the Conservative triumph at the polls was largely due Recognising the commanding influence of Lord Hartington with the Unionists of both parties, Lord Salisbury offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership Lord Hartington, however, declined Lord Salisbury s overtures, but undertook to give his support to the new ministry in the House of Commons After the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Salisbury again endeavoured to induce Lord Hartington to join his cabinet On the ground that he could best serve the Unionist cause without taking office, he again declined It was, however, with his full approval that Mr Goschen entered the cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer Events which have taken place since then have emphasized Lord Hartington s antagonism to Mr Gladstone s Home Rule policy, and in his **speeches** delivered last autumn, at Nairn and elsewhere, during his tour in the North of Scotland, at Carlisle (March) and Belfast (Oct), he has assumed an attitude of closer alliance with Lord Salisbury In April **88** Lord H received the **freedom of the City of London**

Haussa, or **Houssa** An African people of the Fulah or Fellitah race, distinct from the Negroes proper Their country lies on the lower middle course of the Niger, and between that river and the Benue Here are various States loosely confederated into the empires of **Sokoto** and Gando The Haussa people are distinguished above all West African nations for intelligence, vivacity, industry, and commercial address, good faith, and friendliness The Haussa language is said to be the noblest, richest, and most harmonious in Nigritia Haussas are recruited for service in Gold Coast Colony, where an armed constabulary of 1,000 of them is maintained, and the British Royal Niger Co has entered into a treaty with the ruler of Sokoto

Havanna. Capital of **Cuba** (*q v*), pop 230,000

Hawaiian Islands A group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific Area, 6,677 sq m , pop 80,576 Capital, **Honolulu,** on the south west coast of the island of Oahu, pop 20,487 **Imports** in 86, £975,547 , **exports,** £2 068,075 , **estimated revenue** for biennial period, 86 88, £567,985, **expenditure,** £910,495 , **debt,** £42,000, exclusive of the loan which has been sanctioned of £400,000 The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and by him named Sandwich Islands, in honour of the Earl of Sandwich then first lord of the Admiralty, but the natives have adopted the name Hawaiian, from the largest island Hawaii This island, like the others, is occupied with volcanic mountains **Mauna Vua,** in the north, rises to a height of 13,805 feet, and Kilauea, a hill 16 miles south-east of Mauna Loa, has the largest active crater in the world The soil is highly fertile and productive Sugar and rice are the staple industries, and coffee, hides, wool, whale oil and bone are also exported The bulk of the **trade** is with the United States Under Kamehameha I the Hawaiian Islands were united into one kingdom Kamehameha II succeeded him in 19, and one of his first acts was to abolish idolatry Thenceforward the commercial development of the islands and the civilisation of the people proceeded rapidly The whole population has embraced Christianity Education is greatly encouraged, and nearly every native can read and write English is superseding the native language in the legislature and the higher grade schools An efficient postal system has been established, and railways and telegraphs have been constructed The form of **government** is a limited monarchy A **new constitution** was granted in July 87 There are two Houses—the House of Nobles and the House of Representatives —both consisting of 24 members, and both popularly elected, the nobles for six years, the representatives for two The two Houses sit together and form the Legislative Assembly The members of the Privy Council are appointed by the king The reigning sovereign Kala Kana I The heir to the throne is his sister the Princess Lydia Kamakaha Liliuo-Kalani married to an American The native population is dying out and is threatened with extinction in the course of a few years while the foreign element is rapidly increasing Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, and China For Ministry, etc , see DIPLOMATIC

Haweis Rev H R , b 1840, educated at Trinity College Dublin, where he graduated (1861), M A (1864) In 1866 he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of St James's, Marylebone, the gift of the Crown, which he still holds He is well known as an able preacher and speaker, and also for the æsthetic character of the services held at his church He is an author of repute, his principal works being "**Music and Morals,**" and "New Pet, or Pastimes and Penalties, besides several pamphlets and articles on social subjects, etc Mr Haweis name was, in the autumn of 1886, prominently before the public in connection with the refusal of the Bishop of London to permit him to preach in Dr Parker s church (the City Temple)

Hawkins, Sir H , was b 1817, called to the bar 1843, Q C 1858, and made a Judge in 1876. He was leader in the prosecution of the **Tichborne claimant** Sir Henry retains many of his youthful tastes for athletics, and is an hon. member of the Jockey Club

Hawks, Master of the In an appendix to the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on **Perpetual Pensions** (*q v*), it is **stated** that by letters patent dated July 5th, 1684, **James II granted this office** to the **ancestor** of the **Duke of St Albans** and his heirs for ever, charging the salary and expenses upon revenues at the disposal of the Crown The right of the Duke of St Albans to the annuity was referred by the Treasury to the law officers in 1831, and they reported that the heirs of the first grantee of the office have such an interest in the salary granted as to render it imperative upon the Lords of the Treasury to make provision for continuing the annual payment.

The **sums granted** by the **original patent** were as follows Master of Hawks, salary £391 1s. 5d., four falconers at £50 per annum each, £200, provision of hawks, £600; provision of pigeons, hens, and other meats, £182 10s **Total, £1,373 11s. 5d** This amount has been **reduced by office fees** and other **deductions** to **£965** a year It was charged on the land revenues under the Act 3 & 4 Will IV, c 86, and Treasury warrants of 33 and 34 It was subsequently transferred to the Consolidated Fund under the authority of the Act 29 & 30 Vict, c 62, and the Treasury warrant of June 30th, 68 It was stated in committee that the **pension is still paid**, and in answer to Mr Jennings and Mr Mundella, Sir R Welby said he presumed the Duke of St Albans does not keep hawks, and he did not think his Grace has any duties of attendance on the Court, or any Court duties devolving on him in consequence of the office that he holds The Treasury had no reason to know that there are any hawks kept Asked whether any expenditure was at present made under the second, third, and fourth heads, Sir R Welby said he was not aware, the Treasury had no reason to know that there were any hawks One part of the question he should not be able to give an answer to the Duke might perhaps give something to nominal falconers, but the Treasury had no information before them to show that there was any establishment of hawks kept He believed the Treasury had been advised that the Duke was legally entitled to these sums

Hayti (Indian "High Land)—called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo The second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico Area 28,249 sq m, pop 1,200,000—The interior is mountainous, rising to 8,600 feet Between the ranges lie lovely plains, exuberantly fertile, watered by rivers navigable for small craft There are sundry good harbours on the rocky coast—Puerto Plata, Jacmel, Saminan, etc, besides the capitals Most of the island is covered with dense forests of mahogany and other valuable timbers All the most valuable productions of the West Indies abound It is the most fertile of the Antilles, and was formerly called the "Garden of the West Indies But the people are idle and ignorant, and constantly in a state of political disturbance They are almost all negroes or mulattos, and present a curious mixture of savagery and civilisation —There are two states The largest, the **Dominican Republic** (the mulatto republic) occupies the eastern end of the island Area, 18,045 sq m, estimated pop in 87, 504,000 Is divided into five states or provinces, and four maritime districts Has a President and National Congress Capital, **San Domingo**, founded in 1494, the first European settlement in America, pop 16,000. **Revenue** (87) £320,000, **expenditure** £290,000, **foreign debt** in 87 (not reckoning unpaid interest), £714,300 There is also an internal debt and an international debt There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways Exports are valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cacao, and sugar, to amount of £530,084 in '86. Imports £438,410 Sugar growing in importance large plantations and factories in south and west. The Dominican Republic was a Spanish possession till '22, when it was annexed by Hayti, and achieved independence in '44. Country now quiet.—The **Republic of Hayti** (the negro republic) occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop estimated at from 572,000 to 800,000. The capital is **Port-au-Prince**, pop. 40,000. It has a President, Senate, and House of Representatives The government, nominally republican, is in reality military, the powers of the elective President greatly outweighing those of the legislature There is an army of about 7,000 men, commanded by numerous generals, and a navy of five small gunboats **Estimated revenue** and **expenditure** for 86 7, £1,064,257, including over £200,000 for interest There is an immense **debt**, more or less repudiated—officially stated in '87 as $13,500,000 The currency is chiefly paper, and most of that forged Exports of coffee, mahogany, logwood, and cotton (1886) £1,511,199, imports £993,050 Valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, are said to exist, but are not worked Previous to 1791 this part of the island was a thriving French colony Then the negro slaves rose, murdered their white masters, and set up an independent black state. Toussaint l'Ouverture and Soulouque (1849-59) were negro emperors of Hayti Since '59 Hayti has been a republic, subject to revolution Latest revolutions in 83 and 88 Some diplomatic contention arose in 87 relative to the island of Tortuga, off the Haytian coast It is claimed by England, but Hayti, backed by France and the United States, resists the claim In June **88** it was announced that much of the trouble previously existing had subsided **Incendiary fires** occurred in July, said to have originated from a desire to oust the president, which resulted (Aug) in **President Salomon** making an undignified escape from the insurgents, and was followed by his **resignation** and the election of **General Legitime** as president In October, however, a conflict took place between the forces of Generals Legitime and Thelemaque, in which the latter was killed, as well as three hundred others The Haytian Government troops occupied Jacmel (Nov), which is once more open for commerce The ex President Salomon, who was a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, **died** in Paris at the end of October Despatches reached England to the effect that during the **blockade** in Hayti a German steamer was much damaged (December 5th) **Consult** St John's "Hayti, and Hazard's "Santo Domingo"

Healy, Timothy Michael, b in Bantry, 1855 Secretary to Mr Parnell in 1880, when he was summoned to America Took an active part in the Land League agitation (1880), and was arrested in the autumn on a charge of intimidation, and committed for trial, but was acquitted Stood for Wexford borough meantime, on the death of Mr W A Redmond, and was elected without opposition Took a very active part in the discussions of the Land Bill of 1881, and obtained the insertion of words excluding the improvements of tenants from rent, and the clause has since come to be known as the "**Healy clause**" Went to America after the suppression of the Land League (1881), and was present at the great Irish American convention in Chicago in that year. Charged with the use of intimidating language in a speech in 1882, and was sentenced to find bail for good behaviour, or be imprisoned for six months. Refusing bail, he was imprisoned, and was released after he had served four months of his

sentence. Stood for county Monaghan in 1883, and after an exciting contest was elected by a majority of votes over both the Tory and Liberal candidates. At the general election of 1885 was elected for North Monaghan and South Derry; elected to sit for the latter. Failed to secure his return in 1886, but (Feb. 7th, 1887) was returned unopposed for N. Longford. Mr. H. was called to the Irish bar 1884. He conducted the defence of Mr. T. D. Sullivan before the Dublin magistrates in the spring of '88, and was one of the counsel for the scheduled members before the Parnell Commission (*q.v.*) last year.

Heart's Content. A harbour on the south-east of **Newfoundland**, where the Atlantic telegraph cables from Valentia, Ireland, land.

Heat is the cause of a peculiar effect on our nerves, and of various peculiar alterations produced in the condition of matter. The chief causes (sources) of heat are chemical energy (as in combustion), the energy of moving bodies, friction, etc. The sun's heat is supposed to be due mainly to the second of these causes—gravitation towards its centre producing a continual supply of heat. See ed. '87, and consult Prof. Tait's "Heat"; Prof Tyndall's "Heat as a Mode of Motion", J. A. Orme's "Introduction to the Science of Heat"; J Hamblin Smith's "Introduction to the Study of Heat," etc.

Heckling. A word used during parliamentary candidature to express the close and merciless questioning of a candidate It is derived from Scotch "heckle," the name of a strong instrument with sharp iron teeth set in a board, used for combing and cleaning hemp, leaving only the fibre. Hence it conveys the idea of a searching examination.

Hegira, The See MOHAMMEDAN ERA.

Heligoland (Holyland). A British island 36 miles north of the Elbe mouth. Area, with Sandy Island, ¾ sq. m.; pop. 2,000 Under a Governor as a Crown colony. Consists of a rock 200 ft. high, on which are a village and a lighthouse. Is resorted to by bathers from Hamburg, etc. Oysters and lobsters are the chief productions. [For latest statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table)] The people are of Frisian race, and speak a peculiar dialect They are fishers, pilots, and lodging-letters. The island was captured from Denmark in 1807, and was formerly of importance as a naval station For Governor see DIPLOMATIC

Heliograph. An instrument for communicating with distant places by means of flashes of sunlight reflected from a mirror or system of mirrors. See ed. '87.

Henley Regatta. See AQUATICS.

Henry Maurice, Prince of Battenberg, son of Prince Alexander of Battenburg (Hesse) and the Countess Von Lauck, daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, who was raised to the rank of Princess on her morganatic marriage with the ruler of Hesse, b. Oct. 5th '58, married (July 23rd '85) Princess Beatrice, child of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and has issue, a son, Alexander, b. Nov. 23rd, '86, and a daughter, Victoria Eugenia Julia Ena, b. Oct. '87.

Herbert, John Rogers, R.A., b. 1810, devoted his attention at an early age to portrait painting, and before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons, including Her Majesty, then Princess Victoria. Elected an A.R.A. in 1841, he next year exhibited "The First Introduction of C[illegible] into Britain," which initiated a series of pictures from religious subjects which have made him famous. R.A. (1846). His "Illustration of Justice on the Earth, and its Development of Law and Judgment," for the Peers' Robing Room at Westminster, was completed in 1864. He and Mr. Maclise were long engaged on this work, in which the "water-glass" method was adopted. Mr. Herbert's "Moses Descending from the Mount with the Tables of the Law" is in the principal committee room of the House of Lords.

Heredity. The tendency to recurrence in descendants of certain living beings of structural and functional [anatomical and physiological] conditions similar to those that have obtained in the ancestral forms. See ed. '87, and consult Darwin's "Origin of Species," chap. [illegible] chaps. xii, xiii, xiv.; Haeckel's "Pedigree of Man," lecture on "Perigenesis of the Plastidule"; Weissmann's "Die Kontinuität des Keimplasm als Grundlage einer Theorie der Vererbung."

Hereford, Rt. Rev. James Atlay, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 676. His lordship is the 95th bishop, was b. 1817. Educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Bell's Univ. Scholar 1837; graduated B.A., Sen. opt, 1st cl. Class. Tripos, 1840; M.A. 1843, B.D 1850, D.D. 1859. Was ordained deacon 1842 by the Bishop of Ely, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Lincoln. Consecrated Lord Bishop of Hereford in Westminster Abbey 1868. Income of the see £4,200. His lordship was formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll, Cambridge, 1842-59, and Tutor 1846-59. curate of Warsop, Notts, 1842; vicar of Madingley, Cambs., 1847-52, Whitehall Preacher [illegible] ship [illegible] by his charges delivered to the clergy.

Heriots were the right of the lord of the manor to seize a certain number of a deceased tenant's horses and arms. It originated in the lord lending his vassal a horse and armour for life, which again reverted to him on his death. For the three kinds of H see ed. '88.

Herkomer, Hubert, A R A., b. 1849 at Waal, in Bavaria. At an early age he settled in England with his parents, and occupied himself successfully with water-colour painting [illegible] and to the gallery of this Society, and to the Grosvenor and Academy exhibitions he contributed many drawings, chiefly of Bavarian subjects. His oil picture, "After the Toil of Day," in the Academy exhibition of 1873, extended his reputation, and prepared the way for his "Last Muster," the memorable picture of the Chelsea pensioners (1875). He subsequently turned his attention to etching, and other branches. He was (1879) elected an A.R A., and is one of the most esteemed contributors to its annual exhibition. In '88 Mr. H. painted a portrait of Mrs. Gladstone presented to her on the occasion of her golden wedding. His work is characterised by simplicity combined with power. He personally directs the well known Art School at Bushey of which he is the founder, and in connection with which a new theatre was opened last year with the performance of a romantic fragment entitled

"The Sorceress" composed by Professor H himself

Hervey Archipelago, or Cook's Islands In the South Pacific, between the Friendly Islands and the Society Islands Area, 300 sq m, pop about 7,000, of Malay race Almost destitute of drinking water, but abound in cocoa nut palms, bread fruit trees, and plantains Discovered by Captain Cook in 1777, and in 1823 became the scene of the missionary labours of John Williams (of Rara tonga) Advices received Nov 20th (88) state that the British flag has been hoisted on these islands

Hesse. See DIPLOMATIC

Hessian Fly See ed 88, and more fully, ed '87, and consult Mr Whitehead s report (Oct '86), published for the Government by Messrs Hansard and Son, 13, Great Queen Street, Westminster price 2*d*

Hicks Beach Right Hon Sir Michael Edward, P C M P, D C L, b 1837 Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B A, 1st class Law and Mod Hist, 1858, M A 1861, Hon D C L 1878) Is a J P and D L for Gloucestershire Sat as Conservative M P for E Gloucestershire (1864 85), W Bristol (1885) Has held the following official appointments Parliamentary Secretary to Poor Law Board (March to Aug 1868), Under Secretary for Home Office (Aug to Dec 1868), **Chief Secretary for Ireland** (1874 78 and 1886), Secretary of State for Colonies (1878 80), Chancellor of the Exchequer and **Leader of the House of Commons** in the first Salisbury administration On his lordship s return to power in 1886 Sir M re sumed the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland but after a few weeks resigned, owing to failing eyesight After travelling for some time on the Continent he returned to his Parliamentary duties and re entered the cabinet as **President of the Board of Trade** in Feb 88 Delivered an important **speech** at **Plymouth** (Oct), when an address was presented to him

High Church See CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Hire Purchase System See ed 88

Historical Manuscripts Commission A Royal Commission was appointed in 69 to examine and report upon the collections of **manuscripts** in the possession of **private families** and **municipal authorities**, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law, and general literature The **original members** of the Commission were the late Baron Romilly (chairman) Lord Salisbury, Lord Aitlie the late Lord Stanhope, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, the late Sir W Stirling Maxwell, the late Rev Dr Russell (Maynooth) Dr (now Sir) D W Dasent, and the late Sir T Duffus Hardy, with the late Mr W G Brett as secretary The Commission was **reconstituted** in 83 as follows Sir W Balliol Brett (chairman), Lord Carlingford, Marquis of Lothian, Marquis of Salisbury, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Rosebery, Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Limerick, the late Lord Houghton, Lord Acton, and Mr W Hardy, with Mr John Romilly as secretary and Mr J J Cartwright, assist.-sec The Commission has **published twelve reports** and **appendices** of great interest The Commissioners **issued** ('88), in addition to the **Manuscripts** in the possession of the Earl of Dartmouth and Earl Cowper, **Part II** of the very important **Calendar of the Manuscripts** of the **Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield House.** (*Eyre & Spottiswoode*, 3*s* 5*d*)

"**Historical Review, English**" (published first Jan 1886), is devoted to the treatment of history and historical research from a critical and philosophical standpoint, and to the publication of historical documents A list of the newest works, English and foreign, bearing upon historical subjects is given, together with a summary of the contents of the leading historical periodicals of various countries Amongst its contributors to the first number were Lord Acton, Professors Seeley and Freeman, and the Provost of Oriel Coll, Oxford Editor **Rev Professor Creighton**, LL D **Office:** 39 Paternoster Row, E C

History For concise summary see ed '88, and **consult** —Professor Sayce s "Ancient Empires of the East (an indispensable handbook), Professor Rawlinson s "Five Oriental Monarchies, also his translation of Herodotus (with introduction and notes), Professor Wellhausen s "Prolegomena to the History of Israel," also art "Israel, ninth edition *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Duncker s 'History of Antiquity In classical history Grote s "Greece still holds the field, though it may be supplemented by Curtius For Roman history, Mömmsen is the standard authority In Church history, Bauer s "Three First Centuries of Christianity gives a good general view, and Canon Robertson s "History of the Christian Church (Murray) For English history Hilton s 'Origins and the works of Green and Freeman are indispensable Bryce s 'Holy Roman Empire should also be read by every student for the general history of mediæval Europe

Hittites The With regard to the **inscriptions** which have recently been discovered it is maintained that the characters have in the main, not syllabic or alphabetical values as some previous investigators had alleged but that they are pictorial or ideographic In some cases the meaning was clear in others the representation of the objects had become so far changed, by a process of conventionalisation that it was extremely difficult to determine the signification Much importance was attached to a **circular seal** which not long previously, the British Museum had acquired from Yuzgat, in Asia Minor The **figures** on this seal were divided by a line into two portions—the one central the other round the circumference The latter were at present of by far the greater interest These figures manifestly formed three groups One of these groups consisted of the winged solar disc with figures emblematic of the moon in the act of adoration The remaining space two thirds of the circumference, was divided by the figure of a king on his throne In front were figures bringing tribute or presents All this was obviously pictorial, and was to be taken into account in explaining the symbols behind the king to which, as regarded the Hittite inscriptions, the chief importance belonged There was a tree, then two spears or javelins, then a sort of heavy trident, then a basket, next a fine stag s head, with two hands beneath it pointing towards the king Looked at as a mode of picture writing, like that of the North American Indians, this representation was easily intelligible The tree denoted a forest where a hunt had been taking place, the javelins were such as were used in the chase, while the heavy trident was employed, perhaps,

in striking the death blow The basket denoted the carrying away the result of the hunt, while the stag s head, with the hands beneath it pointing towards the king, showed for whom the memorial of success was intended As the king s back was turned towards these symbols, a stag s head was again depicted in front of the king and just above his arm, which was out stretched to receive it A portion of the **doorway inscription** in the Museum, from Jerablûs on the Euphrates, was considered as remarkably ana logous Here was depicted the presentation of the spoils of war to a king A very fine **quadrangular seal** engraved on five faces, which had been **found at Tarsus**, was also discussed On this seal there occurred repeatedly a very **curious symbol** closely associated with the equi lateral triangle That the equilateral triangle had in the East a sacred character had been long well known, and from a wide induction it was held that the curious symbol associated with, or surmounted by, the equilateral triangle was a symbol of life, like the hieroglyphic *crux ansata* on the Egyptian monuments, with which, indeed, it might possibly be connected A number of **other symbols** on the larger monu ments in the Museum were also identified and explained, including the symbol of deity, on the Jerablûs monuments, consisting of a straight stroke, accompanied by a crescent, and also that of the city of Carchemish, formed by an eagle surmounted by a lozenge shaped figure, with an oval above, the latter being the usual sign for "city **Consult** *Nature* (March 9th April 26th), and *Times*, Jan 16th and 21st, 88 report of lectures at British Museum by Mr Thomas Tyler, M A

Hobart Capital of **Tasmania** (*q v*), pop 35,000, on the Derwent Formerly called

Hole, Very Rev S Reynolds, Dean of Rochester, is a native of Caunton, Notts Edu cated at Newark Grammar School and Brase nose College, Oxford He was ordained curate of his native parish 1844, and became vicar in 50 In 74 he was nominated Rural Dean of Southwell in 75 **Canon of Lincoln,** and in 87 was appointed to the **deanery of Ro chester** in succession to the late Dr Scott He for some time acted as **chaplain** to the present **Archbishop of Canterbury** Dean H is dis tinguished by his efforts in promoting the influence of the Church of England as the Church of the poor, and has been an eloquent advocate of the principles of the **Free and Open Church Association** Dean H is one of the most popular platform speakers, and has a fund of good humour and good stories, upon which he draws largely He has been a contributor to *Punch*, and was an intimate friend of the late John Leech He is one of the highest living authorities on the cultivation of roses, his "**Book about Roses**" having run through many editions and been translated into several languages Dean H s **speech** advocating **temperance** rather than total abstinence, in Novem ber, attracted attention

Holland. See NETHERLANDS

Holl, Frank, R A, son of the late Francis Holl, the engraver, was b 1845, and **died** in August, "" He gave promise of his future eminence while student of the Royal Academy, his two pictures entitled "**A Convalescent**" and "**Faces in the Fire,**" at the exhibition of 1867, being most highly spoken of. The picture which gained him in the following year the two-years' travelling studentship for painting was one entitled "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away blessed be the name of the Lord In 1871 he painted "Winter" and "No Tidings from the Sea" for the Queen, and subsequently exhibited many other charm ing pictures at Burlington House As a **portrait painter** he also won a great reputation, and committed to canvas the likenesses of many eminent men Elected R A (1883) Shortly before his death he completed a fine portrait of Mr Gladstone, which was exhibited at the R A exhibition last year

Holophotometer. This new instrument, **designed** by Mr Vernon Harcourt, **specially for lighthouse work,** is for the purpose of **measuring** the **intensity of a light all round,** or that emitted in every direction by a given light It does away with two important defects in certain other methods—viz, the assumption that the zero point for measurements is represented by the flame, whereas in reality the principal focus made by the reflector should be taken as zero, and the movement of the standard lamp, or the light it is desired to measure **Experiments** have been made with the instrument which prove its great practical value See also PHO-TOMETRY

Holloway College, The Royal Founded in 1883 by the practical benevolence of the late Mr Thomas Holloway Is a handsome building situated at Mount Lee, Egham, Surrey, built in the style of the French Renaissance Its object is to supply the best and most suitable education for women of the middle and upper middle classes See ed 87 **Principal,** Miss Bishop, **Sec,** J L Clifford Smith

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, M D, LL D, b at Cambridge, Mass, August 29th, 1809, and graduated at Harvard University Originally intended for the law he ultimately attached himself to the medical profession, of which he was a distinguished ornament, being succes sively appointed Professor of Anatomy both at Dartmouth College and the Massachusetts Medical School From an early age, however, he evinced a taste for poetry and general litera ture, and it is in his capacity as an author that he is best known in England His most popu lar works are "**The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table**" "**The Professor at the Breakfast Table,**" and "**The Poet at the Breakfast Table,**" though he is a voluminous writer both in prose and verse, a poet of no mean order, and an able elocu tionist, many of his best and happiest efforts having been delivered at public dinners **His visit to England** in 86 created much enthusi asm, he being everywhere received with the greatest cordiality, whilst the University of Cambridge took the opportunity of conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL D

Holmgren's Coloured Wools See COL BLINDNESS, ed '87

Holy Alliance, The See ed '88

Holyhead Harbour Improvements In Dec '87, it was stated that, in consequence of the floating of the Manchester Ship Canal scheme, the London and North Western Railway direc tors were seriously discussing the advisability of considerably improving their accommodation at the Holyhead harbour By am for the in and-out Atlantic mail an at this point in North Wales, it is said that a saving in time of the four or five hours it would take for a vessel to pass from Holyhead to the Mersey would be effected, to say nothing of the

subsequent ourney to Manchester by the new canal. The whole time occupied by the mail run direct from Holyhead to London is only between six and seven hours, and it is locally considered that the harbour has never yet received proper attention as an ocean port

Holy Thursday (otherwise called Ascension Day). The fortieth day after Christ's resurrection.

Home Arts Association, established about the beginning of 85, having been previously at work in a small way under the title of "**The Cottage Arts Association**," founded and promoted by Mrs Jebb Its **office** and studios, which were originally at the Langham Chambers, were moved in '88 to the **Royal Albert Hall** It has now over 300 **classes** in **England, Scotland,** and **Ireland**, with more than 4,000 **pupils** **President**, Earl Brownlow, **Treasurer**, Mr Walter Besant, **Secretaries**, Miss Dymes and Miss M H C Legh Its immediate objects are to rouse the intelligence, educate the eye and train the hand, and at the same time to raise the standard of everyday life and ennoble the idea of home, by means of teaching to the poorer classes such arts and handicrafts as must be elevating and may be remunerative, from joinery and wood carving to tile painting, pottery, and *repousse* work in brass and copper

Home Office This is a many sided department, and makes great demands upon the time and judgment of its parliamentary chief He grants certificates for the **naturalisation of aliens** (*q v*) **Addresses** to the **Sovereign** and the gracious replies thereto pass through his office, **reports of Royal Commissions** are forwarded to him to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament, he nominates the principal officers of the **Isle of Man** and the **Channel Islands**, and most **civil knighthoods** are conferred upon his recommendation Heavy **fees** are paid to the Department by those upon whom **peerages** and other dignities are bestowed The Home Secretary may grant provisional orders for the improvement of unhealthy areas in the Metropolis, and the functions of licensing and inspection in regard to the practice of **vivisection, schools of anatomy**, and retreats for **habitual drunkards** are vested in him One staff of inspectors from the Department is charged with the supervision of coal and metalliferous **mines** (see MINING and COAL MINES REGULATION ACT), another sees that the Acts relative to the manufacture and storing of **explosives** are properly carried out, and a third visits **factories**, printing works, bleaching works, brickyards, white lead works, and workshops (see FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS) The Home Secretary is also charged with powers of inspection under the **Burial Acts**, and may permit in certain special cases interments in closed burial grounds, or the exhumation of bodies where there is suspicion of foul play The **maintenance of peace and order** within the kingdom, and the **administration of justice**, so far as the royal prerogative is involved in it, are, however, his leading responsibilities His duties in connection with the **police** include the appointment of the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Force, and the approval of rules made for the service by that officer (see METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE), and in any part of the kingdom he may authorise the **employment** of the **military** [illegible] of the Crown to suppress **riot** and disorder He appoints and frequently puts in motion the **Director of Public Prosecutions** (*q.v.*). The control of the **prisons** (*q v*) and convict establishments, and the inspection of **reformatory** and industrial schools (*q v*) are exercised by his Department, and he has the charge of **criminal lunatics** and insane prisoners. See LUNACY He may recommend to the Crown the **remission of punishment** passed upon offenders, either by justices of the peace or by the judges, his most anxious and responsible function in this connection being in regard to petitions for **commutation of the death sentence**; but before deciding in such grave matters he usually takes such judicial, legal, and, in cases where insanity is suggested, medical opinion as he may think necessary, to enable him to arrive at a just conclusion See MINISTRY, SECRETARY OF STATE

Home Rule The term applied to the movement for the restoration of self government in Ireland, which was started by Mr. Isaac Butt, in Dublin, in 1870 The new movement, which in most respects had the same objects as the agitation of O Connell for repeal of the Union, obtained at the general election of 1874, sixty members The party was afterwards divided on policy, Mr Parnell (*q v*) and Mr Biggar advocating a more active course than Mr Butt approved Mr Butt died in 1879, and Mr Shaw was elected leader of the Home Rule party in his stead After the general election of 1880 at which the party was largely augmented, Mr Parnell was elected in place of Mr Shaw The election of 1885 still further strengthened the party, which was yet again increased at the election of 1886, the Home Rule party now numbering eighty six Home Rule has **various meanings**—different proposals being made at different periods and by different leaders The plan of Mr. Butt was to allow a parliament in Dublin, and at the same time to have the Irish members summoned to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster whenever questions arose affecting the relations of Ireland with the Empire Since then the members of Mr Parnell's party have signified a preference for the model of the Colonies—viz, a parliament in Dublin and no representation in the Imperial Parliament and no share in Imperial taxation Some members of the Home Rule party now declare in favour of absolute independence The **arguments** for and against Home Rule are as follow —(1) That the only practical method of governing Ireland peaceably is to allow her to manage her own affairs, (2) That self-government has answered in the Colonies, and would answer in Ireland, (3) That Home Rule in Ireland would leave the English Parliament free for English business; (4) That the relaxation of the legal union would draw closer the bonds of sentimental union; (5) That the restrictions and safeguards of Mr. Gladstone's Bill could be maintained. On the **other side** it is argued (1) That the method of ruling Ireland by steady and just administration has never yet been fairly tried, that there are now few Irish grievances to remedy; that the promised peace of Ireland left to herself is negatived by every indication of mutual class, religious, and race hatreds, and that the very mention of Home Rule made Ulster prepare for civil war (2) That Home Rule is demanded merely that the weaker may be handed over to the stronger, and that the necessary inter-

ference of England at a later stage would involve the reconquest of Ireland (3) That the self-governing Colonies were well affected towards England when granted Home Rule, whereas Ireland is disaffected (4) That the English Parliament can find other ways of freeing itself from obstruction than the granting of Home Rule, and (5) That the restrictions and safeguards of Mr Gladstone's scheme would either be so much waste paper or be made the subject of fresh agitations Besides, it is pointed out that Ireland's place in the empire is one of diminishing significance When Grattan's parliament was granted, the **population of Ireland** was about half as large as that of England and Wales, and the proportion was not much less than 1 to 2 of the rest of the United Kingdom in 1801 In 1841 it was still more than 8 to 19, but now it is barely 5 to 31, or less than 1 to 6 It is also urged that Irish disaffection is not of home growth, but is fostered and paid for by the American Irish Since the great Irish famine, emigration has made these a potent factor in the world's politics, but emigration is lessening, the United States are growing, and in less than a generation the Irish Americans will be merged in the great body of American citizens These are the Unionist reasons for patience and firmness For schedule of Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, introduced April 8th, 86, see ed 87

Homœopathy A method of prescribing medicines in the treatment of disease The **principles** which distinguish this method, as set forth by Dr. Clifton, the President of the Congress of Homœopathic Practitioners at Liverpool in '87, are as follows (1) The proving of drugs on the healthy human organism in order to ascertain their physiological action, (2) the administration of the said drugs on the principle *Similia similibus curentur* (Let likes be treated by likes), (3) the single remedy, (4) the minimum dose Its **founder** was **Hahnemann**, a celebrated German physician and scientific chemist, whose first essay upon it was published in the leading medical journal of Europe, in 1796 He subsequently taught his method in the University of Leipsic Thence it spread throughout Germany and the chief cities of France In Paris, Hahnemann, during the last seven years of his life, had an enormous practice He died in 1843 In the **United States** it has taken firm root There are there 20 medical colleges, having 1,215 students, and in 88 390 received the degree of M D from them There are also 46 hospitals, with 4,769 beds, and over 11,000 qualified practitioners In **England** its progress has been slow, there being only about 250 practitioners, owing to the opposition the movement has encountered from the supporters of the allopathic treatment There are, however, **hospitals** in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bath, Bournemouth, Plymouth, St Leonards, and Southport, at which it is practised Of **dispensaries** there are about 150 The **first annual Congress** of homœopathic physicians was held at Cheltenham in 1850 The **last** took place at **Birmingham**, in the hall of the Medical Institute, on the 20th Sept '88, when **Dr. Dyce Brown** was the **president** Though still opposed by large numbers of medical men, the character of the opposition is much less bitter than it was thirty years ago; and the practice of medicine generally has been largely influenced by the investigations of homœopathists into the action of drugs, and the diseases for which they are individually useful

Honduras See CENTRAL AMERICA; and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC.

Hong Kong. An island and British Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by a narrow strait—the Ly-ee-moon pass The peninsula of **Kowloon**, opposite the island, and a small adjacent group, the **Lema Islands**, appertain to the colony Total area 32 sq m, pop 180,000 Capital **Victoria** (commonly called Hong Kong), a handsome city overlooking a magnificent harbour. Formerly a very unhealthy place, but now, by a proper system of drainage, a sanitarium for the English residents in China Strong fortifications are now to be constructed —Hong Kong is mountainous and picturesque It was naturally unproductive, but considerable cultivation now gives it a rich appearance During the season of the monsoon the climate is unhealthy — Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils Religion and education are most abundantly provided for The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station. There is a mixed European, Sikh, and Chinese police, numbering 700 It is also the great emporium for European trade with China, and is a free port For latest **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) The imports consist in chief of goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles The exports are principally tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. Hong Kong was formerly a resort for Chinese pirates In 1841 it came into British hands by enforced cession from the Chinese Government. It was then an unprepossessing place, and occupied only by a few Chinese At first the attempt to make it a market failed, but of late years its prosperity has advanced to a marvellous degree, and it is now one of the great marts of Eastern trade, with magnificent quays, dockyards, and arsenals For Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** "Her Majesty's Colonies", Dennys and Mayer's "China and Japan, etc

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, son and successor of the late Sir William Jackson Hooker, director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, was b at Halesworth, Suffolk, 1817 Graduated M D Glasgow Univ 39 Assistant surgeon to the Government Antarctic expedition conducted by Sir James Clark Ross, 38, and on his return published a series of richly illustrated volumes on the **Flora of New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Auckland Islands** He was appointed **botanist** to the **Geological Survey** of **Great Britain** in '46, and in 47 visited India, where he remained till 1851, having been kept prisoner for some time by the Rajah of Sikkim On his return he published his **Himalaya Journals** In '55 he was appointed assistant-director of **Kew Gardens**, and became **Director** in '65 Made a tour in Syria for botanical purposes '70. President of the British Association at Norwich, '68, and in his address defended the Darwinian doctrine of Evolution. Accompanied by Mr. John Ball and Mr. Maw, Dr Hooker made a journey into Morocco '71, to study its flora. He and his companions, during their explorations, climbed to the summit of the great Atlas mountain. Elected **President of the Royal Society** ('73), and '77 created K.C.S.I. In the same year he visited the United States, where

he met with an enthusiastic welcome from all classes of scientists Sir J H resigned the presidency of the Royal Society '78, and the directorship of Kew Gardens '85

Hornby, Admiral Sir G. T. P, K C B, b 1825 Entered the Royal Navy (1837) Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean during the crisis of the Russo-Turkish war (1877 78) Made a K.C B for the services he rendered by the fleet at Constantinople President of the Royal Naval College (1881 82), and was afterwards Commander in Chief at Portsmouth Is the principal naval aide-de-camp to her Majesty

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade Technical classes are held by the Institute at its headquarters, Northampton Square, E C, and certificates are granted It is in union with the City and Guilds Institute, and publishes monthly the "Horological Journal,' which circulates among watchmakers, jewellers, and silversmiths Sec, F J Britten

Horse, Master of the See ed 88

Horsley, John Calcott, R A b 1817, painted a picture in his youth which excited the admiration of Wilkie and subsequently exhibited at the British Institution and the Academy In 1843 his cartoon of "St Augustine Preaching gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank of £200 Other frescoes of his in the Palace of Westminster are entitled 'Religion and "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve Since then he has painted many admirable pictures and portraits, as well as an altar piece with figures of colossal size, entitled "The Healing Mercies of Christ The latter is in the chapel of St Thomas s Hospital Mr Horsley was elected treasurer of the Royal Academy (1882)

Horse Racing See TURF

Hospital Sunday Fund For a long period it has been customary on the Continent to make a special collection on one Sunday in the year in the churches for the hospitals in the district The practice is now pretty general in this country The Metropolitan Hospital Home Fund was started in 1873, by the late Dr James Wakley, editor of the *Lancet* The total sum collected on behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund during '88 was £40 379 Report of the Council is published in the third week of December Sec H N Custance, Office, Mansion House, E C There is also a day set apart for collection in aid of Hospitals and Dispensaries under the auspices of the Saturday Hospital Fund, whose offices are at 41, Fleet Street, E C Sec R Frewer Consult in reference to hospitals generally, the *Hospital* (weekly)

House, Adjournment of the See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

House of Deputies, The Austro Hungarian. See AUSTRIA HUNGARY

House of Lords, Business of See SESSION 88, sec 68

House of Lords, Constitution of See SESSION '88, secs 4 and 19

Housing of the Working Classes Act, '85 See ed '88

Hova. The ruling race of Madagascar (*q v*) *l*

Howells, William Dean, the eminent American novelist, was b in Ohio, 1837 After serving his time with his father as a printer, he adopted journalism as his profesion, and in '71 was appointed editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, from which he retired in '80. His poems, sketches, and stories, which are characterised by a lightness of artistic touch which marks the individuality of their author, have had a wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr H was American consul at Vienna '61-65

Huddleston, Sir John Walter, was b in 1817, and married Lady Diana Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St Albans Called to the bar at Gray s Inn (1839), Q C (1857), but he failed repeatedly in his attempts to get into Parliament Probably no man at the bar, in his time, except Mr Hawkins, had so large a practice at Nisi Prius Mr Huddleston was created a justice of the Common Pleas (1875), then a baron of the Exchequer, and, finally, a judge of the High Court He is, however, still known in legal circles as "Baron' Huddleston

Hudson Bay An inland sea of the Dominion of Canada, nearly as large as the Mediterranean (and styled "the Mediterranean of America) communicating with the Atlantic by Hudson Strait Closed by ice seven months of the year A project is on foot to connect Port Nelson, on the western shore, with Winnipeg and elsewhere by rail, and a small portion of this line has been built (See HUDSON BAY RAILWAY) Communication at present open in summer by canoe to Lake Winnipeg

Hudson Bay Railway This scheme, or more properly speaking, the Hudson Bay and Winnipeg Railway, is, to some extent, an adaptation of the old trade route of the Hudson Bay Company to modern requirements, and is of peculiar interest to those interested in the development of the Colonies, especially in regard to the great Canadian Pacific Railway scheme The project is to connect Regina, the centre of the fertile belt on the west, and Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, on the east with Port Nelson on Hudson Bay, from which point to Liverpool the distance is not more than 2,966 geographical miles Both the places named are on the existing Canadian Pacific line, and this fact alone is of importance in connection with a scheme for opening up the shortest possible route to England (For further details see ed 88) During 87 the permanent way was laid for about 40 miles the line having been surveyed further north, while the country was explored for 100 miles To the south of Winnipeg a connection was partly constructed with the Red River Valley Railway, where (see CANADIAN PACIFIC) political considerations interfered with certain railway developments It was reported from America on Feb 3rd, '88, that the railway was languishing owing to an action at law, but on Feb 17th it was stated that the Company had won their case, and the work would be pushed forward to Fort Churchill

Hudson River Bridge On Jan 4th, '88, a paper was read by Mr Lindenthal, before the American Society of Civil Engineers on this ('North River') proposed bridge, described as the most important feature in a scheme to bring all the railroads terminating on the west shore of the Hudson River across it to New York River piers being inadmissible, the author designed a bridge having a river span of 2,850 feet, a shore span on each side of 1,500 feet, and anchorage piers 320 feet long. It was [illegible] six railway tracks, the bridge being 86 feet

wide, with suitable approaches, the traffic allowed for being 50,000 passengers per hour in one direction, this being calculated to meet all demands for 50 years The estimated cost for the bridge alone was put at 15,000,000 dollars, and of the whole project about 50,000,000 dollars Mr Lindenthal's scheme seemed to make a good impression from the first News came over early in August that the project had taken definite shape, a company having been organised and bills introduced into both Houses, Mr Lindenthal's plans and designs having been adopted The work was to be commenced within a year of the approval of the plans by the Secretary of State, and to be finished in ten It was then estimated that the total cost, including every appurtenance yards, approaches, etc, would be 60,000,000 dollars

Hudson River Tunnel In June '87 it was reported that, after a lapse of 4½ years, the works at this tunnel had been reopened It was understood that, although four headings were being worked simultaneously, the chief endeavour was to complete and open the north tunnel, which was then about one third finished Compressed air was being used to keep the heading free from water, the heading being excavated as fast as the sheathing and masonry could be put in It was added that all the financial stumbling blocks had been removed According to the *Railroad and Engineering Journal* (U S) of March '88 the tunnel "continued in a state of suspended animation, the lack of funds apparently being the only reason for this

Hue Capital of **Annam** (*q v*)

Huggins, William, F R S, D C L (Oxon), LL D (Camb and Edin), Ph D (Leyden), b in London 1824 Educated at the City of London School (*q v*) In 1855 Dr Huggins erected an observatory at his residence, at Upper Tulse Hill, and occupied himself for some time with observation of double stars and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, his object being to bring to bear upon the science of astronomy the practical knowledge he had obtained of general physics In conjunction with Dr W A Miller he made some important discoveries with regard to the heavenly bodies, and for these researches Dr Huggins received (Nov 1866) one of the Royal Medals placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, and in the following year the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded Dr Huggins and Dr Miller for their conjoint researches Dr Huggins continued his prismatic researches with a more powerful spectroscope with most important results, and in 1880 he again received a medal from the Royal Society. His labours have also received recognition from foreign societies Dr Huggins was President of the Royal Astronomical Society (1876-78)

Hughes, Rev Hugh Price, M A, a leading and popular Methodist divine, b 1847 Educated at Richmond Theological Coll, and graduated M A at London Univ Has held appointments at Dover, Brighton, Tottenham, Dulwich, Oxford, and Brixton, where he was recently stationed Has been secretary to the Temperance Committee of the Wesleyan Conference; is a member of the Legal Conference vice-president of the United Kingdom Alliance editor of the *Methodist Times* (1885); is the superintendent of the new mission to the West End, and is an earnest advocate of the proposed reunion of the various branches of the Methodist Church During '88 Mr H joined in the Education controversy relating to the majority report of the Commission

Hughes, Thomas, b 1823 Educated at Rugby and Oxford Called to the bar (1848). Radical M P for Lambeth 65 68, and for Frome '68 74, Q C (1869) In 1870 he made a tour in the United States He is the author of "**Tom Brown's School Days**" (1857), "The Scouring of the White Horse, "Tom Brown at Oxford," and many other books and pamphlets Appointed a County Court judge (1882)

Hulsean Lectures The founder was the **Rev John Hulse**, B A, of St John's Coll, Camb, who, after his graduation in 1723, was ordained to a small curacy, and subsequently succeeded to his paternal estate in Cheshire, where, owing to his delicate state of health, he lived in retirement until his death, 1789 Mr Hulse, to check the prevalent scepticism of his day, bequeathed to the University of Cambridge certain estates for the advancement of religious learning, and directed, *inter alia*, "in his Will, that out of the rents and profits an annual premium should be given to any member of the University, under the degree or standing of M A, who should compose the best Dissertation in the English Language on the Evidences in general or on the Prophecies or Miracles in particular or on any other particular argument, whether the same be direct or collateral proofs of the Christian Religion in order to evince its truth and excellence The premium so described is currently known as the **Hulsean Prize** Mr H s benefaction was further charged to the extent of eight tenths of its net annual income, with the foundation and support of the office of **Christian Advocate**, for which by a statute confirmed by the Queen in Council, August 1st, 1860, was substituted, with a corresponding change of name, the existing **Hulsean Professorship of Divinity** Still another object of Mr Hulse's benefaction, the annual income from which is at present estimated at £1,000, was the foundation and support of the office of Christian Preacher, or **Hulsean Lecturer**, the incumbent of which according to the directions of Mr H s will (1777), was to be a "clergyman in the University of Cambridge, of the degree of Master of Arts, and under the age of forty years The lecturer was to be elected annually on Christmas Day, or within seven days after, by the Vice Chancellor for the time being, and by the Master of Trinity College and the Master of St John's College, or any two of them As the result of several successive modifications of the directions formulated by Mr H with regard to his foundation, it happens that, according to existing custom, the election to the office of Hulsean Lecturer now "takes place on some day in February, not later than the twentieth Candidates must be thirty years of age and upwards, in Holy Orders, and Masters of Arts, or of some higher degree, in the University of Cambridge. The office is annual The time of delivery is to be prescribed by the University, and if the duties be not discharged by the person appointed, his salary is to be divided amongst the six senior Fellows of St John's College. The electors are the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, the Master of St. John's, and the four Divinity Professors, the Vice-Chancellor having a casting vote, and, if either the Master of Trinity or the Master of St. John's

be Vice-Chancellor, his place is to be supplied by the Regius Professor of Greek." This last stipulation is an exact perpetuation of the provision originally made by Mr Hulse himself in view of the same contingency. The duty of the Lecturer, as defined by Mr H, was "to preach twenty sermons in the whole year." The **subject of the Lectures**, which were to be preached at "St. Mary's Great Church in Cambridge, either on Friday morning or else on Sunday afternoon,' was to be "the evidence for revealed religion; the truth and excellence of Christianity, prophecies and miracles, direct or collateral proofs of the Christian religion, especially the collateral arguments, the most difficult texts or obscure parts of Holy Scripture," or any one or more of these topics, at the discretion of the preacher. The said twenty sermons are to be every year printed "at the preacher's expense." From the very earliest institution of the Hulsean Lectures, the great number of them which the foundation demanded was felt to be a burden and a grievance, and it was not long before it was "found impracticable to induce qualified persons to comply with the onerous conditions imposed by Mr Hulse's will." This discontent found expression in a petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge to the Court of Chancery, which, by an order dated December 21st, 30, directed that the number of lectures to be delivered and printed should be reduced to eight, the number exacted from the Boyle Lecturer. The new statutes, which came into operation in pursuance of the Order in Council of August 1st, 60, included the reduction from eight to four in the number of discourses exacted from the Hulsean Lecturer. In 20 the **first series** of discourses was delivered by the **Rev. Christopher Benson**, A M, afterwards Canon of Worcester and a sometime Master of the Temple, who officiated a second time in the same capacity in 22. The present annual stipend of the Hulsean Lecturer is one tenth of the net income from Mr Hulse's benefaction, was succeeded in 1821, and again in '23, by the Rev James Clarke Franks, M A, Chaplain of Trinity College, but in the years '24 25 there was no appointment. The Rev Temple Chevallier, M A, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Catherine Hall, was the Hulsean Lecturer for 1826 27. A very practical light upon the non attractiveness of the Lectureship, to which allusion has been made, is thrown by the circumstance that for the space of three years—1828 to 1830, both inclusive—no appointment was made, and the same thing was repeated, even after a principal objection had been removed, in 1834. The first Lecturer under the new *regime*, which demanded eight sermons only, was the Rev John James Blunt, B D, Fellow of St John's College, who, in 1831 and '32, delivered courses of lectures. Among the **distinguished Lecturers** who have followed Mr Benson have been the **Rev Richard Chenevix Trench** ('45 46), afterwards Dean of Westminster and Archbishop of Dublin, to whom succeeded **Dr. Christopher Wordsworth** (47-48), afterwards Canon of Westminster and Bishop of Lincoln, who lectured on the **subject** of "The Canon of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament." The lecture for '55 was delivered by **Dr. Goodwin**, the present Bishop of Carlisle. The present Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, **Dr. J. Elliott**, chose as the **subject** for his lecture in '63, "The Life of our Lord Jesus Christ." Other incumbents of this Lectureship have been **Dean Howson** ('62), of Chester; **Dr. James Moorhouse** ('65), now Bishop of Manchester; **Dr Perowne** (68), Dean of Peterborough; **Archdeacon Farrar** ('70), **Dr. Abbott** ('76); **Dr. Boyd-Carpenter** ('78), now Bishop of Ripon; **Prof. Bonney** (84), **Rev James Hirst Lupton, M.A.** ('87), Head master of St Paul's School, and the **Rev H Major Stephenson**, M A ('88), vicar of Bourne, and late Fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb.

Humbert IV, King of Italy, b 1844; succeeded his father Victor Emmanuel '78. While **Crown Prince** he distinguished himself by the active part he took in the movement for promoting **Italian Unity**. He shared with Garibaldi the triumph of the reorganisation of the kingdom of the two Sicilies. In the outbreak of the war between Prussia and Austria in '66, the Italians saw their opportunity of wresting Venetia from Austrian control. An active alliance between Prussia and Italy was formed, and an Italian army took the field. In the division of this army, commanded by General Cialdini, Prince Humbert served with distinction, his personal gallantry appearing most conspicuously in the moment of disaster at the **battle of Custozza**, in which the Italians were defeated. Prince Humbert took up his residence in Rome after the occupation of that city by the Italian troops in 70. He married in 68 his cousin, Princess Marguerite, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa. Their **son**, the crown prince **Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples**, was born Nov 11th, 69. During his Majesty's visit to Naples, Nov 17th, 78, a would be assassin named Giovanni Passananti made an **attempt upon his life** with a poniard. Signor Cairoli, the prime minister, was wounded badly, and the king slightly. Made a **tour** through **Northern Italy** in August '88, and was enthusiastically welcomed. He received a **visit** from the **Emperor William II.** of Germany in October.

Hungarian Political Parties. The **legislative power** of Hungary is **vested** in the **Emperor of Austria**, as **King of Hungary**, and a **national Diet**, the latter **consisting** of a House of **Magnates** and a House of Representatives. The **former comprises** all **hereditary peers** paying a stipulated land tax, who number nearly 300, of some 50 high **ecclesiastical dignitaries** of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, of 50 **life-peers**, appointed by the king, of all the **archdukes** who have attained their majority, and of some 20 **high-state dignitaries**. The House of Representatives contains 453 **members** elected by open voting and limited suffrage for periods of five years. The **present House**, which was elected in June '87, **contains** some 260 **supporters of the ministry** of M Tisza (*q v*), which has, with occasional changes, been in office since Nov 75, of 150 members of the **regular Opposition**, and of 40 **Croatian deputies**, who in most matters vote with the government. But while M Tisza's following almost invariably supports the government in unbroken strength, the **Opposition** is divided into **Moderates, Independents, Anti-Senates**, and **Nationalists**, of whom the Independents number about one half, and the Moderates one-fourth. As a result of this cleavage, the Opposition can hardly be said to have a definite programme, save that the object of the Independents is to effect, at all costs, the complete separation of Hungary from Austria. The desire for separation, however, is not limited to the Independents or

indeed to the Opposition generally, many members of the ministerial party sharing the same view, although they may differ with the Opposition on the question of opportunity

Hungary See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Hunt, William Holman, the well known painter of religious and mystical subjects was born 1827 The occult meaning of his "**Light of the World**" and "The Awakening Conscience,' of 1854, founded the subject of a series of letters by Mr Ruskin to the *Times* Mr Hunt subsequently painted "The Scape goat ' and "**The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple**," the latter of which attracted great notice when exhibited (1860) The largest of his works, "**The Shadow of Death**," occupied the artist during a four years residence in Palestine, and was finished in 1873 "**The Triumph of the Innocents**" by some considered his masterpiece, was last year reproduced in photogravure and published by the Fine Art Society Mr Holman Hunt is an ardent advocate for the reform of the Royal Academy He was recently elected a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours

Hunter, Sir William Wilson K C S I C I E, was b 1840, and educated at the Universities of Glasgow, Paris and Bonn He passed first on the list of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, in 62, and has held the following **appointments** Superintendent of Public Instruction in Orissa, special commissioner to the Secretariat of Bengal, acting under secretary to the Government of India, and Director General of statistics of India He is the **author** of the following works ' The Annals of Rural Bengal,' "Orissa, or an Indian Province under Native and British Rule A System of Famines, "A Life of Lord Mayo A Dictionary of the Non Aryan languages of India and High Asia **The Imperial Gazetteer of India**,' and "The Indian Empire

Hunting **Stag hunting** at one period so common in England is now confined to 13 packs, with the addition of two in **Ireland** and the present **Master** of the **Queen s Buckhounds** is the Earl of Coventry **Fox hunting** however grows in popularity year by year, and as every hunt now has a **fund** to reimburse farmers for any losses they may experience through the depredations of Reynard, much of the hostility formerly evinced towards the sport is dying out In **England** there are 155 **packs** of fox hounds, in **Ireland** 15, and in **Scotland** 7, England also boasts of 96 packs of **harriers** and 19 packs of **beagles** **Ireland** possesses 23 packs of **harriers**, whilst **Scotland** is content with 5

Huxley, Thomas Henry, M D, LL D, D C L, F R S, b May 4th, 1825, at Ealing Educated at Ealing School (of which his father was one of the masters) and at Charing Cross Hospital He served as assistant surgeon on H.M.S *Victory* and *Rattlesnake*, during the cruise of which latter vessel he made important observations on oceanic hydrozoa Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society 1852, 1855, Professor of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines, and also Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, 1858, Croonian Lecturer (*q v*) at the Royal Society, 1862, President of the Biological Section of the British Association, 1870, President of the Association itself for the year, and member of the London School Board, 1872, Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, 1873, Secretary of the Royal Society, 1878, LL D Dublin and Edinburgh, 1879, LL D Cambridge, 1883, **Rede Lecturer** at Cambridge, and **President of the Royal Society** In October 1884 he left England on account of ill health In 1885 he resigned his official duties, which included the **Inspectorship of Fisheries** and the presidency of the Royal Society Prof H has been a most prolific writer on scientific subjects

Hyderabad For Resident, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Hyderabad Deccan Scandal Shortly after Parliament met in 88, questions were asked by Mr Labouchere and others concerning the affairs of the **Hyderabad Deccan Company**, which had acquired unenviable notoriety on the Stock Exchange Accordingly a **Select Committee** of the **House of Commons** was appointed (with Sir Henry James as chairman) to inquire into the matter From the **report** of this Committee, the facts appear to be as follows —In January 86 a **concession of all mining rights** in the territories of the Nizam was granted by the Government of Hyderabad to two financial gentlemen in London The agent of the Nizam in granting this concession was one **Abdul Huk**, and the concession received the sanction of the English Government both in India and at home In Augus 86 a **limited company** was floated, in order to acquire and work this concession The capital consisted of £1,000,000, of which £150,000 was issued in £10 shares on which £5 was paid, and the remaining £850,000 was allotted to the concessionaires in fully paid up shares One fourth of both classes of shares were received by Abdul Huk The shares of the Company now began to be bought and sold on the Stock Exchange, though no settlement was applied for, nor could it have been granted in accordance with the rules In June 87, when Abdul Huk was again in London the Nizam's Government instructed him to purchase 10,000 shares at a price not exceeding £12 a share The shares were bought through a broker, but, as a matter of fact, they were all shares belonging to Abdul Huk who received the £131,250 paid for them This purchase naturally had the effect of improving the position of the Company in the market, and on the strength of it **Lord Lawrence** (among others) bought shares and was appointed a director to represent the Nizam When the truth leaked out, the shares fell in value, and the scandal attracted public attention Abdul Huk, in India, refunded to the Nizam the money he had received for the purchased shares, and the **Nizam s Government** have publicly announced that they will **uphold the concession** The **Committee** of the **House of Commons** contented themselves with **reporting** the facts they had ascertained, and with drawing the conclusion that "so long as the Government of India interferes with the proceedings of a native state in business matters, great care should be taken to fulfil the responsibility thus assumed."

Hypnotism (synom Braidism) See ed. '88.

I

Iceland. A large island, 130 m east of Greenland, and 850 m west of Norway, belonging to Denmark Area 39,756 sq m, pop 72,445 Capital **Rejkjavik** It is wholly volcanic, with active craters, steam holes, boiling springs, etc Hecla, the noted volcano, is 5,110 feet high, in the Great Geyser, the water at a depth of 72 ft is 30° above boiling point Lying just outside the Arctic Circle, climate is severe Glaciers cover the mountains, icebergs often blockade the northern coasts, but south and west influenced by Gulf Stream Forests formerly abounded, but the island is now destitute of trees Potatoes and garden vegetables can be cultivated, but corn cannot be grown But the pasturage is excellent, and ponies, cattle, and sheep thrive Exports are sulphur, Iceland moss, wool, dried fish, seal skins and oil, whale oil and baleen, eider down, bird skins, and ponies Manufactures domestic In '74, the thousandth anniversary of Iceland s history, the island received its autonomy, but it still remains subject to the King of Denmark, who appoints its governor Commerce restricted and in Danish hands People very poor a kindly, simple, cheerful race, but lacking energy, and sometimes incurring distress through improvidence They are remarkable for good education, and there is a college at Rejkjavik Iceland was colonised by Norsemen in 874, and for three centuries was a flourishing republic In the thirteenth century it became subject to Norway and through it, in 1380, to Denmark Its literature is famous **Consult** Baring Gould s "Iceland, Lock s "Home of the Eddas, etc

"**Ich Dien**" See ed 88

Idiots Act, 86 See ed 87

Ignatieff, General Nicholas Paulovitch Russian general and diplomatist, b in 183 His father, Count Paul Ignatieff, took a prominent part in facilitating the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne Paulovitch Ignatieff studied in the Corps des Pages, and became an officer in the Imperial Guard When the Crimean war was declared, he belonged first to the staff of Count Berg at Revel, and afterwards at Finland When the war concluded, he became military attaché in the Russian Embassy to the Court of St James In 1858 Ignatieff was made an aide de camp to the Emperor Alexander II and obtained the rank of colonel He was sent on a mission to Khiva and Bokhara, and afterwards despatched to Pekin as a minister plenipotentiary He obtained from the Chinese Government the cession of the Province of Ussuri He came back to St Petersburg, and was placed at the head of the **Asiatic Department** in the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** He filled the office of Representative of the Russian Court at Constantinople (1864 78) From 1878 to 1882 General Ignatieff was the **Minister of the Interior**, and subsequently Governor General of Irkutsk and **Commander-in-chief** of the troops of the Government, which post he now holds He is also a **Senator**, a President of the Academy, and a **Member** of the Council of the Empire.

Illegitimacy Bill See ed '87

Illegitimacy A decision of Mr Justice North (Chancery Division, July '88) lays down that where illegitimate children are born before the date of a will a bequest to them may be valid. Where, however, an illegitimate child is born after the date of a will, a codicil is required directing that it shall share in the benefits of the will Practically the same rule was laid down in the House of Lords some fifteen years ago in a case where the marriage was invalid by reason of its being entered into with a deceased wife s sister

Illuminants See ed 86, also LIGHTING and ELECTRICITY ON SHIPBOARD

"**Illustrated London News,**" established 1842, published weekly (*6d*), contains illustrations of a high order, bearing upon subjects of current events and interest, with explanatory letterpress Mr G A Sala (*q v*), under the well known *nom de plume* of "G A S," was a contributor for some years A list of wills of persons deceased, and an obituary, form interesting features of the paper, which has a large circulation

Impeachments and Trial of Peers. See ed 88

Imperial Defence Act See ARMY, and SESSION 88, sect 20

Imperial Federation The question of how best to consolidate or federate the British Empire had been studied by a few Englishmen for some years previously, but it was not until 84 that a private committee consulted public men of both the great political parties, and upon their advice called together a conference of all who were known to accept the principle of Imperial Federation This **conference** was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on July 29th in that year, under the presidency of the late Mr W E Forster, supported by eminent colonial and other officials and influential supporters of the scheme Many others wrote approving the objects of the gathering. Resolutions were adopted affirming that some form of federation was essential, and at the adjourned conference, held in the following November, it was resolved to form the **Imperial Federation League**, whose object should be to secure by federation the permanent unity of the Empire, that no scheme of federation should interfere with the existing rights of local parliaments as regards local affairs, and that any scheme of Imperial Federation should combine on an equitable basis the resources of the Empire for the maintenance of common interests, and adequately provide for an organised defence of common rights The League was duly constituted, Mr Forster being appointed chairman of a strong executive committee, which office he held until his death. The League has made rapid progress, branches having been formed in a number of provincial towns, and also in several of the colonies The movement so far has been supported by men who differ greatly on other questions, it has been approved by a very large section of the English press (For concise history of the progress of the League and Imperial Federation to January 88, see ed, '88.) Early in '88 a movement for a **commercial union** between the Dominion of **Canada** and the **United States**, which has been in progress for some time, reached its crisis by the introduction into the Dominion Parliament of a **motion** by Sir R. Cartwright in favour of what was called "**unrestricted reciprocity.**" This was rejected in a house of 181 by a majority of 57, the House

of Commons singing "God save the Queen" on the announcement of the figures The agitation of this question stimulated the desire in the dominion for **closer connection** with the **mother country**, which took the form of **improved trade relations** Meetings were held throughout the dominion in favour of this policy, and influential deputations approached Lord Lansdowne, the Governor General, requesting that a **conference** of the Australasian and other colonies might be called to consider this matter In May last, in pursuance of this action on the part of Canada, a **return** of the **treaties** between the **United Kingdom** and **foreign countries**, which "preclude a **preferential** fiscal treatment of British **goods** in the colonies and dependencies of the British crown, was moved for in the House of Commons by Mr Howard Vincent, a member of the Imperial Federation League That return (Commercial No 8) **showed** that by two treaties the **right** of any **colony** to favour in its tariff the goods of any other part of the empire over those of Germany or Belgium was expressly given up, and that under the most favoured nation clause this provision was extended to a large number of treaties with other countries The publication of these facts, hitherto unrecognised, has created a strong feeling in Canada and Australasia, and it is understood that the abrogation of those treaties will be sought by their representatives at an early date The association of a Canadian statesman **Sir Charles Tupper**, with **Mr Chamberlain** during the negotiations for the settlement of the **Fishery dispute** (*q v*) with the **United States** was an important precedent and the subsequent **rejection** of that treaty by the United States and their hostile attitude towards Canada, has tended to draw closer relations between the dominion and the mother country The **Imperial Federation League** in **Canada**, which is now a powerful body, has made good use of the advantages thus offered In October '88 strong **representations** were made by this body to the **Dominion Parliament** concerning the necessity for inviting the other self governing colonies to consider with them the improvement of the trade relations between different parts of the empire These representations have been acceded to and the Dominion Government has announced its intention of issuing the necessary invitations In March 88 a **work** entitled "**Tariffs and Trade of the British Empire**, prepared by **Sir Rawson Rawson** chairman of its commercial committee, was published by the Imperial Federation League in the United Kingdom For the first time the **forty-four tariffs** of the **empire** were placed side by side, and their effects compared in every possible way **Hong Kong** and the **Straits Settlements** were found to be the only places in the empire where trade was wholly free The distribution of the trade of the empire with the whole world was similarly dealt with The **total trade** of the **United Kingdom** in '85 was found to be **divided** as follows —

With British possessions	26 4 per cent
„ foreign countries	73 6 „ „

The **total trade of British possessions** was —

With United Kingdom	48 5 per cent
Other British possessions	23 5 „ „
Foreign countries . . .	28 0 „ „

the total trade of the empire being £1,046,340,000 The book was discussed in the press throughout the empire, and has thrown a valuable light upon the trade relations of the empire. **Sir Henry Parkes**, Premier of **New South Wales**, addressing his constituents, October 8th, '88, maintained that the imperial constitution must be re cast to be permanent, and concluded as follows "In uniting the outlying colonies to the mother country, England must present an object for love and loyalty and for the young passion for national authority in Australia, which would be more attractive than any elsewhere to be found within the wide circle of the family of nations' The **Hon James Service**, late Premier of **Victoria**, speaking to the electors of the province of Melbourne on May 16th, '88 "Let us strive, whilst there are no interests calling upon us to separate, to cultivate that strong feeling of attachment which originates in the oneness of the blood between the two countries, and which, I think, may develop itself in the time to come into some practical shape which will enable us without the people in this country or the people of England sacrificing their equality, to develop into an empire such as the world has never seen, with its one foot, we may say on the south pole and another on the north ruling the destinies of the whole world We know that such a rule, judging of the future by the past and of the tendencies of things in recent years would be a beneficent rule and for the good of the whole world" The **Right Hon W H Smith**, First Lord of the Treasury speaking at **Gloucester** on Oct 8th, '88, referred to the **Imperial Defences Act**, agreed upon at the Imperial Conference 87 (see ed 88), as follows "Four or five different colonies said to the Government of this country, 'If you will supply the ships, if you will find the crews, we will pay the cost of maintaining those ships and those crews as an increased means of defence for the commerce of Australia They have gone into partnership with the Government of this country in order that their lives, their property, their trade, and their commerce and yours, shall be more secure against an invader and against an enemy Talk about federation this is the spirit of federation" On April 30th a **motion** was made in the **Dominion House of Commons** in favour of **preferential trade** relations between **Canada** and the **United Kingdom** After an animated discussion, in which the proposal was influentially supported, its further consideration was adjourned The difficulties which arose in the **Australasian colonies** with reference to the **immigration** of the **Chinese** have been of value in bringing home to the minds of their inhabitants the necessity for some form of representation of the self governing colonies in the body which deals with the foreign policy of the empire, and in impressing upon statesmen at home the inconvenience of carrying on the affairs of the empire without reference to the wishes of large bodies of its citizens The **Australian Naval Defence Bill** has been **ratified** by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and by all the Australian Parliaments **except** that of **Queensland**, from which it was withdrawn in view of its probable rejection The **London offices** of the **Imperial Federation League** are at 30, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W, where its numerous publications can be obtained **Secretary**, A. H Loring **Organ**, *Imperial Federation* (monthly)

Imperialists, French. See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Imperialists, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India. This Institute, which is to stand for all time as a record of Her Majesty s Jubilee, has been taking shape since January, 87 (For history of the origin of the Institute see ed 87, and for detailed statement of its special objects see ed 88) The Government of the Institute is at present carried on by a chartered body called the "Organising Committee, in which the British Empire will be fairly represented, the members of which were originally nominated by H R H the Prince of Wales, who is president, Lord Herschell is the chairman The Organising Committee must, before the 12th of May, 1891, have devised a permanent form of constitution for the administration of the Institute This form of constitution will have to be approved by a Royal warrant, and when this occurs the present governing body will cease to exist After some considerable negotiations it was determined that the site of the Institute should be the southern portion of the now vacant land on which the recent exhibitions were held, and there appears a special fitness in the site when we bear in mind that this property belongs to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 51, and was originally acquired out of the profits of that first great display in which the Prince Consort took so deep an interest Throughout the whole of 87 the Organising Committee were inviting and receiving subscriptions, and both the Queen and the Prince of Wales specially marked their interest in the Institute by subscribing For some time the Colonies held aloof, but first the Indian Princes subscribed handsomely, then the Canadian Dominion voted £20,000, and more recently the Australasian and other Colonies have come forward with official and private subscriptions representing nearly £100 000 Altogether about £450,000 have now been contributed, the share of the United Kingdom being about £250,000, India over £100,000, and the Colonies nearly a similar amount On July 4th 87, Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the building in person The occasion was taken advantage of for a very imposing ceremony The spot selected for the stone, which is of Colonial granite, is where the Central Avenue of the late Exhibitions was placed, near the entrance to what was Old London, and the building faces southward upon a new roadway, which runs through from Exhibition Road to Queen s Gate, near where the main Indian Court was situated in 86 The design selected is that by Mr I L Colcutt, who is the architect A great quadrangular tower with a domed roof rises from the centre of the building, there being smaller towers of similar design at each end, and graceful turrets break the outline of the roof The style is Renaissance, and the main front will be 650 ft, with an elevation of 80 ft The entrance hall, and the two halls at either end, stand prominently forward from the main building, and the entrance is approached by a handsome and broad flight of steps, flanked by pedestals, on which four lions are at rest Groups of figures and friezes adorn the entire front, where, too, balustraded balconies add to the architectural effect. The figure of Britannia stands forward in strong relief, and the whole ornamentation is elaborate The front is to be constructed of stone, and other portions of brickwork. The interior is divided into four floors. On the ground floor are arranged three great exhibition galleries surrounding four quadrangles, which could be covered in with glass if desired, and ascending to the principal floor by the grand staircase, 58 ft wide, we reach the Reception Hall, 128 ft by 60 ft, to be surrounded in panels by appropriate paintings and friezes On this floor are the secretary, librarian, reading rooms, and intelligence offices, where mercantile matters can be arranged The Conference Hall is situated in the left wing, while the upper floors are assigned to various institutions and societies, to emigration offices, refreshments, sample rooms, laboratories, committee rooms, and so on The estimated cost of erection is £250,000 The contract for the buildings has already been let to Messrs John Mowlem and Co During '88 a Commercial Intelligence Department and a School of Modern Oriental Languages were announced as being in active formation Organising Sec, Sir Frederick Abel, C B, D C L, F R S, Assistant Sec, Sir T R Somers Vine, F S S, Offices, 1, Adam St, Adelphi Terrace, W C

Income Tax (Overpaid). Law cases in '88 The contention of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that excess payments of income tax, extending over a period of more than one year, cannot be recovered, was not sustained by the Court of Appeal in the case of the Cape Copper Mining Co The Company had overpaid their income tax for three consecutive years, and the order for repayment was upheld, on the ground that over payment could not in every case be found out at once It has also been laid down that where interest on the investments of a life insurance society had not been taxed at its source but paid in full, the Crown was entitled to charge income tax upon it, although the taxed interest paid at the source exceeded the sum which would be payable on trade profits

Income Tax, Rate of, 1842-89 **£100 but under £150** 53 57 8, *7d* in the £, 54, *10d*, 55 6, *11½d*, 59, *6½d*, 61 2, *6d* **£150 and upwards** 42 52, and 57, *7d*, 54, *1s 2d*, 55 6, *1s 4d*, 58, *5d*, 59, 61 2, *9d*, 60, *10d* **Uniform duties on Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200** 63 *7d*, 64, 68, 71, *6d*, 65 6, 70, *4d*, 67, *5d* **Abatement extended to £80 on Incomes under £300** 72 *4d* 73, *3d*, 74 5, *2d* **Exemptions extended to Incomes under £150, and abatements to £120 on Incomes under £400** 76 7, *3d*, 78 9, 81, 83 4, *5d*, 80, 84, *6d*, 82, *6½d*, 85 6, *8d*, 87 8, *7d*, 88 9, *6d* According to a statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a man whose income is under £150 a year cannot claim exemption from income tax if income derived from his wife s separate estate brings the amount above £150

Incorporated Law Society, The. Before the year 1825 solicitors were without any sort of professional organisation beyond a few local societies In that year certain leading solicitors issued a prospectus advocating the establishment of a "Law Institution A committee was formed to give effect to the prospectus, and raised in the form of shares the capital necessary to provide a building and everything else necessary for the Institution The deed of settlement was completed in February 1827, and a royal charter was obtained in December 1831 In 1845 the Society, which had been originally constituted as a joint-stock company, was remodelled upon the principle of other learned

and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by a supplemental one in 1872 Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of forty ordinary members, of whom ten vacate their seats every year, and ten extraordinary members chosen by the council from among those members of the Society who are presidents of provincial law societies The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the council The members of the Society at present exceed 3,200 Its **buildings** are situated in **Chancery Lane**, and comprise a handsome hall and a library of nearly 30,000 volumes The general function of the Society resembles that which the Inns of Court are supposed to discharge It takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of the profession When it was founded no test was required from any person wishing to become a solicitor beyond evidence of character and of having served in articles for the prescribed time The Society instituted **lectures on law** in 1833, and in 1836 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles Since then **Preliminary** and **Intermediate Examinations** have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society It also **investigates** cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors, and, where necessary, takes measures for the punishment of offenders It exerts itself to promote what it considers the legitimate interest of the profession in such matters as scales of payment, right of audience, etc It has also assisted in promoting reforms beneficial to the whole community, such as the concentration in one building of the various Courts, or the Conveyancing Act of 1881 The improved standing of solicitors is in part due to the exertions of the Society **Sec.**, E W Williamson **Office**, Chancery Lane **Consult** the Calendar of the Incorporated Law Society

Incorporated Society of Authors, established in 1884 by Sir F Pollock, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent literary men, under the presidency of Lord Tennyson Its object is to defend the interests of literary property, to maintain authors rights, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works Also to further the establishment of an **International Copyright Union**, and to procure in England the passing of an **Act** which shall amend and consolidate the law of Domestic Copyright In '88 **Mr. J Russell Lowell** (*q v*) delivered an interesting speech on the subject of international copyright at the annual dinner of the society In Dec. '87 the **Société des Gens de Lettres**—a society with similar objects in Paris, founded by Louis Desnoyers—attained its jubilee **Office**, 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W C

Independents See CONGREGATIONALISM

Independents, German. See GERMAN POLI-[illegible]

[illegible]. A dependency of Great Britain, con-[illegible]g partly of territory under the direct [illegible]stration of British officials, and partly of native states, which are all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power The **British territory** was acquired by the **East India Company**, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757) As a result of the **mutiny** of the Sepoy army (1857-58), the East India Company ceased to exist, and the direct sovereignty was vested by Act of Parliament in the Crown The more powerful native chiefs continue to exercise every function of government within their own dominions, but their external relations are subject to the control of a British Resident In other words, they have no international independence In accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 1876, Queen Victoria assumed the title of "**Empress of India**, *Kaisar-i Hind*. The **Parliament** of the **United Kingdom** is, of course, supreme over India, but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation Practically, all the **statutes** relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions The Act of Parliament that abolished the Company also created a **Secretary of State for India**, together with a **Council** (selected from among Indian officials for the most part), in whom is vested the authority of the Crown In England, every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State, and he alone is responsible to Parliament In practice, he is always a cabinet minister of the first rank In India, the **supreme authority**, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council** The Governor General, or Viceroy, who is usually a peer of political distinction, has power to overrule his **Council** in cases of emergency For ordinary purposes, the council is composed of some six members, all appointed, like the Governor General himself, by the Crown One of these is the Commander in chief, another must have legal qualifications, another has charge of finance; another may be appointed with special reference to public works, the rest are usually experienced members of the civil service For purposes of legislation, this Council is augmented by about twelve additional members, nominated by the Governor General, of whom one half must be non official persons, and of whom some are always natives The **seat of the supreme government** is **Calcutta**, with an annual migration to the hill station of Simla for the hot season As regards the **work of administration**, India is divided into eight or more **provinces** Two of these, Madras and Bombay, which boast an historic existence for two centuries, are styled **Presidencies**, and enjoy a certain precedence They are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with councils modelled on that of the Governor-General They each possess an army and a civil service of their own Three of the other provinces (Lower Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab) are under a Lieutenant-Governor, and Bengal and the North Western Provinces each have legislative councils Three more, of less importance (the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam) are under a Chief Commissioner In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General Within the provinces, the actual unit of administration is **the District**, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector. His principal duties are

executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc Judicial functions are, as a rule, vested in other hands, subordinate to the High Courts, with an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England The **staff of administration** consists of (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England, (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives, (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ, (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives The **total area** of India, including the outlying province of Lower Burmah (but not the recent acquisition of Upper Burmah), and the settlement of Aden in Arabia (which is subordinate to Bombay), amounts to 1,378,044 square miles, and the **total population**, according to the census of 1881, numbers 253,982,595 persons, showing an average of 184 persons per square mile The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 868,314 square miles, with a population of 198,790,853 persons Of the larger total, 187,937,438 are Hindus by religion, 50,121,595 Mohammedans, 3,418,895 Buddhists (almost all in Burma), 1,862,625 Christians (of whom less than 100,000 are Europeans), and 85,397 are Parsis (almost all in Bombay Adding 1,500,000 for Cashmir, 3,000,000 for Upper Burmah, 2,000,000 for the Burmese Shan States, and an annual increase of ½ per cent for India generally, the total population in 1887 is officially estimated at 268,137,044 persons In the **official year** ending March 1887, the **total revenue** of India amounted to £77,337,134, of which £23,055,724 was derived from the land (being in the nature of rent), £6,657,644 from the salt tax, £8,942,976 from opium (really paid by the Chinese consumer of the drug), while £16,134,464 represents gross receipts from public works—railways and canals The **total expenditure** was £77,158,707, showing a surplus of £178,427 The chief items were army, £19,525,042, civil departments, £12,698,516, interest on debt, £4,310,403, public works (including working expenses and interest on all capital not borrowed), £23,687,551 The total amount of **debt** bearing interest was [illegible] of which [illegible] bears interest in silver payable in India, while £102,934,376 represents capital expended on remunerative public works The **railways** of India have been constructed by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State In the calendar year 1887, the total number of miles open was 14,383, and the total net receipts £9,364,821, being a return of about 5 per cent on the total capital expended In the year ending March 1887 the **total value** of the **merchandise imported** into India amounted to £58,661,462, and of the merchandise **exported** to £88,428,660, showing an excess of £29,767,198 in the exports The **net importation of treasure** was £10,368,808, thus reducing the true excess of exports to £19,398,390, which may be taken roughly to represent the tribute of India to England for cost of administration and interest on capital invested The **chief items** among the **imports** were cotton goods, £29,164,985, **metals**, £4,689,098, machinery, £1,371,459, **railway plant**, £1,435,124 Among the **exports** **raw cotton**, £13,475,962, opium, £11,077,669, **oil seeds**, £9,228,870, rice, £8,836,827, wheat, £8,625,986; hides, £5,149,357; raw jute, £4,869,815; cotton manufactures, £5,854,352; tea, £4,883,143; indigo, £3,691,677. In 1886-87, the **established** strength of the **army** was 73,582 Europeans and 134,492 natives, total, 208,074 officers and men The total number of **schools** [illegible] ,550,64[illegible], of which £862,872 was defrayed by the State Since Lord Dufferin succeeded Lord Ripon as Viceroy, in 1884, the external affairs of India have attracted more attention than its domestic administration Amicable relations have been maintained uninterruptedly with the **Amir** of **Afghanistan**, Abdurrahman Khan (*q v*) Early in '88 his old rival, **Ayub Khan**, escaped from Teheran, in Persia, and threatened to enter Herat But he finally surrendered to a British official, and has been removed to India, as a prisoner at large Shortly afterwards it was announced that **Mr Durand**, the foreign secretary to the Indian Government, would proceed to **Cabul** to consult with the Amir on matters of general policy But this mission was postponed owing to the **rebellion** of **Ishak Khan**, cousin of the Amir, and governor of Afghan Turkestan This rebellion, however, was quickly suppressed, and Ishak Khan took refuge in Russian territory In June a tribe of independent Afghans from what is called the **Black Mountain**, on the Punjab frontier—who have often before given trouble—attacked a small British detachment and killed two officers To avenge this outrage, it has been necessary to organise a punitive expedition of some 6,000 men, who encountered a brave resistance A harassing mountain warfare continued throughout the month of October, but at last the more important tribes submitted, and the troops were withdrawn On the **north eastern frontier** there has also been fighting The Tibetans, despite the advice of China, whom they acknowledge as their suzerain, had occupied a mountain pass in **Sikkim**, a petty state which has long been under British protection A British force of some 2,000 men utterly routed them, and it seems probable that peaceable relations will be restored through the intervention of the Chinese envoy In **Burmah** matters have been gradually quieting down, though the military occupation of that country is still a heavy drain upon the finances of India To meet the deficiency in the **budget**—which is in large measure due to the continued **fall** in the **exchange-value** of the **rupee**—it has been found requisite to increase the **salt tax**, and also to levy an import duty on **petroleum** In **domestic affairs** the chief interest has arisen from the opposition of an influential class of Mohammedans to the success of the **Indian National Congress** (*q v*) Early in 88 the **Earl of Dufferin** announced his intention of resigning the office of **Viceroy** before the usual term of five years He has received, on his retirement, a step in the peerage, with the title of Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. The **Marquis of Lansdowne** has been chosen as his successor, but the actual transfer of power did not take place until December, upon his arrival, when he embraced the opportunity of contrasting the difference in circumstances between Canada, which he had recently left, and India.

India and Ceylon Ship Canal. In Feb. '87 it was stated that a long-talked-of scheme of cutting a ship canal through the Island of Ramis-

had received the sanction and support of the Indian Government The island in question lies between Ceylon and the Indian mainland, and the idea is to clear a channel through rock and reef which will allow of the passage of ocean going ships, which have now to make a détour of 300 or 400 miles On April 29th what was described as the "**South India Ship Canal, Port and Coal Station Co, Limited,** was **registered,** with a capital of £1,060,000 See ed '88

India, Imperial Order of the Crown of, was instituted January 1st, 1878, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of Her Majesty s Royal and Imperial House, the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes, and the wives and other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or will hereafter hold the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India, Governors of Madras and Bombay, or Principal Secretary of State for India The ladies of this order, as at present appointed, include the daughters and daughters in law of the Queen, numerous native Indian Princesses, and the wives or other female relatives of the above mentioned officials—the latest additions being the Countess of Dufferin, Lady Reay, Lady Randolph Churchill, Viscountess Cross and H H Maharanee Sunity Devee, of Kuch Behar The **Registrar** of the Order is Sir Albert W Woods

India, The Most Exalted Order of the Star of Established by letters patent in 1861, and enlarged in 1866 and 1878 Its badge is a light blue ribbon with white stripes edge wards, and with motto, "Heaven s Light our Guide" It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members

G C S I	Knight Grand Commander
K C S I	Knight Commander
C S I	Companions

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir Of the first class there may by the statutes of the Order be 30, of the second class 72, and of the third (or Companions) 144, but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed (see Knighthoods conferred during '88) The **Registrar** of the Order is Sir Albert W Woods, and the Secretary is the Foreign Sec to the Government of India

Indian Association (National) Established in 1870 for the purpose of promoting social progress and education in India, and extending friendly intercourse between the English people and the people of India The Association attempts to carry out these objects by the diffusion of information, by grants in encouragement of education, especially of female education, in India, promoting the employment of medical women in India, selecting English teachers for Indian families and schools, and helping Indian teachers and students visiting England The Princess of Wales is Patroness of the Association, and Lord Hobhouse, K.C S I, the President The Vice-Presidents include a large number of influential natives of India, Anglo Indians, and other ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Empire **Organ** of the I A, *The Indian Magazine* (monthly). There are several branches of the Association in India **Hon Sec,** in England, Miss E. A. Manning, 35, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, London, W.

Indian Civil Service embraces a much wider field of employment than does the Home Civil Service Besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, it includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ Appointments in the Indian Civil Service are highly prized, and can only be obtained at the expense of much labour and energy **Situations** in the **Covenanted Civil Service** are gained by passing a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held once a year in London The **candidates** who have successfully competed are required to undergo two years probation, and to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study before proceeding to India The **limit of age** for candidates is from 17 to 19 on the 1st of January of the year in which the examination is held, applications for admission to which must be made before the 1st of April Candidates are encouraged, though it is not imperative, to obtain a **university training** and to this end the Government makes an allowance of £150 per annum to all who pass their two years probation in residence at a university and as a further incentive, an additional bonus of £150 is granted to any student who, after remaining a third year at the university, obtains a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge Having arrived in India the candidate must within a specified period elect to serve either the **executive** or the **judicial branch** of the service In the former branch the lieutenant governorship of a province is the highest post to which a civil servant can attain, and in the latter branch a judgeship of the High Court A covenanted civil servant in India commences with a **salary** of 4 800 rupees a year, and the number of such civilians is about a thousand at the present time The members of the **Statutory Civil Service** of India are selected purely from among the natives Many appointments are in the gift of the local governments, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian or an officer of the staff corps, can be appointed to a post with a salary exceeding 400 rupees a month without the approval of the Indian Government—from which rule a few departments are excepted The **Public Works Department** is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College (q) at Coopers Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, as regards natives, from the Civil Engineering Colleges in India The commencing salary of appointments in this department is 4,200 rupees a year, in the **Telegraph Department,** recruited much in the same manner, it is 3,000 rupees a year, which is also the commencing salary in the **Forest Department** Examinations for the **Medical Service** are also held in this country, and successful candidates are required to attend a four months course at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they receive an allowance to cover the cost of living An important and voluminous **report** of the Commission appointed by the Government of India in Oct 86 was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament (March 88)

Indian Delegates See ed 86

Indian Empire, The Most Eminent Order of Instituted in 78 to commemorate the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India, and **enlarged** in '86, and in the Jubilee

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Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of **three classes of members,** viz, Knights Grand Commanders (G C I E), Knights Commanders (K C I E), and Companions (C I E) Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir" The **motto** of the order is "*Imperatricis Auspiciis*" (Under the favour of the Empress) See KNIGHTHOODS CONFERRED DURING '88

Indian National Congress. Within the last few years a **movement** has taken definite shape among the **educated classes** of India of all races, religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their **political wants** Hitherto, the people of India have been widely separated from one another by differences of language, creed, and caste, and these differences have been intensified by distance It is the English Government that has for the first time united them in a common object The original stimulus came from the **education in English,** which is given in all the colleges and higher schools, but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system The **first National Indian Congress** was held at **Bombay** in Dec 85 The number of persons who attended was less than 100, and their deliberations were held in private, though the resolutions passed were afterwards published The **president** was Mr W C Bonnerjee, a Bengali Brahmin and standing counsel to the Government of India The **second congress** was held at Calcutta in Dec 86, and was attended by about 430 delegates, most of whom represented local associations The **president** was the Hon Dadabhai Naoroji, a Bombay Parsi, not unknown in this country as a candidate for Parliament The meetings were held in public, and the **viceroy** (Lord Dufferin) invited the members—in their private capacity, as "gentlemen of more or less distinction and culture —to a garden party At the **third congress,** held at **Madras** in Dec 87, the number of delegates rose to 607, and a temporary hall was erected for the meetings, which were often attended by as many as 2,000 spectators The **president** was Mr Budrudin Tyabji, the leading Mussulman barrister of Bombay The **fourth congress** is to be held in Dec '88, at **Allahabad,** the capital of the North Western Provinces The resolutions adopted at all the congresses have been of a very similar character Questions of social reform—such as child marriage—have been altogether avoided, as affecting only special religions and castes Loyalty to the British crown has been unhesitatingly avowed, both in the resolutions and in the speeches, but certain political **changes** in the **administrative system** have been as unhesitatingly demanded First is placed the **introduction** of a **representative element** into the councils of the Viceroy and of the governors of provinces, so that the inhabitants of the country may have some voice both in the making of laws and in the levying of taxation Second, perhaps, in importance comes a demand that the natives should be treated with greater confidence in the matter of **self-defence**—(1) By being admitted to the higher ranks of the army, (2) by being allowed to form volunteer corps, and (3) by being no longer prohibited to possess and wear arms Other resolutions call for the **appointment** of a **Royal Commission** to inquire into the working of the Indian administration, for the entire separation of judicial and executive functions, for the extension of trial by jury, and for the introduction of a system of technical education. The **proceedings** at the congress have always been marked by absolute unanimity; but it would seem that this appearance is to some extent deceitful It has, unfortunately, been found impossible to reconcile all classes of Mohammedans to the inevitable predominance of the Hindū element The Mohammedans of Northern India, led by Sir Syud Amir Ali of Aligarh, profess that they prefer English rule as it is to Hindu rule as it might be They do not oppose the resolutions of the congress, so much as decline to act with the Hindūs in pressing for their realisation A few of the great Rajput landholders have also taken up a similar attitude of opposition Under these circumstances, the **meeting** of the **next congress** at **Allahabad,** in the centre of a large Mussulman population, will be watched with much interest, especially as several English M P 's have announced their intention to be present as spectators True friends of India will have much cause for disappointment if a movement that promised so well, if only kept within sober limits, should be deprived of its national character through the recrudescence of religious bigotry On Nov 30th (St Andrew's Day) **Lord Dufferin** (*q v*) delivered a speech at a public dinner, which was in the nature of a manifesto against the dangerous tendencies of some of the opinions associated with the movement The **official report** of the **Madras Congress** may be obtained (price 2s) from Talbot Bros, 81 Carter Lane, E C **Consult** an article by Sir W W Hunter in the *Contemporary Review* for Sept 88

Industrial and Provident Societies. See CO OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Industrial Schools Act, 66 See ed '87

Industrial Villages See SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES

Inebriates Act See SESSION 88, sect **18**

Infancy, Law on in '88. An infant may now enter into a **contract** for **hire and service** which is beneficial to himself, and such contract can be enforced against him In a case heard in the Brompton County Court, the defendant, an infant, had refused to pay his fare, but judgment was given against him on the ground that the law does not recognise minors in railway matters The question whether a minor nun was entitled to a **separate maintenance** from her **step mother,** who was under an obligation to maintain her husband's daughters until they attained their majority or married, was raised in the Court of Session It was held that the widow was only bound to aliment those children who remained in her house

Infectious Diseases, Notification of. See SESSION 88, sect **62**

Infusoria. A class of the lowest sub kingdom (*Protozoa*) of the animal kingdom First discovered, in 1677, by Anthony von Leewenhaek The Infusoria comprise all the one celled Protozoa with a distinct cell wall, and within that a contractile cortical region, inclosing protoplasm (*q v*), in which there is a nucleus and nucleolus See ed 86, and **consult** W S. Kent's "Manual of Infusoria," Batscheli's "Protozoa," in Brehm's "Classen und Ordnungen des Thierreichs."

Inglis, Rt. Hon. John, son of the late Rev. Dr. Inglis, of the old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, was b. 1810. Educated at Glasgow Univ. and Balliol Coll, Oxford (B.A. '34, hon D C L. '49). Was Lord-Advocate for Scotland in Lord Derby's first and second Administrations Sat for Stamford in '58 Appointed Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland in the same year, and in the following year was sworn of the Privy Council. In '67 he was elevated to the highest legal position in Scotland—viz, that of **Lord Justice General.** Lord I, while at the bar, was one of the most powerful of Scotch advocates, and consummated his reputation as a successful pleader by his defence of the prisoner in the celebrated **Madeline Smith Case** His Lordship is **Chancellor** of the **University of Edinburgh**

Inhabited House Duty It appears, from a statement made by the **Chancellor of the Exchequer** (June 88), that though two parts of a house are separately let, and constitute **separate tenements**, this is not sufficient to entitle the **business portion** of the premises to exemption from inhabited house duty In order to obtain exemption, business premises must not only be separately let, but must be structurally separate

Inhambane. A port and town of the Portuguese territory of **Mozambique**, in East Africa, between Delagoa and Sofala, pop 6,500 During '86 some native tribes in the neighbourhood, incensed by the imposition of heavy taxes upon them, took up arms, defeated the Portuguese native levies, and marched on Inhambane in great strength, but were at length induced to retire and disperse

Inner and Middle Temple The name of these two Inns arises from the fact that the property they hold belonged at one time to the Knights Templar This religious military order moved from its home in Holborn (Southampton Street) to the land now held by the Temples, situated between Fleet Street and the river This took place in the twelfth century, the round portion of the Temple Church being dedicated in 1185 The Order of Knights Templar was suppressed in 1310, and the property was seized by Edward II, who bestowed it on Thomas Earl of Lancaster After passing into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke and Hugh le Despenser it reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Edward III to the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, which order demised it to certain students from Thavies Inn, Holborn, for £10 a year. In the reign of Richard II, owing to the great number of students, the members divided into two bodies—Inner and Middle—and both remained tenants of the Knights Hospitallers till the suppression of that order by Henry VIII They then held by lease from the Crown till James I granted a charter to them The Inner Temple adopted the **arms** of the Knights Templar, modifying the horse with two riders (emblematic of the poverty of the knights) into a Pegasus The Middle Temple adopted the arms of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem (the lamb and the flag) The existing **records** of the Middle and Inner Temple date back to 1501 and 1506 respectively The **Treasurers** for **1889** are—Middle Temple, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James, Q C, M P., Inner Temple, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q C., LL D

Inns of Court. For origin see ed '88

Inoculation A term usually applied to the mode of transmission of disease whereby the "*materies morbi*" enters the body through the channel of a wound in the skin or mucous membrane. It may be **accidental**, as from the bite of a dog; or **intentional**, as a prophylactic against a severe form of disease, from which it is intended to act as a protective—*e g*, vaccination against small-pox See ed. 86.

Insanity. Disorder of brain causing disorder of mind, most frequent between the ages of 25 and 40 years, during which period the brain develops most The principal **predisposing causes** are poverty, drink, consanguinity, unusual excess, hereditary predispositions, etc Insanity is also produced by **exciting causes**, as religious or political excitement, domestic troubles, etc See ed '86

Instinct See ORIGIN OF SPECIES, ed. '88.

Institute of Actuaries. See INSURANCE, FIRE AND LIFE

Institute of Painters in Oil Colours. Founded in 1883 The **Exhibitions**, which are **held annually**, commencing in November, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q v*) **Pres**, Sir James D Linton, P R I, **Vice-Pres**, Frank Walton, R I, **Sec**, W I Blackmore

Insurance —ACCIDENT The business of this branch is carried on by twenty five Companies, who for certain premiums insure the payment of periodical sums for total and partial temporary disablement, and other fixed amounts on death, or on total or partial permanent disablement "The Railway Passengers Co" was the first established, which was in 1849 The aggregate premiums in 1887 of the Companies were £730,000, and the amount of claims they paid was about £395,000 This part of insurance business is greatly increasing Three other Companies have been formed, to insure live stock in case of total loss or accidental injury, and also to provide compensation in the event of loss or partial injury to carriages and other road vehicles. The greater number of Accident Insurance Companies also transact employers' liability insurance and the insurance of workmen by collective policies against accidents for which the employers are not liable A **case** of some importance to persons who insure against accidental death was heard at the last summer assizes at Liverpool, before Mr Justice Grantham A **Mr. Woollright** had taken out a policy in the **Accident Death Insurance Company** for £1,000, and had paid the premiums for twenty-

Blood poisoning ensued, and eleven days a the occurrence Mr Woollright died The company resisted the claim of his executors, mainly on the ground that the accident was not the direct cause of death, which was stated in the medical certificate to be erysipelas. But the erysipelas was unquestionably caused by the accident, and judgment was given in favour of the executors' claim —**Health** insurance was only commenced in 1885, and is effected by two Companies—viz, the "Health Insurance Corporation, Limited," and the "Sickness and Accident Association." They were established to answer a great requirement of the middle classes—which is, after the manner of the ordinary Benefit Societies, to pay weekly sums to those who are wholly or partially disabled from following their vocations on account of illness not resulting from accidents. These Companies also combine accident with health insurance. The former company insure also against specific

diseases, a new feature introduced very recently—**Fidelity Guarantee.** Numerous companies have been established for insuring the honesty of employes in the exercise of their vocations by policies of insurance Many objections exist against the guarantees of private bondsmen for this purpose, and an immense and rapidly increasing number of employers prefer policies of insurance, to secure themselves against loss by the dishonesty of their servants An insurance policy will be granted in favour of any person having a good character The premium varies according to his responsibility, nature of employment, supervision, and remuneration The lowest is 5s and the highest about 60s per cent Clerks and cashiers are generally charged from 10s to 30s, while travellers and collectors on small salary and commission are rated at £2 to £3 per cent A new method of guarantee has recently been started for insuring staffs of clerks By this system Guarantee Companies issue a collective policy which covers loss from a staff of employes of any number beyond five, so that their employer will be secured against loss by embezzlement on the part of this staff to the amount contracted for, on each of its members By this arrangement the troublesome one of individual contracts is dispensed with The policies of the larger Companies are accepted by various departments of the Government, Courts of Justice, the Corporation of London, and Railway Companies, etc Ten Companies transact fidelity guarantee business, the first of which, the "Guarantee Society started in 1840 In addition to these Companies who insure employ [illegible]

[illegible] ify ag[illegible] loss by Bank employes The Bank of England and several of the leading railway companies have a fund contributed by the employes to secure their employers against loss by the dishonesty of the former—**Hail Storm** insurance is carried on by three Companies, the "General, founded at Norwich in 1843, being the oldest, the "Royal Farmers having recently been transferred to the "Alliance" Insurances are effected of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and green crops against loss by hail storms at a fixed sum per acre, and crown, plate, and sheet glass at a certain sum per cent All the Companies are in a good financial position, and do a large business **Plate Glass** insurance was commenced in 1852 by the Plate Glass Insurance Company The business is now transacted by 22 Companies, which insure plate and other glass against breakages from every cause except against fire One of these Companies has paid more than £105,000 for replacing broken glass—**Steam Boiler** insurance began by the establishment of the "Manchester Steam Users' Association in 1854, and is transacted by 12 Companies This business includes the insurance of boilers against explosion and against damage thereby to the surrounding property, and of the employers liability risk under the recent statute to all accidents to the boilers covered by the conditions in the policies The premiums vary from £1 per boiler for £100, to £5 or £6 for £1,000, according to the condition, required pressure and locality of the boiler.—**FIRE.** The business of British Fire Insurance Companies in '88 has been but a little more prosperous than it was last year, when the losses to the companies were equal to 58·68 per cent. of the premium income. There has been a great diminution of serious fires in Mills during '88 On the 31st of October, however, the mills of **Todd and Higginbotham** of **Glasgow** were destroyed by fire It is estimated that the loss to the insurance companies from this accident will amount to about £90,000, which will be sustained by nineteen companies **Flour mills,** and especially the larger ones in which the automatic roller system of gradually reducing the wheat into flour is adopted on a large scale, are very dangerous risks Several fire offices refuse to insure them, and others reluctantly do so, and then only on condition that very heavy premiums are paid and expensive precautions are adopted to guard against explosions from the ignition of flour dust So intolerable are the insurance rates for nearly all these mills that many of their owners and occupiers do not insure them **Oil mills** are also very risky buildings to insure, and the fire companies are not disposed to take them except at higher rates than those paid a year ago Although improved machinery, better lubricating oils, and extra vigilance by fire insurance companies surveyors in pointing out faults and risks of fire, have resulted in an appreciable diminution in the destruction of factories, the use of **automatic sprinklers** properly installed has been mostly recommended for the purpose It is about five years since sprinklers for the automatic extinction of fires immediately on their outbreak began to be widely noticed in England. Various kinds of these appliances have been invented, and receive more or less favour. These include the "Tunnelic, the "Grinnell," the "Witter, and the "Draper Hetherington Sprinklers Not only is the value of these operators well and widely appreciated by fire offices, but many have reduced their premiums when the sprinklers have been satisfactorily installed under stipulated regulations Some **non tariff insurance companies** allow as much as 50 per cent off shop stores of drapery and upholstery when the sprinklers are used, and the factory premises are gradually gaining this privilege It is essential that the automatic sprinklers should be more used in flour mills than they are Some excellent **rules** have been drawn up by the **Mutual Fire Office** for the installation of these appliances Considerable progress has also been made in Great Britain in '88 by the installation of the electric light within buildings under what are known as the "**Phœnix Rules**" Other regulations exist for laying down electric light plants, but there is an overwhelming mass of testimony that none are accounted safe unless installed according to the "Phœnix rules, which were drawn up by Mr. Heaphy, consulting electrician to the Phœnix Fire Office No fire has occurred in any building in which the **electric light** has been provided in accordance with such rules Great destruction of buildings by fire have, however, occurred abroad from scamped work in electric light installations Of the **new companies** formed for the transaction of fire insurance business during 88 in this country are the **British Law Fire Office** and the **Merchants Fire Office** One of the companies established at Plymouth about seventeen months ago—viz, the **Western Insurance Company,** for the transaction of fire and marine insurance, suspended payment in July last. —**LIFE.** The improvement of the general trade of this country in '88, and the increased efforts which life insurance companies have

made this year compared with any previous one to secure new business has materially enhanced their prosperity As the financial year with the majority of the life offices closes at the end of December, published reports of their pecuniary condition do not appear for several weeks subsequently In 87 73 offices transacting **Ordinary** (as distinct from Industrial) **Life Insurance** notified their new yearly results—being a number larger in proportion to the whole than in any previous year The **new business** obtained by the 83 companies then transacting ordinary life insurance was about £30,000,000, representing a **new premium revenue** of £1,000,000 An **increase** of premiums over the returns of the previous year is shown in the summary of the revenue account to the extent of £561,476 Out of this amount £280 153 is from the Ordinary and £281 323 from the **Industrial Branch** The **amount** of **claims** and **matured endowments** which were £12,920 818, exceeded by £436 428 those reported in 86 The **expenses** in the **Ordinary Branch** were £1,812,534, being 14 07 per cent of the premium income, or 0 16 per cent in excess of the returns of the preceding year In the **Industrial Branch** the expenses amounted to £1,660,650, being a decrease of 0 61 compared with the cost of 86 The **total income** was £4,226,148 more than the outgo Since the **Life Assurance Companies Act** '70 came into force, **returns** have been made to the **House of Commons** by the **Board of Trade** for all the years from '71 to '87 inclusive of the premium incomes and of the life assurance and annuity funds of British Life Offices A **branch office** of a leading **French** Life Insurance Company, called **Le Phenix**, was opened in **London** in **88** and is now actively pushing for business in Great Britain It was established in 44 as a proprietory office, and it has now a reserve fund of £5,548,448 Its total income last year was £1,227,088, and its total outgo £670 370, so that it is an institution of the first magnitude The special feature which this company adduces to attract the British public is its system of **Assurance Mixtes**, which is a favourable kind of endowment insurance To outsiders who do not realise how vivid the competition is for new business by British life offices the **disparities** between the **rates of different offices** must be something of a puzzle, seeing how exact actuarial science has become These disparities arise chiefly from the adoption of different tables of mortality and rates of interest in the construction of the tables of premiums, and through a want of agreement as much with respect to the amount of the addition—commonly known as loading—necessary to provide for profits and expenses as to the form of its application that is to say, whether the addition should be by a fixed percentage or otherwise It has been well observed that the company which charges the lowest rate is not necessarily the best to insure in, even if one has decided to effect a non-profit insurance, because its advantages may be fewer than those given by another office which charges higher rates For instance, in some companies a policy cannot lapse through the non-payment of premiums until the arrears exceed the surrender value of the policy, while in others the policy lapses should the premium

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has been satisfactorily passed and a heavy fine paid. Every company tries some feature of its own wherewith to tempt the public. In the case of **with-profit assurances** not only the special features of the company, but also the bonuses already declared, must be taken into account Some companies, such as the Scottish Provident, have a rule that a member shall not participate in the profits until the premiums paid, with compound interest at the rate of 4 per cent, amount to the sum insured A rule of this kind enables the office which adopts it to charge a lower late rate than one which gives the right to participate periodically in large bonuses, and sometimes almost immediately Owing to the varieties of the features or attractions of the different companies, an office of the second class has a good chance of success, provided it has good and novel ideas to lay before the public Many of the young companies have done the best business during the past year and a half Some of the companies have recently **reduced** their **premiums** for new assurances, in order to give their agents a greater chance to succeed in the struggle with competitors and it is said that other companies are going to take the same step When, however, it is remembered that the premiums of some of the most progressive companies are high, a reduction does not appear to be necessary in the case of those companies who give equivalent advantages As a rule, it will be found that when the premiums of a company are low for young lives they are high at advanced ages, and *vice versa* Much good has been done by the **Institute of Actuaries** founded about forty-one years ago for the extension of actuarial knowledge By the excellent system of **examinations** conducted by the Institute, much additional proficiency in life insurance transactions has been attained than otherwise would not have been Future actuaries will have imposed on them a much higher standard of skill relating to their vocation, and far more competence will therefore be required to be shown by candidates for the **fellowship** of the Institute than at present The **Actuarial Society of Edinburgh**, the **Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland**, the **Insurance and Actuarial Society of Glasgow**, the **Insurance Institute of Manchester**, the **Insurance Institute of Ireland**, and the **Birmingham Insurance Institute**, have all rendered more or less meritable service to life assurance officials and others interested in actuarial knowledge Some **serious frauds**, known as the "**Belfast Frauds** were committed in 88 upon the **Equitable Assurance Company** of the **United States** An enormous amount of life insurance business is done for the benefit of **poorer classes** by **Industrial Life Assurance Companies**, **Collecting Friendly Societies**, and the **Post Office** (*q v*) This kind of insurance has immensely increased during the last ten years The **following** figures show the large **premium incomes** received by a **few** of these **companies** and **societies** for the year ending the 30th of September, 87, from industrial insurance viz, (1) By **Industrial Assurance Companies** Prudential, £3,058,501, Refuge, £399,666, Pearl, £233,130; British Workmans, £173,544, London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, £82,503 (2) By **Collecting Friendly Societies** Liverpool Victoria Legal, £358,504, Royal Liver, £382,607, Royal London, £159,889, Scottish Legal, £94,921 There are 52 of these societies in Great Britain, 47 in England and 5 in Scotland, and all the large English and Scotch Societies have branches in Ireland. The four Societies before mentioned

contain 90 per cent. of the members of collecting societies The average premiums paid by each member is 1½*d* per week Further legislation is sought to reform them See also MARINE INSURANCE

Inter colonial Conference See IMPERIAL FEDERATION, NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND

Interlocking System. See RAILWAY SIGNALLING, ed 88

International Copy Artists and authors have long desired to obtain an international law of copyright, by which work of literature and art might be protected, not only in the countries where they were first published, but in all civilised countries An important step in this direction was taken by the **conference** upon international copyright held at **Berne** in September 1885, and attended by representatives of the following states Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain Haiti, Honduras, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Tunis At this conference there was settled the **draft** of a **convention** for securing to the authors of literary or artistic works published in any one of the countries represented copyright in all the others Such copyright is not to be more than the author enjoys in his own state, nor more than the state granting it secures to its own subjects The provisions of the convention extend to dramatic and dramatico musical works They extend to all works which at the date of the convention have not become public property They forbid the publication of a translation not sanctioned by the author of the original work But if within a certain time there appears no authorised translation, an unauthorised one may be published Articles which have appeared in newspapers or periodicals may be reproduced, unless such reproductions have been expressly forbidden by the original authors or publishers, and no prohibition by them can have effect in the case of articles discussing politics, current topics or news of the day A work is not to be indirectly appropriated by a reproduction which, in spite of superficial changes, is essentially the same as its original The convention establishes an Office of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, which is to be under the surveillance of the Swiss Government, and is to be supported by contributions from all the contracting parties Any State, not a party, which is willing to adopt the provisions of the convention, may give in its adherence, whilst any state which is a party to the convention, and wishes to withdraw, must give a year's notice of its intention The convention is to take effect within three months from the adoption of the draft **Conferences for its revision** are to be held successively in each of the countries by which it has been adopted It does not annul or preclude any conventions already existing or hereafter to be made between any two or more of the contracting parties, provided that such special conventions secure at least as ample a protection to authors as it does, and do not otherwise conflict with its provisions In this country **Act of Parliament** have been passed in 1844, 1852, 1875 and 1886, with the object of securing copyright to authors and artists who are subjects of foreign states which secure copyright to British artists and authors. These Acts empower Her Majesty by Order in Council to grant copyright to the artists and authors of such countries, and Her Majesty has a large discretion in fixing the conditions with which they must comply The existence of the copyright of the **foreign author** in his own country may be proved by a certificate under the official seal of a Minister of State in that country or of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting there Copies of works made in any foreign country other than that in which the protected work was first published and made without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright may not be imported into this country An **Order in Council** issued under these Acts applies to works produced before the date of the Order, but not so as to prejudice any person who has lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom It shall be taken to apply to every British possession, saving only those which are expressly excepted The Act of 1886 contains several modifications of previous statutes intended to harmonise with the provisions of the convention of Berne above noticed Conventions for the mutual protection of copyright have been made between the United Kingdom and several foreign states The question of an International Copyright Treaty between **England** and **America** has been much discussed during the past few years, on both sides of the Atlantic In England the **Incorporated Society of Authors** (*q v*) have kept the question prominently before the public, and the **American Copyright League** have been similarly occupied See also COPYRIGHT

International Geological Congress. See GEOLOGY

International Law in '88 In the case of the **Republic of Peru v Dreyfus** (Chancery Division, February), the question arose whether internal acts of State performed by a revolutionary Government which has been recognised by foreign States, for international and diplomatic purposes, as a Government *de facto*, are to be recognised as valid upon the restoration of the original or constitutional Government, especially as regards contracts entered into by the revolutionary Government with foreigners The question in the present case related to the right of the plaintiffs, the present Republic of Peru, on the one hand, or of the defendants, Messrs Dreyfus Brothers & Co, on the other, to the proceeds of eleven cargoes of guano shipped from Peru about the month of January 80, and which arrived in this country in April of that year Mr Justice Kay, in deciding against the plaintiffs, made the following important pronouncement —"It is a question of international law of the highest importance whether or not the citizens of a foreign State may safely have such dealings as existed in this case with a Government which such State has recognised If they may not, of what value to the citizens of a foreign State is such recognition by its Government? There have been successive Governments in European countries—usurpations of the power of previous Governments overthrown, altering the constitution essentially These have in turn been recognised by this and other nations. When the Government of this country recognised the third Emperor of the French, if any Englishman entered into contracts with his Government, could it be maintained that the validity of such contracts must depend upon the law of France as settled by decree of the Republic which was established on his deposi-

tion? Obviously it would follow that no Englishman could safely contract with the present Government of France, or, indeed, with any existing Government, lest it in turn should be displaced by another Government which might treat its acts as void There is no authority for any such proposition

International Language See "VOLAPUK

International Sculling Sweepstakes See AQUATICS

International Telegraphy The results of the International Conference held at Berlin in 1885 took practical effect on the 1st of July, 1886 Previous conferences were held at Paris in 1865, Rome, 1872, St Petersburg, 1875, and London in 1879 At the last mentioned conference the whole of the regulations and tariffs affecting the traffic on international telegraph lines was revised, and one very important change which resulted from that conference was the substitution of a word rate for the then existing twenty word rate For some time previously a word rate had been applied with much success to what is known as the extra European system, and it was probably that fruitful experience which led the London Telegraph Conference of 1879 to adopt a general word rate for the European system The business transacted at the Berlin Conference of 1885 consisted mainly in revising and modifying the existing regulations, but some important reductions were also made in the rates to several countries, of which the following are a few examples — Russia, from 9*d* to 6½*d*, Spain from 6*d* to 4½*d*, Italy, from 5*d* to 4½*d*, India from 4s 7*d* to 4s, China, from 10s to 8s 9*d*, Australia from 10s 8*d* to 9s 4*d* Under the new convention the names of both the office and country are now counted in the address as one word each, whatever their length, provided they are written by the sender in the recognised official way The charges for repeating a telegram from office to office during transmission have been reduced to the payment of an additional quarter rate instead of a half rate as formerly The charges for any words omitted during the transmission of an extra European telegram will be refunded Another important alteration resulting from the Berlin Conference, which it is right should be generally known, is that if the sender of a European telegram prepays a reply, and the reply form is not used by the addressee, the amount prepaid for the reply is not now refunded, as was formerly the case Many other new regulations respecting foreign telegrams were also agreed upon at the Berlin Conference See SESSION 88, sect 55

Inter-oceanic Railway Towards the end of July 88 it was reported that the first order of rails for this line had been placed with a Workington firm, light sections, 40 lb flanged, at under £5 a ton, the quantity being 20,000 tons The capital of the company is £2,500,000, and the line (of which Messrs Livesey & Son of London are the engineers) will extend from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, and ultimately connect with New York The concession, it seems, was granted to Lord Gosford as the representative of certain English contractors and engineers, and the terms of the contract show that £2,000,000 will be paid if the line, 265 miles long, is completed in four years from the commencement, a higher payment being paid for a shorter time. The 265 miles may be finished by the end of '89.

[illegible] of Peers in Parliamentary [illegible] [illegible] In Feb 4th, '87, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the Sessional Order with reference to the intervention of peers or prelates in Parliamentary elections and to report whether any, and, if so what alterations are advisable therein The Sessional Order referred to declares it to be a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons for any lord of Parliament, or other peer or prelate, not being a peer of Ireland elected to serve, or standing as a candidate, for any county, city, or borough of Great Britain, to concern himself in a Parliamentary election, or for any Lord Lieutenant of a county to avail himself of any authority derived from his commission to influence any election of an M P The Committee reported on Feb 18th that the Sessional Order referred to appeared to be a declaration by the House of its privilege, as well as of that which was, in the opinion of that House, the common law of the land, that such declaration was first made in the year 1641, and since the year 1700 had been renewed annually in almost identical terms, that, as far as the Committee had ascertained, this declaration of the common law had never been controverted by the House of Lords or by any judicial tribunal, that the Sessional Order had been recognised by the Courts as a declaration of the law, and that, although a rescission of the Order would not alter the common law, it would be calculated to give rise to a mistaken idea, either that the law had been incorrectly stated or that it was obsolete The Committee recommended that the Sessional Order should be continued See SESSION 88 sect 55

Intestacy See WILL AND CODICIL

Intoxicating Liquors (Sale to Children) Act, '86 See ed 88

Ireland and Scotland Tunnel This is a scheme which has the advantage in some minds, of settling a great political difficulty, besides bringing about the ordinary material advantages supposed and expected to arise from a great engineering work The proposal is to construct a tunnel from Portpatrick, in Scotland, to Donaghadee in Ireland, an undersea distance of over a score of miles, at a cost of six or seven millions sterling A modification of the original suggestion was made during the year 1886, by proposing a railway tunnel, and it was reported in July of that [illegible] with the view of reporting on the subject [illegible] following figures in reference to this [illegible] political matter will be interesting cost of tunnel £5,000,000, land approaches £1,000,000, greatest depth of water midway, 780 feet, and the roof of the tunnel would have to be 200 feet below that, the deep sea portion would be 21½ miles (For further details see ed 88) No steps seem to have been taken with regard to this project during '88

Ireland An island lying to the west of England and Scotland, bounded on the east by the Irish Sea or St George's Channel, and on the south, west, and north by the Atlantic Ocean Greatest meridional length 225 m; breadth about 120 m, area, 32,510 sq m, or 20,803,271 acres Pop (in 1881) 5,174,836 Till the middle of the eighteenth century the industry was almost exclusively pastoral, and at the present time the crops chiefly grown

are hay, oats, and potatoes, with flax for the supply of a not too prosperous linen industry, the other principal manufactures being porter, whisky, and butter (For concise history of Ireland to fall of Lord North's Ministry, see ed 88) On the fall of Lord North, in 1782, the short-lived **Rockingham Ministry** repealed the Act annulling the jurisdiction of the Irish Peers, and the next year established the Irish courts and parliament in the same position in Ireland that their counterparts occupied in England At another time, and under changed circumstances, the experiment of two legislatures under one Crown might have succeeded But the Irish had found the additional strength which the Catholic Relief Act and the arming of the Volunteers had given them, they had before their eyes the example of the successful revolt of the American Colonies, and the concession of much only made them long for more Upon people so disposed came the example of the **French Revolution**, and the advantages it seemed to offer them Although the desire for further Catholic emancipation was no doubt in itself genuine enough, this was soon seen to be desired only as a means to an end, and when secret negotiations with the French Directory seemed to promise a shorter road to independence they were entered into, and **rebellion** and **massacre** were timed to coincide with a French invasion in **1798** The abortive invasion and the bloody revolt cost Ireland 100,000 lives, and England 20,000, and upon peace being restored the Union had become a political necessity It was **Pitt's** idea that with the Union he could safely grant **the Catholic Emancipation**, which alone would pacify the Irish and which could not be granted except on the condition of Union In this he was thwarted and Ireland had to wait nearly thirty years till the concession was granted as the alternative of reconquest Since the Union, but more especially since Catholic emancipation and the last two Reform Bills, the parliamentary history of Ireland has consisted in the formation and organisation of a **Repeal Party** in the House of Commons The creation of such a party, acting upon the party system of English government, has had most pernicious effects in both countries Even when what was called the Irish vote was comparatively small, it might decide a critical division, and was bought by concessions, the effect of which was neutralised by coercive measures whenever Irish disaffection so provoked the English constituencies that to tamper with it became politically dangerous In this way England's Irish policy has for the last half century alternated between severity and surrender, with the result that we have now presented to us the largest demand of all, and Mr Gladstone has staked his political existence upon compliance with it The political machinery which gave force to the demand was provided by Mr Gladstone himself in the **Reform Act of 1885**, by which Ireland retained an excessive representation, and electoral power was thrown into the hands of the classes most disaffected Returned to Parliament at the head of eighty six supporters, unanimous in their demand for **Home Rule** (*q v*)—which means Repeal, or as near a measure to that as can be had—and ready to give their support to any leader who will aid them in getting it, Mr Parnell soon found an ally in Mr. Gladstone, who recently (1886) brought forward two measures to secure his object The first gave Ireland a parliament free to legislate on all Irish subjects, but restricted from legislation concerning the Crown, war or peace, the army and navy, foreign affairs, trade and navigation, and other minor matters There were also provisions intended to secure religious freedom and unjust taxation It was also provided that the revenue of Ireland should be paid over to an English receiver who should hand back the balance after deducting Ireland's share of Imperial burdens The second bill—to be read as one with the first—provided a scheme for buying out the landlords and handing over their estates to the tenants, whose payment of reduced rents should go to repay the purchase money and interest The Irish party accepted the scheme so far as to vote for it, but did not conceal the fact that they objected to the restrictive provisions and did not regard the measure as final A section of the **Liberal Party**, believing in the finality, and relying on the restrictive safeguards, also supported the bills The **Conservatives** and a considerable number of Liberals (**Liberal Unionists**) combined to defeat the project by 341 against 311, and on a dissolution this verdict was confirmed by the country At the present moment there is no scheme of Home Rule before the country Mr Gladstone refuses to put into concrete form his ideas on the subject and the Liberal Unionists decline to follow him until he does It is not our function to pronounce on the merits of the dispute (See article HOME RULE)—The **political history** of Ireland during the past year (**88**) may be described as a continuation of the struggle between the Government on the one side and the forces of the Land League on the other to obtain the upper hand in the country **Mr Balfour** has unflinchingly carried out the **Crimes Act**, dispersed meetings of the Land League wherever he found them, and put members of Parliament into prison without hesitation who had been convicted of breaking the law This stern policy has diminished the crop of outrages and weakened the influence of the Land League, but it has also led to an increase in the bitterness felt by the Land League towards the Government. According to official statements made in Parliament Ireland is at present more orderly than it has been for a considerable period, but the Land League officials declare this state of things to be due to the coercion practised by the authorities of the Castle Mr Balfour, the Chief Secretary, particularly has been the recipient of the maledictions of the Irish party The arrest of **Mr Pyne** and **Mr. Gilhooly**, two members of the Home Rule party, almost within the precincts of the Houses of Parliament, and at the very opening of the Session, led to a heated debate, which was followed soon after by another on an amendment to the Address, moved by **Mr. Parnell**, condemning generally the administration of the Crimes Act The amendment, after a long debate, was lost by a majority of 88 On the report stage of the Address, another discussion took place, on a motion of Mr Shaw Lefevre, calling attention to the absence of any reference in the Queen's Speech to the arrears of excessive and unjust rents in Ireland Mr. Balfour pointed out that, no matter what was done to alleviate by legislation the condition of the people of Ireland, it was absolutely necessary to maintain the supremacy of the

law. The motion was defeated by a majority of 93 Throughout the sitting of Parliament the Irish Executive pursued its policy of suppressing illegal meetings and arresting those who had taken part in them **Mr Dillon** was imprisoned, and so was **Mr. Redmond** and other influential members of the Land League **Mr Mandeville**, an active adherent of the League, after undergoing his term of imprisonment, died during the summer, seven months after his release His death was at once attributed to his prison treatment and an agitation arose, the echo of which has not yet died away **Evictions** on a considerable scale have been carried out during the year, a large number of **Lord Clanricarde's tenants** having been turned out of their homes amid scenes of very unusual excitement In many cases the tenants barricaded their houses, and when the police advanced poured upon them hot water, stones, and missiles of every description Huge battering rams had to be employed to force the doors These evictions gave rise to much excitement both in Ireland and in England, and the usual crop of contradictory statements as to the justification of the landlords soon appeared Mr T W Russell, M P for Tyrone, who was an eye witness of the Clanricarde evictions, declared that in every case he inquired into he found that the tenants were able to pay their rents, but his statement was met by flat contradiction on the other side The autumn recess was marked by the usual political harangues, a large portion of which were devoted to Ireland Active controversies arose between Mr Balfour on the one hand and several leading Gladstonians on the other with respect to points raised in recent Irish history, into the merits of which it is not necessary to enter —**The Land Question** After all, however, it is urged, the great question in Ireland is the Land Question and that of the condition of the people Here, too, a brief retrospect may be interesting and useful For present purposes it would be useless to go back beyond the reign of **James I.** In **1626** Ireland exported 449 tons of iron, 557 tons of lumber, 400 000 barrel staves and 25,000 pipe staves The country was not yet cleared of its woods, and the exports of lumber continued for forty years longer Agricultural produce and fish were also exported, and some coarse manufactures flourished This prosperity was checked by the civil wars, but revived at the Restoration, and in **1665** the export trade amounted to £358,077, of which England took about half Of this £309,000 was for agricultural produce, including some woollen goods, linen (yarn and cloth) appears for the first time, and figures for £18,000 "Manufactured iron stood at £1,116 Imports the same year amounted to £336,000 By **1681** exports had risen to £563,000, and imports to £433,000 The wars of the Revolution utterly paralysed Irish trade, and it was not till 1697 that these figures were again reached But the next year, after the peace of Ryswick, exports rose to close on £1,000,000, and imports to £576,000 Then began the policy of restrictions on Irish trade, and for a time the figures were kept down, but by 1715 had risen to £1,250,000 exports, and £882,000 imports Varying from time to time from political causes, but rising on the whole, in 1772 the imports and exports stood respectively at £2,415,000 and £3,302,000. During the ten years that England was weakened and embarrassed by the American War, Ireland recovered her freedom of trade By a series of statutes, tobacco was allowed to be grown and imported in Britain, bounties were given on the importation of hemp, woollens and glass were allowed to be imported from Ireland, and free trade with America, the West Indies and Africa, was conceded, the Turkey trade was opened to Ireland, and the exportation of gold and silver to that country was permitted By these means, in spite of war, the Irish trade held its own, and after the peace with America largely increased At the present day, now that the population of the country is again about what it was at the time of the Union, the exports of cattle, sheep, and pigs to Great Britain alone are worth at least £12,000,000 annually, whilst the value of the fish sent to us is close upon £1,000 000, and likely to increase But while these and other figures might be quoted to show the comparative progress in wealth made during the century, they do not touch the real grievance that has been at the bottom of Irish discontent and has given strength to every anti English agitation No doubt that grievance was in the first instance the evil of **absentee landlords** — often men who neither by birth nor sympathies were Irish, but who drew from the Irish tenants the means of enjoying in England the comforts and civilisation which they must have missed had they done their duty by their estates If they had contented themselves with their rents less harm might have been done, but they encumbered their property with mortgages, while the agents they employed farmed their rents for a lump sum, and served their own profit out of the unlucky occupier Doubtless the Union, by centralising the Government in England, aggravated the evil which perpetual disturbances had encouraged, but during the **Continental Wars** the high prices of produce kept the Irish farmer alive though rents were going up The battle of Waterloo and the **Peace** brought a sudden collapse, and soon we begin to hear of starvation, default evictions and outrages The "**Thrashers** of **1806** developed into the **Whiteboys** or **Rockites** of **1820**, or took the more constitutional form of the Catholic Association, to be duly suppressed by Peel's Police and Peace Preservation Acts Catholic emancipation (1829) removed a stigma, but brought no food to hungry people, and soon the weary round of suffering, outrage, and repression was repeated At length the Government set to work to grapple with the real evil, and the **Devon Commission** was issued in **1844**, and reported early in 1845 Before this report could be acted upon came the potato blight and the **famine** of **1845** and **1846**, during which time by death and emigration the **Irish population** was diminished by more than 1,000,000 The total in **1841** had been 8,175,124, in **1851** it was 6,515,794 There can be no doubt that, though not perhaps more than the land could support, the Irish population had been, and probably still is, greater than could be supported by the existing state of industry At any rate, since the relief afforded by emigration has been discovered, the Irish have not been slow to avail themselves of it, as the present diminishing population of less than 5,000,000 sufficiently shows. It is also significant that for the last thirty years every Irish disturbance has been of foreign origin. Soon after the famine

an **Act** was passed for the relief of **encumbered estates** by compulsory sale. This tended to clear away a number of landlords who could never have done anything but hang uselessly on the land, but they were not succeeded by men who put capital into the land. On the contrary, estates were largely bought by men who merely looked upon the purchase money as an investment on which, without further trouble to themselves, the rents would be a good return. They too were absentees, and the last state of the tenant was worse than the first. The gradual drain of population did something to mitigate the lot of those who were left, but the **agitation** for **tenant right** increased rather than diminished and growing discontent prepared the soil for **the Fenian** movement of **1865** to **1870**. To this movement belongs the credit of having stirred up Mr. Gladstone to devote himself to the Irish question. The **disestablishment** of the **Irish Church** put the priesthood on his side, and his **Land Bill** of **1870** gave the tenant some guarantees against capricious disturbance, and compensation for his unexhausted improvements, and had fair provisions to enable tenants to become proprietors. Had it been followed by a long series of good years it might have done much, but the years from 1877 to 1880 were bad, and disaffection, promoted as before from America, revived. The Irish parliamentary party were now much stronger, and Mr. Gladstone's **Act** of **1881** was accordingly more drastic. It established a **Land Commission** to revise rents and fix them for fifteen years, and to this fixity of tenure added freedom of sale. The extent to which tenant rights have since increased in value is a reasonable measure of the freedom with which rent have been reduced. A subsequent measure known as **Lord Ashbourne's Act**, passed by the Conservatives, to advance money to tenants anxious to buy their estates, has been largely taken advantage of, and already heavy loans have been granted, with the result that land is slowly but steadily passing from the hands of the old landlords into those of the tenants. See HOME RULE, and ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Ireland Government of. The head of the executive is the **Lord Lieutenant** who is assisted by a **Chief Secretary**, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a **Privy Council** (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain), but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order, the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals, and he may by and with the advice of his Council issue proclamations under the **Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act 1887** (*q. v.*). There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious **functions** attaching to the office, for, as representing Her Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds **courts, drawing-rooms, levees**, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he **confers** the honour of **civil knighthood**. During his **absence** the duties of chief governorship are performed by three or more **Lords Justices**, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The **Chief Secretary** to the Lord Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland, as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister to the Viceroy, and although he is in theory subordinate to the Home Office, he has his own establishment at the Irish Office in London, as well as in Dublin, and is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a **Permanent Under-Secretary** (Sir J. West Ridgeway, salary £2,000), and other officials. (The late Col. King Harman acted for a while as Parliamentary Under Secretary without salary. See SESSION 88, sec. 39.) There is a separate Local Government Board for Ireland, a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered, the inspection of Irish fisheries is kept separate from the supervision of those of England or Scotland, and there is a veterinary department in Dublin for dealing with cattle diseases, etc. See MINISTRY.

Ireland, Royal Commission on Material Resources of, 87. See ed. 88.

Ireland, Royal University of, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, **founded** 1879 under the University Education (Ireland) Act. On its establishment **Queen's University**, founded 1850, at Dublin dissolved, and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised. Its **degrees**, exhibitions, and scholarships are open as well to female as male students, who number about 1,000. **Chancellor**, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. These degrees and hoods are:—**LL D** (*hood* scarlet cloth, lined with pink silk), **LL B.** (*h.* black silk faced with white), **M D** (*h.* scarlet cloth lined with scarlet silk), **M B** (*h.* black silk faced with scarlet), **M Ch** (*h.* black silk, lined with white and faced with blue), **M A O** (*h.* black silk, lined and faced with purple), **D Mus.** (*h.* white figured silk, lined and faced with rose coloured satin), **B Mus** (*h.* blue silk, lined with rabbit skin), **M E** (white silk, lined and faced with green), **B E** (*h.* black silk or stuff, lined and faced with green), **D Sc.** (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with blue silk), **D Lit** (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with white silk), **M A** (*h.* black silk, lined with blue silk), **B A** (*h.* black silk or stuff, lined with rabbit skin). In 85 the **Princess of Wales** received the degree of **D Mus.**

Irish Exhibition, The, 88. This Exhibition, which owed its initiation largely to the efforts of Lord Arthur Hill, was opened on June 5th, and continued till the autumn, at **Olympia, West Kensington**. The **object** of the Exhibition was to attract attention and give an impetus to purely **Irish industries**. The opening day saw the **Lord Mayor of London** (Sir T. De Keyser) and the **Lord Mayor of Dublin** (Mr. Sexton, M.P.) on the platform advocating the industries of Ireland. **Mr. Sexton**, made a **speech** calling attention to the great natural resources of his country, and pleading for a better commercial understanding between the peoples of England and Ireland. The **Exhibition** itself gave an excellent view of the **principal manufactures** of Ireland by exhibits of machinery in motion, and of labourers at work, and the articles shown ranged from the most elaborate and costly products of the factories of Belfast to the sewing and knitting done by the wives and daughters of the poor peasants of Donegal.

One of the chief features of the exhibition was the **Irish village**, where dairy-farming was carried on by Irish dairymaids The **historical and antiquarian** features of Ireland were well represented The **utilitarian objects of the Exhibition** were well carried out and in addition to them various **spectacular and other entertainments** were offered to the public, by whom the show was well patronised The Baroness Burdett Coutts, the Earl of Leitrim, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Mrs Gladstone, Canon Bagot, Mr and Mrs Ernest Hart and many other ladies and gentlemen prominently known in connection with the advancement of Irish industries, took an active part in the work of organising and carrying on the undertaking An **incident** that created some political feeling at the time was the alleged refusal of the Cork band to play the National Anthem, it being said that they dare not go back to Ireland after playing it Their defence, however, was that they had not the music of "God Save the Queen, that they could not play without it, and that they had no intention of insulting the English people A certain **proportion of the profits** of the Exhibition were to be **devoted to Irish industrial schools** During the year the **Executive** of the Exhibition **published** "A Handy Book of Reference for Irishwomen, edited by Miss Helen Blackburn, and giving a systematic survey of Irish industries

Irish Land Question. See SESSION 88, sec **21**, and IRELAND *supra*

Irish Land Royal Commission on 86 This Commission was appointed on Sept 21st 1886 to inquire into the operation of the **Irish Land Act 1881**, and the **Land Purchase (Ireland) Act 1885**, and likewise to ascertain whether any and what **combinations** existed directed **against the payment of rent** and, if so, how far non payment was due to financial inability of tenants, arising from a succession of bad seasons, and the enormous fall in the price of stock and agricultural produce, and how far to other causes See ed 88

Irish Nationalist Party. See POLITICAL PARTIES (ENGLISH)

Irish Peers. See PEERAGE

Irish Sea and Birkenhead Ship Canal In the next session of Parliament powers are to be sought to construct a ship canal **from the Irish Sea**, through **Wallasey Pool**, and a portion of the low lying lands of Leasowe, to the Mersey, where there will be a float or basin and locks The cutting of some such canal through the Wirral peninsula to avoid the sandbanks at the mouth of the Mersey has long been discussed and the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal (*q v*), the Dee Bridge (*q v*), and the Mersey Tunnel Railway (*q v*) have undoubtedly enhanced the position of Birkenhead It is said that a vigorous fight is expected in Parliament, for years ago Liverpool did her utmost to thwart schemes of this nature

Iron and Steel Generally speaking, iron is employed in three different forms—namely, cast iron, wrought iron, and steel **Cast iron** is a hard and comparatively brittle substance of crystalline character, which can be fused at a high temperature and moulded Wrought alleable iron is soft and tenacious, its structure being fibrous **Steel forms an intermediate link between ordinary cast and malleable iron, and unites within certain limits the properties of both. Steel is produced in a variety of ways, but the methods now adopted in most countries for producing steel, especially in large quantities, are the Bessemer, the Siemens-Martin, and the Thomas Gilchrist processes, which are named in the order of their invention By the latter process, steel is successfully produced from iron obtained from inferior ores of the more highly phosphuretted kind, which could not be converted into good steel by either of the other methods The production of steel by this process from phosphoric pig iron continues steadily to increase As was to some extent anticipated in our last issue, the iron and steel trades for 88 proved prosperous, there being a marked improvement, especially about the beginning of the second half It is pleasing to add that the development was seen in both iron and steel production, and all branches to a greater or less extent shared in the enhanced sales and prices—from Glasgow to the Black Country and from Middlesbrough to South Wales During the nine months ending Sept 30th, 88, the following were the values of the exports of the different classes of articles named, compared with the corresponding period of 87 —Pig and puddled iron, 88, £1,678,564, against £2,113,229 in 87, bars angles etc, £1,228,220, against £1 046,054 railroad, £3,574,606 against £3 wire, £643 97 against £450,761, wire, £397 139 against £657 064, cast and wrought, £3 618,192 against £2,999,286, hoops, sheets, etc, £3,035,299 against £2,408,952, old iron, £318 312 against £651 528, steel, unwrought, £1,120 309 against £1,639,050, tinplates. £4 55,794 against £3,603 023, tin, unwrought, £583,459 against £396 682 It will be observed that the chief increases in this excellent return were in the higher class goods, which of course means that more absolute work was done in the country in respect to the total volume of the exports Take, for instance, the export of old iron it fell off more than 50 per cent, showing that more was kept at home to work up for remanufacture A few more figures as to typical sections of the trades will indicate the course of business during the year According to the September returns of the Cleveland Iron Masters Association, the stocks of iron held in the district had been reduced by 22,400 tons in the month, bringing up the reduction since the previous December to no less than 177,000 tons Later, however, the setting in of what threatened to prove an early winter, with violent weather, materially checked the clearance The total production of pig iron during the first half of the year was estimated at 3,902,804 tons, while that of finished Bessemer steel, other than rails, in the United Kingdom for the same period was as follows —Plates, fish plates and angles, 32,609 tons, bars, tees and forgings, 104,759 tons, blooms and billets, 170,711 tons; sleepers, 46 961 tons, castings, 2,234 tons. The quantities of open-hearth steel ingots produced in the United Kingdom during the first half of the year were as follows —Scotland, 223,192 tons, South Wales, 131,703, Lancashire and Cheshire, 39,152, Sheffield and district, 45,500, North east coast, 141,103; other districts, 35,771 total, 616,421 tons, against 405,390 tons in the first half of 87, showing an increase of 211,031 tons The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first half of the year was 487,174 tons, against 445,785 tons in the corresponding period of '87; the increase in South Wales, Cumberland and Lancashire in '88 was 76,192**

tons; the decrease in Cleveland, Sheffield and other districts was 34,803 tons, leaving a net increase for the half year of 41,389 tons It may be added here that **the Board of Trade Returns** for October indicated an improving condition of trade, for while the increase in the exports of iron and steel was only small, the values went up 9 2 per cent In **machinery** there was an increase in value of nearly 27 per cent and in **hardware and cutlery** the increase was 12 1 It is a remarkable sign of the times that, in the midst of all this prosperity the demand by the **United States** for our **unwrought steel** for the first ten months of the year only amounted to £397,990, against £1 047,915 during the corresponding period of 87 As to **prices** it is sufficient to call attention to what occurred at the quarterly meetings at Wolverhampton and Birmingham at the beginning of October For the first time for two and a half years the price of Staffordshire marked iron was changed the figures going up 10s per ton so that the minimum for common marked bars went up to £7 10s The former figure, £7, was the lowest point touched for thirty years Enough figures of a miscellaneous character have been quoted to signify the nature of the trade, and the indications during the last quarter of the year seem to show that the opening of the next shipping season will witness a continuance of the heavy despatch abroad, and therefore of the prosperity which has again visited the trade in nearly all, if not all, its branches It is interesting to notice that the **steel sleeper** manufacture is developing in an encouraging manner in South Wales, the demand coming not only from foreign lines, where they seem to be growing in favour, but from the local collieries Probably the opening of the new Dowlais branch works at Cardiff will push on this comparatively new industry in that quarter The **utilisation of Basic slag** as a fertiliser was not neglected during the year The Staffordshire Steel and Ingot Co laid down an extensive plant for the grinding of the slag but not finding the demand sufficient in England followed the example of the North Eastern Steel Company, and entered into contracts with Germany to forward all it could manufacture, about the first consignments being 12 000 tons in ground and 900 tons in the ground state Another use for **Bessemer slag**, which was at one time an encumbrance was made public in November, the idea being to grind it fine, adding chrome ore, and mixing these with tar so as to form the mass into blocks, and then smelting them down in the blast furnace, the product being chrome manganese iron The re formation of the **International Steel Rail Syndicate** was again talked of during the autumn, it being stated that the Belgian, French and German makers had agreed to join the English manufacturers in a combination to last five years, but no public announcement of this being carried out seems to have been made Another scheme of the same kind—an **Iron Syndicate**, in fact—was mooted from Scotland a little later in the year, but nothing came of it The usual crop of **wages questions** naturally arose as a consequence of the improvement of trade, especially in the North east of England and in the Black Country, but there are no serious disputes to record On Dec 1st Mr W H Smith, in informing Mr C Graham—who asked that a day might be given for the discussion of a motion on the condition of the chainmakers of Cradley Heath, arising out of a Board of Trade report—that he could not make any other disposition of business than that already made, called forth an expression from the latter involving the words "dishonourable trick On declining to withdraw the words, Mr Graham was requested to leave the House, and did so

Ironclads See NAVY, THE BRITISH

Irredentists Members of the "Italia Irredenta (United Italy), a political organisation promoted in Italy in 1878 The organisation aims at freeing all Italians from foreign rule, and at reuniting to the Italian kingdom all those portions of former Italy which have passed under foreign domination The "Italia Irredenta is especially directed against Austria, the chief sphere of its agitation being the South Tyrol (Trient) and Trieste

Irrigation, or Aquaculture The watering of land by artificial means Its purpose is to supply the deficiency of rain water and provide sufficient moisture in the soil for the support or accelerating the growth of vegetation, or to deposit on the land fertilising matters which are conveyed by the water In Colorado, Egypt, India, the system is much employed See ed 88, and further ed 86

"Irving, Henry" The "stage name of **John Henry Brodrib**, the famous actor Born at Keinton, Glastonbury 1838 Educated by Dr Pinches at his school, George Yard, Lombard Street London Made his first appearance at the Sunderland theatre in 1856, and subsequently proceeded to Edinburgh, here he played for two and a half years Appeared at the Princess's Theatre, London, in September 1859 for about three months In April 186 Mr Irving proceeded to Glasgow, where he played till the end of the ensuing September, subsequently going to the Manchester Theatre Royal From January 1866 to July of that year Mr Irving was engaged at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, and then returned to Manchester A London engagement followed at the St James's Theatre, In December 1867 he was engaged at the Queen's Theatre Long Acre, and at various other houses, till in the spring of 1870 he made a great success as **Digby Grant** in the "**Two Roses**" at the Vaudeville Theatre In November 1871 he made his first appearance at the **Lyceum** His first great effort here was in "**The Bells**" Mr Irving scored a series of remarkable successes subsequently, in "**Charles I**" and "**Eugene Aram**" (by Mr Wills) "**Richelieu**" and **Hamlet**" his Shakespearian revival being a red letter day in the history of the drama (1874) His claim as an English tragedian was further emphasized in September 1875 by the production of "**Macbeth**," and "**Othello**" (1876), and then followed an artistic study in the **Philip** of the Poet Laureate's "**Queen Mary**" A triumphal tour was next undertaken in England, Scotland, and at Dublin At the Lyceum, in 1877, "**Richard III**" was produced, and then the curious piece "**The Lyons Mail**," in which Mr Irving "doubled in **Dubosq** and **Lesurques**. This was followed by the poetical drama "**Vanderdecken**" In the December of that year Mr Irving took over the Lyceum from Mrs Bateman, and revived "**Hamlet**" Since this time the Lyceum has been looked upon as the home in England of high dramatic art, and both as actor and manager Mr. Irving has spared neither pains nor expense in

the representations he has undertaken In "**Othello**" he for one season alternated the characters of Othello and **Iago** with **Mr Edwin Booth**, the American tragedian, and to exhibit of Dickens's well known characters, "**Jingle**," as an afterpiece Mr Tennyson's later piece, "**The Cup**," was also produced at the Lyceum (1881), the stage mountings of the ancient surroundings being perfect In July 1883 Mr Irving was accorded a public banquet at St James's Hall, Lord Coleridge presiding over a brilliant company, previous to his first visit, with Miss Ellen Terry (*q v*) and the rest of the now far famed **Lyceum Company**, to the United States The experiences of this little band of artistes in America were unprecedented speculators bought up all the tickets and admission to the theatres could only be obtained at "famine prices A second visit to that country was made in 1884, and the latter end of 1885 was marked by the unprecedented success of a new dramatic version of "**Faust**, Mr Irving taking the part of Mephistopheles This was revived at the same theatre in September 87 on the return of Mr Irving from another American tour The new scene, the Witches Kitchen, was introduced into the play January 88 Subsequently Mr I made a tour of the provinces, and on his return to London re produced "**Macbeth** On June 26th, 1886, Mr Irving lectured in the new University Examination Schools at Oxford by invitation of the then Vice Chancellor (Prof Jowett) At the close of the lecture, which was of the nature of a critical history of dramatic art Mr Irving was presented with an address and also a handsomely bound volume of Hey's Life of Shakspere and his Works

Islam See MOHAMMEDANISM

Isle of France Old French name for **Mauritius** (*q v*)

Isle of Man Lies in the Irish Channel, equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland Area 220 sq m, pop 54 065 —**Divisions** are 6 sheadings and 17 parishes The principal towns are Douglas, Castletown, Ramsey, and Peel **Castletown** is the ancient capital, but **Douglas** (pop 15 719) is the chief town and the seat of government —**Physical aspect** mountainous, well watered, and exhibiting lovely scenery There are peculiar breeds of ponies cattle, cats, etc —**Government** is home rule under a Lieutenant Governor, who with Council and House of Keys, makes up the Tynwald Court Acts, after assent of the Crown must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill —**Industries** are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc, and reception of tourists The land is in a high state of cultivation For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Railways exist between the various towns — The Manx **people** are a distinct Celtic nationality Their language and old customs are rapidly disappearing The island has had many **sovereigns** — Welsh, Scots, Northumbrians, Norse, English The last kings were the Dukes of Athole, who sold their revenues in 1765, but did not give up entire rights till 1829, since when only has Man been an actual dependency of the British Crown See Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," Introduction

Isle of Pines or **Pinos**. An island south of Cuba (*q.v.*), and politically a part of it. Area, 600 sq m, pop 20,000 For many years notorious as a resort of pirates

Ismail Pasha, ex Khedive of Egypt, was b at Cairo in 1830 He is the father of the present Khedive, Tewfik Pasha He ascended the throne of Egypt on January 18th, 1863 Previously educated at Paris Under his reign the negotiations with M de Lesseps for the construction of the **Suez Canal** took place In 1869 he visited many of the capitals of Europe, and invited many sovereigns to be present at the inauguration of that great engineering work In 1873 he obtained from the Sultan a firman giving autonomy to Egypt, and assuring to his family the khedivate of Egypt In 1875 he sold to the Government of England, through the agency of Lord Beaconsfield, his shares in the Suez Canal for the sum of £4 000,000 But Ismail Pasha had, in consequence of his extravagance, brought the **Egyptian Finances** into so bad a condition towards the end of 1875, that Mr Stephen Cave, M P, and Colonel Stokes, K L, were sent by the English Government to report on the financial position In 1876, Mr Goschen for the English, and M Joubert for the French bondholders, were dispatched on a similar mission From these proceedings the Dual Control had its origin In June 1879 Ismail Pasha was deposed by virtue of a firman from the Sultan, obtained at the solicitation of England and France, by which Tewfik, his son, was raised to the throne Ismail Pasha made in March 1886 a **claim against** the **Egyptian Government** for £5 000 000 Mr (now Sir) W F Marriott who assisted a counsel for Ismail in the settlement of the dispute, succeeded in securing for his client a considerable portion of the claim

Italian Dependencies See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, ASSAB, and MASSOWAH

Italian Exhibition This Exhibition, undoubtedly the most successful of those held in London during the year was **opened** at **West Brompton** by the **Lord Mayor of London** on May 19th and **closed** on Oct 31st The **purpose** of the Exhibition was to give a unique **display of Italian industries and of Italian art**, both painting and sculpture and to bring before the eyes of untravelled English people the scenes and life of ancient and modern Italy The **organiser** and **Director General** was Mr J R Whitley to whom the conception and carrying out of the undertaking is largely due From the outset he received strong Italian support The **King of Italy** was **patron** of the Exhibition, and the **Crown Prince president** Committees were formed in the chief cities and towns of Italy, and the London Committee, of whom Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart, P R A, was president, comprised numerous influential noblemen and gentlemen whose names are associated, in a political, literary, and artistic sense, with Italy The **Italian Chamber of Commerce** in London gave, through Cav L Bonacina, warm support to the project, and the result of the combined efforts of the various countries was that the exhibition was a signal success The **buildings** were those used in the previous year for the American Exhibition, but they were thoroughly Italianised The **exhibits** were restricted to Italian products, and altogether there were over two thousand exhibitors. The **central gallery** was filled with attractively displayed exhibits of Italian manufactures;

art furniture, metal-work, jewellery, and articles of ornament being shown in profusion The **art galleries** contained a splendid collection of Italian statuary and painting, and were daily thronged with visitors There has never been an exhibition of Italian art in this country to be compared, either in quantity or quality, with that on view during the continuance of this Exhibition The statuary, in exquisite purity of material, variety of subject, and excellence of execution, surpassed anything before seen in London The pictures were very numerous, and made a most interesting display. They were hung topographically, the visitor being able to study in one room the work of Florentine painters, in another Neapolitan, Roman, Milanese, Bolognese, etc, respectively One room was allotted to the paintings of Signor Sciutti who exhibited, amongst others, two battle pieces on the "heroic' scale, and a "march past of gladiators, which attracted much attention Though many of the works in the galleries were severely dealt with by art critics, it was generally admitted that the collection was excellently representative of modern Italian art The **grounds** of the Exhibition were attractively laid out, abundance of instrumental music was provided, and **many forms of amusement** were offered to the public Chief among the latter were the Prandini Marionettes, an imitation of the grotto of Capri, representations of the gladiatorial games of ancient Rome, and a switchback railway Notwithstanding the rain that fell during the summer months, the Exhibition was always numerously attended, and maintained from the first its leading place in public favour

Italian Political Parties and Parliament The legislative authority of Italy rests with the King and two chambers, the **Senate** and **Chamber of Deputies** The former (unlimited in number) is composed of princes of the royal house, after attaining their majority, and of members nominated for life by the king The **Chamber of Deputies** (Camera de Deputati) is elected by *scrutin de liste* (*q v*) by conditional universal suffrage for periods of five years, and contains 508 members, or one to every 57,000 of the population For electoral purposes Italy is divided into 135 **districts**, which again are sub divided One eighth of the inscribed electors must vote to render an election valid The present Chamber of Deputies was elected on May 23rd, 1886, a dissolution having been decreed by the king on April 27th His appeal to the country was necessitated by the inability of the Opposition to form a ministry after a virtual defeat of the Depretis Cabinet on March 5th on its budget The result of the general election was to give the ministry a majority of about 60 Since then there has been more than one reduction of this majority on critical divisions, and notably when the policy of the Government on the Massowah question has been before the Chamber. On one of these occasions, in Jan 87, after the Italian disaster at Dogali, when the Government majority was reduced to 33, the Count di Robilant, Minister for Foreign Affairs, feeling his policy assailed, resigned his portfolio, and the remaining members of the ministry followed his example At the request of the King, however, Signor Depretis reconstructed his cabinet, four of the ministers, including the Count di Robilant and Signor Ricotti, the Minister of War, retiring, and being replaced by others Among these latter were Signori Crispi and Zanardelli, both prominent members of the Pentarchist Left, who received respectively the portfolios of the Interior and of Justice The **division of parties** in the Chamber is somewhat singular The **majority** and the bulk of the minority alike profess **Liberal** principles, the one being known as the **Ministerial Left**, and the other as the **Opposition Left**, or Pentarchists, led by Signor Cairoli (*q v*), other prominent members of the party are Signori Nicotera and Baccarini There is also little difference in their political programmes Forming part of the Opposition are some minor groups of varying tendencies, including a knot of **advanced Republicans**, or Socialists, and the so called Moderates There is little or no union in the Opposition, and it is this that has constituted the chief strength of the Ministerial Left, which has, after successfully surviving some nine or ten ministerial crises, been uninterruptedly in power for twelve years, a result in large measure due to the skilful leadership of the late Signor Depretis On the death of the latter, on July 29th, 87, the ministry underwent no change As a matter of form its resignation was tendered, but was withdrawn at the request of the King, Signor Crispi taking over the Presidency of the Council in addition to the portfolios of the interior and of Foreign Affairs Since his advent to power, Signor Crispi, although an old Garibaldian, a Republican, and a professed friend of France, has been the loyal and devoted servant of the monarchy, and so far from disturbing Italy's relations with Austria and Germany, as the **Irredentists** (*q v*) fondly hoped, it has remained for him to definitively cement the alliance of the Central European powers In spite of parliamentary differences, however, on one point Opposition and Ministerialists are alike united—namely, in the desire to maintain the present Savoy dynasty, which they regard as the key stone of Italian unity

Italian (Trans) Canal It was reported in July 88 that Signor Victor Brocca, an Italian engineer, had just completed a **survey** of a proposed canal across Italy, the **object** being to save the long journey round Cape Leuca The **new waterway** would begin on the western side, near Castro, on the Tyrrhennian Sea, and pass to the eastern coast at Fano, on the Adriatic, the length being about 180 miles, breadth 110 yards, and depth 40 feet The two lakes Bolsena and Thrasimene would be drained The **estimated cost** is twenty millions sterling

Italy A kingdom governed by Humbert I, second constitutional King, assisted by a Senate (composed of the Princes of the royal house and of royal nominees of eminence, paying taxes to annual amount of £120), and Chamber of Deputies, elected by all citizens over twenty-one who can read and write, and pay annual taxes amounting to 16s 8*d* Area 114,410 sq m, pop 29,943,607 **Estimated revenue**, 88 9, £61,897,662; **expenditure**, £62,502,932, **public debt**, £21,410,119. (For army and navy see ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN) The Pope is the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic world, and enjoys the dignity of a reigning prince He is selected by a two thirds vote, taken by ballot, of the College of Cardinals, which consists of seventy members and acts as his Council of State Temporal power taken away in 1870, but he retained his sovereign rights, his guards, palaces, etc.,

free from taxes and from the jurisdiction of the common law of the land In 1870 Italy was ruled by Victor Emmanuel, with the exception of the so-called Patrimony of St Peter, the freedom of which was guaranteed by the "September Convention" between France and Italy Pope Pius IX summoned Œcumenical Council at Rome doctrine of Papal Infallibility promulgated, session interrupted by Franco German war After Sedan Victor Emmanuel declared himself released from September Convention, and occupied Rome and its territory The Assembly voted Rome to be the capital on Dec 5th, and on Dec 31st the King made his public entry (For history to 88 see previous eds)—**Political** In relation to European Powers, Italy has generally maintained during the year '88 fairly cordial relations, the **Triple Alliance** having brought her into closer *rapprochement* both with Germany and Austria, which the visits of **Signor Crispi** (*q v*) to Prince Bismarck and to **Count Kalnoky** during the month of August assisted to strengthen Speaking in the Italian Parliament (May 3rd), Signor C remarked on the policy of Austria Hungary and gave an exposition of the aims of the **Triple Alliance** Some friction, however, arose between Italy and **France** on the subject of the occupation of **Massowah**, the Italians claiming this right by possession France denied the accuracy of this claim, and declined to admit Italy's right to levy local taxes on foreign residents **Diplomatic correspondence** between Signor Crispi and M Goblet ensued (July), and both statesmen communicated their respective views of the situation to the Powers Nothing definite, however, resulted, but a very hostile attitude was assumed by the Italian press towards France With respect to **Abyssinia**, the proposed terms of peace submitted to the Negus were rejected by him Desultory skirmishes occurred from time to time between the Abyssinian and the Italian troops, a severe disaster occurring to the **expedition** of the latter to **Saganeiti** (August), when the Italian forces were defeated In the Chamber of Deputies General Vrale stated that the Italians would keep Sahati, and that the Cabinet was firmly resolved to maintain its present position A dispute arose between Italy and **Zanzibar**, due to the neglect of the Sultan to ratify the cession of **Kismayu and Sala**, territory which had been demanded as compensation to Italy for an alleged insult offered by the late Sultan to King Humbert The Italian Consul hauled down his flag, and refused to continue diplomatic relations, later on it was stated that the question had been satisfactorily settled A **tariff war** with **France** ensued on the termination of the commercial treaty in the early part of the year Relations between the **Vatican** and the Government have been more or less strained throughout 88 Among leading **events** have been the **fête** and **exhibition** at Bologna (May), the celebration of the **800th anniversary** of the foundation of the **University** of **Bologna** (June), which attracted from all parts of the world a very brilliant and distinguished gathering of *savants*, the Marquis of Lorne being among the number as a representative of Canada, the visit of the **German Emperor** (in October) to King Humbert and the **Pope**, and the residence of **Queen Victoria** at Florence, during which visits were exchanged between the sovereigns Other royal personages also visited Italy during 88 In October **Count Robilant**, Ambassador to the Court of St James, died In August a destructive **volcanic eruption** took place in the Lipari Islands A terrible **railway accident** also occurred (Oct 22nd) near Potenza, resulting in many persons losing their lives **Floods** in North Italy (Sept) occasioned much mischief The survey of the **proposed** new **canal** across Italy was made in July The **International Co operative Congress** was held at Bologna (Oct 1st), and the **Sugar Bounties** question (*q v*) occupied considerable attention. The new Canadian Ecclesiastical College was inaugurated (Nov 11th) by a splendid fête and banquet presided over by the Cardinal-Vicar. Italy has joined England and Germany, with the view of suppressing the slave trade, in the blockade of the Zanzibar coast, which at present (Dec 6th) is in progress **Consult** "Italy" (Story of the Nations Series), *Statesman's Year Book*, *Almanach de Gotha*, etc.

Ivory Coast A portion of Guinea, between Grain and Gold Coasts The stations of Grand Bassam, Assinie, and Kutenu were reoccupied by France (1884) The coast is low and sandy and the climate inimical

Jam Manufacture See FRUIT FARMING

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba Area 4,193 sq m , pop 580,804 Divided into three counties—Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall **Turk's and Caicos Islands** have been annexed to the colony Capital **Kingston** (pop 40,000), with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance The principal ports are Port Royal (the harbour of Kingston), Montego Bay, and Falmouth A mountain chain (the Blue Mountains) traverses the island, rising to 7,360 feet, and there is an extensive plain on the south There are many streams, some navigable by boats Soil very fertile, but climate, except in the highlands, unhealthy for Europeans. All insalubrity ceases at an elevation of 1,400 feet. Earthquakes frequent; hurricanes less so than in the other West India Islands. The precious metals have been found, and, together with copper, cobalt, tin, lead, etc , are believed to exist in quantity The products are sugar, rum, pine apples and various fruits, coffee, pimento, logwood, cacao, ginger, etc —The island is ruled by a Governor, with a Privy Council and a partly elective Legislative Council. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table) Besides local industry, Jamaica is an emporium of West Indian trade One of the black West Indian regiments is ordinarily stationed here Nine tenths of the population are black and coloured Since the abolition of slavery in '33, the colony has retrogressed, but is now recovering It was taken from the original Spanish owners in 1655, and has since, remained a British possession. In '65, the blacks rose in insurrection, which was promptly

suppressed. Of late many Chinese and coolies employed. The **Maroons**, descendants of runaway Spanish slaves, still live in the Blue Mountains **Consult** Bates s "South and Central America and West Indies," and "Her Majesty s Colonies"

James, Henry, was b in America 1843, his father being the Rev Henry James, a well known philosophical writer Began the study of law, but ultimately attached himself to literature His novels, which deal largely with American life and character, are very popular "**Princess Casamassima**" (87) fully sustained his reputation, differing from most of his others by its study of English life Mr J has been for many years a resident in England His most recent works are "**The Reverberator**" (88) and "**Partial Portraits**, both of which were most successful

James, Rt Hon. Sir Henry, Q C, M P, P C, son of Mr Philip Turner James, of Hereford, was b at Hereford 1828 Educated at Cheltenham, Lecturer s Prizeman at the Inner Temple (1850-51), called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1852) Nominated to ancient office of "postman of Court of Exchequer (1867), appointed Q C (1869) Was Solicitor General (1873), in which year he was knighted, **Attorney General** (1873 74), reappointed (1880) Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Taunton (1869 85), Bury (1885) On the formation of Mr Gladstone s Government in 1886, Sir Henry James refused to join it, though offered the Lord Chancellorship, because he could not follow Mr Gladstone upon the Home Rule question Since then Sir Henry has been one of the active leaders of the **Liberal Unionist** party It is understood that he refused high legal office offered him by Lord Salisbury in 1886, preferring to remain in the sphere of active politics In March **88**, Sir H J was entertained at a dinner of the Liberal Union Club Sir Henry was one of the counsel for the *Times* in the action of **O Donnell v Walter**, and is one of the leading counsel for that organ in the **Parnell Commission** (*q v*)

Jamestown Capital and port **St Helena** (*q v*)

Japan An empire adjacent to China, from which it is separated by the Eastern Sea and the Straits of Corea, formed of the archipelago of Niphon, which consists of four large islands, Yesso, Hondo, Kiushiu, and Shikoku, and of nearly 4,000 rocky islets Its area is about 147,345 square miles, with a population of 38,507,177 Its history is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Mikado being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B C 660, but the legendary period comes down to a time much nearer our own than the well authenticated annals of the Middle Kingdom during the last 2,000 years The name of the present Mikado is Mutsu Hito, and he was born in 1852 (For other details see ed 88) One of the first **events of political** interest reported in this country in **88** was the death of **Shimadzu Hisamitsu**, ex Prince or Regent of Satsuma (briefly referred to in our last issue), which occurred on Dec 6th, 87, at Kagoshima To foreigners, by whom he was hated as a leader of the old exclusive party, he was better known as Shimadzu [illegible] Later news came over that **Count** [illegible] Minister for Foreign Affairs, had re[illegible] in consequence of the defeat of his [illegible] on treaty revision, and that **Count Okuma** [illegible] this statesman having been former Minister of Finance, and his appearance in the Cabinet giving that body an appearance of a coalition A telegram (Yokohama, May 1st) subsequently reported that the Prime Minister, **Count Ito Hirobumi**, had **resigned**, and had been succeeded by Count Kura, Ito having become widely known for having had charge of the **constitutional revision** which is to give Japan in 1890 a Representative Assembly elected by the people But another light was thrown upon this matter by a published letter from the Japanese legation in London (May 8th), to the effect that Count Ito had only resigned the Premiership to assume the post of **President** of the newly created **Sumitsu In** or **Privy Council** A description of the high functions of this new body was published in the *Times* of June 23rd (Tokio, May 11th) A further Cabinet change was reported from Tokio (Berlin, Aug 22nd), to the effect that Count Inouye had returned as Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, the progressive party thus not losing a valuable ally The **Budget** of the Government for the fiscal year 88 9 gave an estimated **revenue** of 80 705 923 dollars and the **expenditure** 80,747,854 dollars, of the latter amount a fourth was to be devoted to the reduction of the national debt, 12,000 000 dollars to the army, and 11,000,000 dollars to the navy An increase in the expenditure was caused by the construction of **fortifications** The army, it may be added, is in a transition state It is under the German model, and was calculated during the year to number 150,000 men, but is increasing The cavalry are very few in number, but the artillery numbers 120 guns, with a regular train and a telegraph staff It was reported in this country in November that by a recent imperial decree an important **financial change** had been made in Japan the treasury practically divesting itself of its note issuing functions, and transferring them to the recently established bank of Japan, which thus becomes the only source of note issue in the country The **trade and commerce** of Japan, according to the latest published returns in this country, still show great development The **total imports** for 88 were 44,304 251 yens the **exports** were 52 407,681 yens total trade 96,711,932 yens (6½ yens are equal to £1) It should be pointed out that the expansion of the exports is not fairly represented here, owing to the **decline of silver** necessitating the adoption of a lower rate for the silver dollar or yen The bulk of the increase in imports is credited to Great Britain and her colonies It is pointed out that in order to get at a correct estimate of the total value of British trade with Japan the calculation must include nearly the whole of the trade which is credited to the East Indies and Siam, and portion of that to China, a large volume of trade passing through Hong Kong, and in this manner the total is put at over £7,000,000 The United States stands next on the list, the British and American trade of 87 representing 70 per cent of the total trade of Japan with foreign countries As to **railways**, it was calculated, in a consular report published in May, that there were 598½ miles in the country, 294 more being in course of construction, and 680 contemplated Some idea of the **difficulties** met with on some of the **new lines** appear in the offic[illegible] Bureau" fo[illegible] involves the [illegible] feet long, and the bridging of 11 rivers. One

of the latter has a velocity of 27 feet per second, and in another the brick piers have to be sunk to a depth of 80 feet A range of mountains has to be crossed at a height of 1,468 feet Such is the progress of **telegraphy and telephony** in Japan that, after experiments into the system of utilising existing telegraph wires for simultaneous telephony, it was announced early in the year that a complete plant for the purpose had been ordered in Belgium The **cotton spinning** industry is making immense strides As to the imports of yarn in 87 the import from Great Britain was 21,741,401 lb, and from Bombay 22,754,305 lb, the figures in 86 were 18,100,396 lb from Great Britain, and 14,740,120 lb from Bombay According to native statistics, the Japanese Empire on Jan 1st, 85, contained a **population** of 37,868,987 On July 15th a mountain known as Sho Bandai San, of a **volcanic** group in the northern part of the island, experienced an **eruption** of such a violent character as to practically obliterate the mountain and deluge the country with lava and ashes, destroying hundreds of lives, and causing immense damage to property An extraordinary "**open letter**" was addressed during the year by a number of American ladies, headed by Mrs Cleveland and Mrs Garfield, "to Japanese women who are adopting foreign dress" Most of the text of this missive, which was intended to warn its recipients of many recognised evils, was published in the *Times*, August 28th For Ministry see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** Sir E J Reeds "Japan its History, Traditions, and Religions", Miss Bird's "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan, etc

Japanese Art See ART 88

Java. An island of the Asiatic Archipelago, the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies With Madura Island, **area** 50,848 sq m, pop 21,974,161 Divided into 22 Residencies Capital **Batavia** (500,000), a large and important seaport Other chief towns Samarang and Soerabaya Mountains traverse the interior, with many active volcanoes Java was formerly considered very unhealthy, but with the exception of a few marshy places on the coast, the climate is as healthy as that of any other inter tropical country Flora and fauna rich, mainly as in **Borneo** (*q v*) Coffee, sugar, tea, rice, indigo pepper, tobacco, etc, chiefly cultivated for export Administered by the Residents of Provinces and their subordinates under the Governor General of the Dutch Indies The mode of government is called the "culture system, and is based on officially directed labour The **army**, as well for Java as for the other Dutch possessions in the East Indies, numbers about 15,000 Europeans and 16,000 natives, associated together The **colonial navy** consists of 88 vessels, manned by 1,271 men There are 599 miles of **railroad** **Estimated revenue** of Dutch East Indies, '88, £11,148,670, **expenditure**, £11,573,000, average **imports**, £12,800,000, average **exports**, £16,000,000 Land is government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease Enforced cultivation insures provision for the large population **People** are, Europeans, 46,837, Chinese, 364,028, Arabs and Orientals, 16,194, Hindoos, 8,324 Javanese Malays, 20,665,570 During the year '88 various conspiracies and insurrectionary movements against the Dutch have taken place. **Consult** Money's "Java" and Wallace's "Malay Archipelago" See BORNEO, etc.

Jebb, Richard Claverhouse, LL.D., the eminent Greek scholar, was b in Dundee 1841. Educated at St Columba's Coll, co Dublin, Charterhouse School, London, and Trin Coll, Camb, where he graduated Senior Classic '62 Public Orator of his Univ '69, Professor of Greek in the Univ of Glasgow '75, hon LL D Edin and Harvard Univs, and has received from the King of Greece the Gold Cross of the Order of the Saviour, in recognition of his services in promoting the study of both **classical and modern Greek** Amongst the most important of his works are "The Attic Orators," "Modern Greece," and a "Life of Richard Bentley" Dr J has for some time past been engaged in editing the **Complete Works of Sophocles** It is mainly through his efforts that a **British School of Classical and Archæological Studies** has recently been established at **Athens**

Jenner, Sir Wm, Bart, K C B, M D, F R S, b at Chatham 1815 Educated at Univ Coll, M D Lond 44 Has held successively the appointments of Professor of Pathological Anatomy in Univ Coll, Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Physician to Univ Coll Hospital, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in Univ Coll, and is **Physician in Ordinary to the Queen** and the **Prince of Wales**, whom he attended with Sir William Gull in the serious attack of typhoid fever which prostrated H R H in '71 Sir William J also attended the **Prince Consort** in his last illness His eminence as a physician is chiefly based upon his discovery of the symptoms which differentiates typhus from typhoid fever **President of the Royal College of Physicians** 81

Jerrymandering—derived from Gerry, the surname of a Governor of Massachusetts, a member of Congress from 1776 to 1784, and Vice President 1812, first applied to such division of a district as gave political advantage to one over another

Jersey One of the Channel Islands (*q v*)

"Jerusalem," The. See ed '88, more fully ed 86

Jesuit Missions The number and distribution of the Jesuit missionaries abroad at the beginning of '88 have recently been given by the *Etudes Religieuses* These numbers are those of the various orders of the priesthood, priests, coadjutors, and "scolastiques, but in every case the number of priests is more than twice that of the other two orders put together There are in the **Balkan Peninsula** 45 Jesuit missionaries, in **Africa** (especially Egypt, Madagascar, and the Zambesi region), 223, in **Asia** (especially Armenia, Syria, certain parts of India, and parts of China), 669, in **China** 195, all of French nationality, in **Oceania** (including the Philippines, the Malay Archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand), 270, in **America** (including certain specified States of the Union, portions of Canada, British Honduras, Brazil, and Peru), 1,130, the **total number** of Jesuits engaged in purely missionary work being 2,377, the great majority being French In their **distribution** great attention is paid to **nationality**, those engaged among the Indians of Canada are Canadians, in the British West Indian Colonies English, in Central America Spaniards, in South America Italians, Spaniards, and Germans, the Italians and Germans having all Brazil to themselves, probably because of the enormous Italian and German immigration to Brazil. The **spheres of labour of the different orders**, Jesuit, Lazarists, Franciscans, etc., are care-

fully laid down at Rome, no two orders, as a rule, working in the same region, these spheres once fixed, the distribution within them is left to the head of the particular order, whatever it might be. In an illimitable field like China all the orders are represented, but the districts of each are specified, and were rearranged some two years ago The Jesuits have Kiangsu province and the south eastern part of Chih li, the metropolitan province, they have 145 fathers in the former and 50 in the latter district In **Africa** they touch only on the east coast at certain points, and are represented in no other part of the continent, in **India** they have nothing to do with Madras, Ceylon Central India, or the North West Provinces and their work in the **United States** is very limited In Japan the Malay Peninsula Siberia, Indo China (Burmah, Tonquin, Siam Annam), they are not found at all The great centres of Jesuit missionary **activity** on the globe are the Zambesi, Syria (where there are 142 French Jesuits) Bengal, Kiangsu province in China, the Philippine Archipelago, the central States of the Union (here they are all German Jesuits), Central America and Cuba, Ecuador and Peru, Chili and Paraguay

Jews The number of Jews in the various countries of Europe at the date of the last census in each (about 1880 1) was as follows — Russia, 4,008,639, Austria Hungary, 1,643,708 Germany 561,612, Roumania 260 000, Turkey (about) 100,000, Holland, 81,693 France 76, 10, England 65,000, Italy, 40 000, Switzerland, 7,373, Scandinavia, 6,973, Servia 3 492, Greece 2,652, Iberian Peninsula, 2,102 **Total in Europe,** 6,879,238 Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 200,000, Africa, 220,800, the Americas, 250,000, and Australia, 15,000 There are probably eight millions of Jews in existence at the present date (1889) Until very recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world, and those of eastern Europe, Africa, and the East still labour under many disabilities which it is the object of the '**Alliance Israelite**' of Paris, and similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo Jewish Association, 100, Sutherland Avenue, W), to remove Even in western Europe much of the feeling of ill will which led to earlier restrictions still remains The chief country in which anti Semitism still exists is Roumania, which, though enfranchised by the Treaty of Berlin on condition of freeing [illegible]

of J [illegible] emancipation was granted to Jews in 1858 English Jews number some 65,000, of whom 50,000 live in London, three quarters of them in the East-end, chiefly recruited from Russia They possess a special **Jewish Board of Guardians** (13, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals There are six large Jewish **elementary schools** in London, the principal being the Jews Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful **elementary schools** in the world Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal Provincial congregations the most important are those of Liverpool (2), Manchester (4), Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebras* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Minor Synagogues), while eleven of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (2, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, W) **Ministers** for these are mostly trained at **Jews' College** (Tavistock House, Tavistock Square), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (St James Place, E C), where the sittings of the **Beth Din,** or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr N M Adler, whose son, Dr H Adler, now acts as his delegate His mandates are only binding on the so called **Orthodox Jews,** while there are "**Reform**" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street London, Manchester and Bradford There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies There are, besides some 3 000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (**Sephardim**) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev Dr Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (**Ashkenazim**) As a religious term "Jew has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York Jews have some **special enactments** connected with registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc These, and other legislation likely to affect them, are looked after by the **Jewish Board of Deputies** (36, Finsbury Circus) During the past year (**88**) the **events** with which the Jewish community has been principally concerned are the sittings of the **select committee** on the **immigration question** whilst many Jewish witnesses were examined by the **Lords' committee** on the **sweating system** (*q v*) The **expulsion** of Jews from various parts of **Russia** still continues, and no amelioration of their condition appears to be imminent Some relaxation of restrictions under which Jews laboured in **Roumania** was made during the year There are three Jewish weeklies, of which the most important is *The Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E C) A new *Jewish Quarterly Review* was also started in Oct 88 **Consult** J Loeb article *Juifs*, in St Martin s "Dictionnaire de Géographie", I Davis, *Jews, Modern,* in 'Encyclopædia Britannica', on the literature of the Judenhetze, J Jacobs, "The Jewish Question, 1875 84 (Trübner), on their social and vital statistics, J Jacobs "Studies in Jewish Statistics (*Jewish Chronicle* Office)

"Jexreelites, or the "New and Latter House of Israel. See ed 88, more fully ed 87

Jingoes See ed 88

Joachim, Joseph This distinguished violinist was born near Presburg, in Hungary, in 1831 Already famous as a youthful prodigy, he went to Leipzig in 1843, to the Conservatoire previously founded by Mendelssohn, who saw his genius and encouraged him He first came to London in 1844, and has since annually visited us Herr J has been principal violinist of the **Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts** from their very commencement. In 1869 he became the head of the newly developed Academy of Music at Berlin. He has written

several works for his instrument and the orchestra, the chief being the Hungarian Concerto The **University of Cambridge** conferred on him the degree of **Mus Doc** in '77 Herr J in 87 visited Paris, and had an enthusiastic reception The **University of Oxford** recently conferred upon him the honorary degree of **D C L** In March 89, Herr J will have been before the public for fifty years

Jockey Club See TURF

Johanna. One of the **Comoro Islands** (*q v*)

Johannes II, the present ruler (Negus) of **Abyssinia** (*q v*), was by English influence placed on the throne after the overthrow of

of hostility against them, and in August '88 his troops inflicted a severe defeat upon a portion of the Italian forces

Joint Stock Companies A Parliamentary return, giving the names, objects or business, places where business is or was conducted, date of registration, number of persons who signed the memorandum of association total number of shares taken up by such subscribers, nominal capital, number of shares into which it is divided, number of shares taken up amount of calls made on each share, and the total amount of calls received, of all joint stock companies formed in 1887, distinguishing whether the companies are limited or unlimited, and also the number of shareholders in each of the said companies at the date of the last return, and whether still in operation or being wound up, of the total number having their registered office in the city of London, or within five miles of the General Post Office, and of the total number and the paid up capital of all registered companies which are believed to be carrying on business at the present time This return can be obtained from Messrs Hansard and Son, 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster (price 1s 7d) The following table shows the **progress** of the joint stock company movement during the **last five years.**

Date.	Total	
	No of Cos	Paid up Capital
April 1884 .	8 692	£475,551,294
April 1885 .	9,344	494 909 862
April 1886 .	9,471	529,637,684
April 1887 . .	10,494	591,508,692
April 1888 .	11,001	611,430,371

Journalism, New. See ed [illegible]

Journalists, The National Association of, is the present outcome of a movement of organisation amongst British journalists for the advancement and protection of their professional interests The movement first took shape at a conference held at Birmingham in Oct '84 The constitution drawn up in 86 states that "the objects of the Association are to secure the advancement of all branches of journalism; to obtain for journalists, as journalists, formal and definite professional standing, and [illegible]e and serve in every possible way the interests of the profession of the Press." At a **Special General Conference**, held at the Guildhall, **Bristol**, in Sept. '88, a scheme was adopted for conversion of the Association into an **Incorporated Institute.** The executive were instructed to effect this conversion from such a date as might be found suitable, and the organisation will probably adopt the name and constitution of **The Institute of Journalists** early in '89 The business of the N A J is **conducted** by a president, eight vice presidents, officers, and district representatives, forming the central executive body Each district is managed by a district committee and officers, and many of the districts are divided into subdistricts The central executive holds movable meetings in the principal towns Matters of detail and emergency are dealt with by a sub committee, called the Committee of Administration, which holds frequent meetings at the Central Office, and special questions by various special committees Annually a **general conference** of members and delegates is held This conference also is movable, being held this year (89) at Manchester The **proceedings** of the Association are **chronicled** in a small monthly **official publication**, under the title of *Journalism*, which is edited by the General Secretary, and issued *gratis* to members The **President** (at the beginning of 89) is Mr H G Reid, of Warley Hall, Birmingham (formerly M P for Aston Manor), who succeeded to Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart, M P, of the *Morning Post* Should the conversion take place at the time expected Mr Reid will become first President of the Institute **Hon Sec**, Mr B T Barton, Bolton, **Hon Treas**, Mr J F Andrews, London, **Counsel**, Mr R J Griffiths, M A, LL D, **Gen Sec** Mr Herbert Cornish, **Central Office**, (*pro tem*) 231, Temple Chambers, Bouverie St, Fleet St L C

Jovis, M See BALLOONING

Jowett Rev Professor B, D D, b at Camberwell 1817 Became Scholar of Balliol College Oxford (1835), Fellow (1838), appointed Regius Professor of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston (1855) Was member of a commission for taking into consideration mode of admission by examination to writerships in Civil Service of India Professor Jowett has written commentaries on some of the Pauline Epistles, and an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture in "**Essays and Reviews**" In 1870 he was elected **Master of Balliol College** He published a translation of the Dialogues of Plato 1871, second edition [illegible] tics, with Notes and Essay, 1885 (2 vols) The honorary degree of D D was conferred on him by the University of Leyden (1875), LL D University of Edinburgh (1884), and University of Dublin (1886) Dr J s term of office as **Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University** (*q v*) expired in 87, when he was succeeded by Dr Bellamy

Jubilee Coinage and Medals. See COINAGE, ed 88

Jubilee of Royal Agricultural Society. See ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Jubilee, Queen Victoria's, '87 For concise history of, see ed 88, and for detailed history of H.M 's reign see ed 87.

Juby, Cape. A low sandy point, on the west coast of Sahara, opposite the Canary Islands, where the **North Atl** (British), have recently establishe

Judge-Advocate-General is th of the Government on military reviews the sentences of courts

mending whether they should be confirmed or rejected. He is always a member of the Privy Council There are three permanent officials in the department—viz , one legal and two military deputy judge-advocates-general In the Estimates for '88-9 no provision is made for the payment of any salary to the judge advocate general

Judicial Separation It was in the power of the ecclesiastical courts, which formerly determined all matrimonial causes, to grant a divorce *à mensa et thoro*, which released the husband and wife from the duty of cohabitation but did not enable either of them to marry a ...

granted, but that in every case in which a decree might have been made for a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, a decree might thenceforwards be made for a judicial separation A decree for judicial separation may be obtained either by the husband or by the wife on the ground of adultery or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards Cruelty in this sense may be defined as injury to person or to health, or conduct raising a reasonable apprehension of bodily hurt Even threats to a wife, not accompanied by personal violence, and cruelty to children in the presence of their mother have been in some cases regarded as cruelty giving ground for a decree Desertion must be wilful, and against the will of the person who com plains of it From the date of a decree for judicial separation, and so long as the separa tion continues, the wife is considered as a *feme sole* with respect to all property which she may acquire, and should she again cohabit with her husband, all such property is to be held to her separate use But this provision has been made superfluous by the Married Women s Property Act, 1882 (*q v*) The court has power to order such alimony for the wife, and to make such pro vision for the custody, maintenance, and educa tion of the children of the marriage, as it may think proper Should the decree have been pronounced in the absence of one of the parties, and on the ground of desertion by him or her, the party so absent may present a petition setting out such absence and reasonable ground for the alleged desertion, and may obtain a reversal of the decree The separation, more over, may be ended at any moment by the deliberate consent of the parties separated to a renewal of cohabitation See SEPARATION AGREEMENTS

Julian Period, The Rather a measure of time than a true era, consisting of 7 980 years, which the sun moon, and earth will take to come into precisely the same positions with regard to each other

Juries —COMMON The qualification of a common juror is follows —He must be between twenty one and sixty years of age and he must either have freehold or copyhold estate to the value of £10 a year, or leaseholds on lease for twenty one years or more to the value of £20, or be assessed to the poor rate or inhabited house tax at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and £20 a year in any other county The churchwardens and overseers in each county annually make out a list of qualified persons, and from these lists the jurors' book for each county is made out In preparation for the next assizes, or next sessions, a precept is issued to the sheriff ordering him to sum mon a sufficient number of jurors. He there upon makes out the panel, a list on parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned; and this panel is printed and kept open to public inspection The panel contains the names and addresses of not less than forty eight nor more than seventy two qualified persons The cause having been called on in court, the jury is called and sworn All the names of the jurors on the panel are put into a box and then drawn out, and the names are called in the order of drawing The first twelve of these who appear are sworn But before swearing they are liable to challenge; and a challenge may be either to the array, that is, to the whole panel, or to the polls, that is to individual jurors The former questions the honesty or impartiality of the sheriff, or at least suggests reasons for doubting either, such as his relationship to one of the parties The latter may challenge individual jurymen on the ground that they are peers or that they have not the qualifica tion, or that they may reasonably be suspected of bias, or that they have been convicted of some infamous crime In criminal causes the prisoner may, without showing any reason, challenge twenty, and in certain cases thirty five of the panel and the Crown may similarly challenge as many as, if disallowed, would yet leave enough on the panel to form a jury Should the panel have been exhausted by challenges, provision has been made for obtaining more persons qualified to serve Members of parliament, or of the legal, clerical, or medical professions, and certain other classes of persons, may claim exemption when called upon The twelve jurymen finally obtained are sworn to try the case The function of a jury cannot be precisely stated in few words, but it may be said to consist in deciding what credit is to be given to evidence What can be considered evidence (what is relevant to the issue tried), and what legal consequences flow from the facts established, it is for the judge to decide The verdict of a jury must be unanimous, and if they persist in disagreeing they must be discharged In cases of felony they are kept together, under supervision, until they agree or are discharged A jury called to try a criminal case is sometimes called a petty, as opposed to a grand jury —**GRAND (England)** The antiquity of the grand jury is considerable Like the common jury, it may be traced up to the time of Henry II, if not earlier But here it is impossible to state more than its present constitution and func tions The sheriff of each county is directed by precept to return to every session of the peace, and to every commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, twenty four good and loyal men of the county The qualifica tion of a grand juror at the sessions is the same as that of a petty juror in the trial of civil causes at the assizes The qualification of a grand juror at the assizes is uncertain He must be a freeholder, and is usually a gentleman of consideration The grand jury must consist of at least twelve, and not more than twenty three, jurymen Their function is in the formal prosecution of persons accused of crime They may proceed either by pre sentment, or by finding an indictment They proceed by way of presentment when from their own knowledge, and without any indictment laid before them, they take notice of any offence In this case an indictment

must be framed before the person presented can be proceeded against An indictment is a written criminal accusation The grand jury, after hearing a charge from the presiding judge of assize, retire to receive indictments These are preferred in the name of the sovereign, but at the suit of a private prosecutor As the grand jury have only to inquire whether there is sufficient ground for calling on the party accused to answer the accusation, they hear only the witnesses for the prosecution If not satisfied, they endorse upon the bill the words "not found," or "not a true bill, and the person indicted is discharged Another bill against the same person, for the same offence, at the same assizes or sessions, cannot be found by the grand jury, but fresh bills may be preferred to subsequent grand juries If satisfied of the truth of the accusation, they endorse upon the bill the words "a true bill" Twelve at least of the grand jury must agree to find a true bill, and it is their duty not to find a bill unless the evidence submitted to them is in itself satisfactory The indictments are then returned into court, and the finding of the grand jury is publicly announced —**GRAND** (Ireland) The grand jury in Ireland has administrative as well as judicial functions The administration of an Irish county is divided between the grand jury and the presentment sessions The grand jury, which must not consist of more than twenty three members, is appointed for each assize by the High Sheriff from among the £50 freeholders or £100 leaseholders whose lands are situate within the county One resident freeholder or leaseholder must be summoned from each barony within the county, a barony being a subdivision of an Irish, corresponding to the hundred in an English, county In some counties, as in Cork, the number of baronies is equal to the maximum number of grand jurors The presentment sessions are held separately for each barony and for the county at large before the assizes At these sessions every justice for the county, who is not a stipendiary magistrate, may attend, and with the magistrates are associated a certain number of cess payers For the baronial sessions the cess payers, who must not be less than five nor more than twelve, are selected by the grand jury from a list of the hundred highest cess payers in the barony At the sessions for the whole county only one cess payer from each barony may attend The division of power between the grand jury and the presentment sessions may be roughly expressed as follows that the sessions alone can initiate expenditure upon county works by making presentments to the grand jury, whilst the grand jury have an almost absolute power to ratify or to reject any presentment made to them The presentments being, in certain instances, made imperative by statute or by direction of some lawful authority, the power of ratification possessed by the grand jury is in so far merely ministerial Provision is made by statute for certain cases of neglect of duty either by the presentment sessions or by the grand jury The grand jury must complete its administrative business before the judge opens the commission of assize Its part in the administration of justice is the same in Ireland as in England See Mr O Brien's report on Local Government and Taxation in Ireland (Parliamentary Papers), and the statutes therein cited —**SPECIAL** In civil causes either the plaintiff or the defendant may insist upon having the cause tried by a special jury Every man on the jurors book (see above **Jury, Common**) who is legally entitled to be called esquire, or is a banker or merchant, or occupies a house assessed to the poor rate or inhabited house tax, in a town of 20,000 inhabitants or more at £100 or upwards, and elsewhere at £50 or upwards, or occupies premises other than a farm so rated or assessed at £100 or upwards, or a farm so rated or assessed at £300 or upwards, is qualified to serve as a special juror When the assizes are approaching, the sheriff is directed to summon a sufficient number of special jurymen, and a panel is prepared in the same way as for common jurymen In London and Middlesex a special jury may be called, if the judge so order, in a particular way known as striking a special jury The rules which regulate the special are usually the same as those which regulate the common jury

Justices of the Peace were first appointed in England by Edward III 1327, they were empowered to try felonies 1360-61, their wages were fixed by Richard II, 1389, their form of appointment settled by the judges, 1590, attorneys, solicitors, and proctors while in practice declared incapable of office by George II, 1732, jurisdiction in general and at quarter sessions defined by the Queen, 1842, duties further defined, 1848, 1851, and 1855

K

Kaffirs The most important of the races of South Africa They are a branch of the great Bantu family See ed 86

Kaffraria The country of the Kaffirs, in eastern South Africa The name, when used now, implies the **Transkeian Territories** (*q v*) which lie between Basutoland and the sea and from the Kei river to Natal A district south west of the Kei, formerly called **British Kaffraria**, was annexed to Cape Colony in 1863 and is now divided into the two districts of King William s Town and East London

Kaiser Wilhelm s Land The German portion of **New Guinea** (*q v*), together with the islands of New Britain and New Ireland

Kalahari Desert A vast sandy plain of South Africa north of Orange River much of it included in the British Protectorate of **Bechuanaland** It extends for about a distance of about 600 miles at an elevation of 3 500 feet above the sea It is of vast extent subject to long continued drought and devoid of running water Saline pools called salt pans occur It is inhabited by Bushmen and there is abundance of antelopes and other game The infrequent rains are stored by Nature in water melons and in certain tubers both of which are amazingly plentiful and retain their water in spite of fiercest drought Man and beast can therefore exist in the desert The soil is sandy but patches of grass are found **Consult** Farini s "Through the Kalahari Desert

Kalnoky, Count Gustav Siegmund, an Austrian statesman, b Dec 29th 1832 at Lettowitz in Moravia After serving for a few years in the army he entered the diplomatic service (1850) and from 1860 to 1870 he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London In 1874 he went as Minister to Copenhagen whence he was transferred (1880) as ambassador to St Petersburg Thence he was recalled in 1881 to assume the important office of the joint **Austro Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs** in succession to Baron Haymerle—a post which Count Kalnoky has since filled with marked ability pursuing the peace policy which is the foundation of the alliance with Germany Count Kalnoky had an **interview** with **Prince Bismarck** and **Signor Crispi** the Italian premier after the meeting of those statesmen in August 88 The **Star of the Black Eagle** in brilliants was conferred on Count K by the Emperor William in October 88 and in Nov the Order of the Annunciade was bestowed on him by the King of Italy

Kamaran An island in the Red Sea off the Arabian coast acquired in 1854 by Great Britain as a station for the Indian telegraph cable It is now unoccupied

Kandy A town in **Ceylon** (*q v*), the former capital of the Sinhalese power Near the centre of the island is an amphitheatre of hills

Karroo A Hottentot Dutch name for certain elevated and comparatively barren plateaux in Cape Colony The Great Karroo extends between the coast range and the main range of Cape Colony It is 100 miles across, and covers an area as large as Ireland Its elevation is 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level It affords excellent pasturage for sheep, cattle, Angora goats, and ostriches, and immense tracts are now occupied as farms These are watered by permanent springs, and by large reservoirs, constructed for storing the superabundance of rain which in two years out of three falls during the summer thunderstorms See ed 87

Kars A famous Turkish fortress in **North** Armenia, now in the possession of Russia Situated on the frontier of the two countries, it has been repeatedly besieged In 1854 it was gallantly but unsuccessfully, defended by Sir Fenwick Williams Captured by the Russians after defeating Mukhtar Pasha s army, (Nov 1878) After the war the Russians connected it with Batoum and Tiflis by military roads, and enlarged the fortifications, so that Trans Caucasia hitherto slightly protected on the side of Armenia is now able to defend itself against a very powerful European army, Kars being a place of great strength of strategic importance

Kashmir (N W India) For President see DIPLOMATIC

Kaulbars, Major-General Baron Nicolas General Kaulbars is best known as the **agent of Russia** in the events which followed the **overthrow of Prince Alexander** of Bulgaria He was completely baulked in his endeavours to make the revolution subservient to Russian aims and when his failure was complete he was recalled to St Petersburg where he was received with honour by the Czar He was subsequently attached to the staff of the Grand Duke Vladimir Commander in chief of the Guards Corps and of the military district of St Petersburg

Kay, Sir Edward Ebenezer, b 1822 Educated at Cambridge Called to the bar at Lincoln s Inn (1847) For some years he was the authorised law reporter in the Court of Vice Chancellor Wood (afterwards Lord Hatherley) Q C (1866) Relinquished his leadership in Vice Chancellor Bacon s Court (1878) confining his practice to the House of Lords and special business Appointed a judge of the High Court (1881)

Keeling Islands A dependency of the **Straits Settlements** (*q v*) 700 miles S W of Java

Keewatin A Canadian district under the jurisdiction of the Government of **Manitoba** It lies between that province and Ontario and stretches from United States boundary to Hudson Bay Area not determined Part has been assigned to Ontario It is a difficult region of rock swamp and wood, with few tracts available for agriculture or pasturage, but mineral wealth is great including copper and silver and game is plentiful See MANITOBA and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

Kekewich, Sir Arthur b in 1832 Called to the bar in 1858, made Q C (1877) Bencher of his Inn (1881) He enjoyed a considerable Chancery practice and for a long time was **standing counsel** to the **Bank of England** and several large insurance companies He was raised to the Judicial Bench in 86 Mr Justice Kekewich made several unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament

Kempton Park International See TURF

Kennedy Rev Benjamin Hall D D, b at Birmingham 1804 Educated at King Edward s Sch (where his father was second master), at Shrewsbury, and St John s Coll Camb, where his career was one of the most brilliant upon record Graduated B A, senior Classic and senior Chancellor s Medallist, '27, Fellow

and Classical Lecturer of his college '28, assistant master at Harrow '28-30, head master of Shrewsbury Sch 30, which position he resigned 66, on his appointment as **Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge Canon of Ely** '67 [illegible] K is the **editor** of "**The Public School Latin Grammar**, and of a number of school books and has afforded evidence of the ripeness of his scholarship by his **translations** from Aristophanes, Æschylus, and Sophocles, and in his **Ely Lectures** on the **Revised Translation of the New Testament**

Kentish Fire A form of continuous applause by voices in unison First adopted in the county of Kent at meetings of Protestants held in 1828 29, for the purpose of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill

Kerguelen Land An island in the Southern Ocean, about midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Australia Area probably not less than 1,500 sq m Lying within Antarctic currents, the climate is severe The island is composed of igneous rocks rising into mountains Its flora is very limited, including only one useful plant, a sort of wild cabbage, and its fauna comprises only marine animals and birds Possession is claimed by France, in right of first discovery by Kerguelen in 1772 Captain Cook visited it in 1776, and called it "Land of Desolation It has been included in lists of British possessions, but is really a "No man s land, visited only by occasional whalers and sealers

Kerr, Mr Robert Malcolm, Commissioner of the City of London Court, was b in Scotland 1821, and called to the English bar in 1848 He has twice unsuccessfully contested Kilmarnock in the Liberal interest Mr Commissioner Kerr, who is a rigid stickler for the observance of professional etiquette, and who is well known for his just administration of the law for the protection of the victims of unscrupulous usurers, has edited several valuable legal works

Kew Gardens First formed as Botanic Gardens, 1750-60 Parliamentary Committee to consider the management appointed 1838, Lindley s report presented 1840, gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests 1840 Opened to the public free 1841 Palm house built 1848 **Open free** to the public every week day from noon, and on Sunday afternoons Distributions of bedding out plants are annually in the autumn made to applicants

K G See GARTER, ORDER OF THE

Kharkoff A rapidly developing Russian town (population 167,000), situated about 420 miles S of Moscow The development of the iron and coal fields of S E Russia is producing a favourable effect upon its industries, yearly increasing in number and importance The University, containing 600 centres, was the most active Nihilist centre during the troubles culminating in the death of the late Tzar

Kherson A Russian town of 63,000 inhabitants on the Dnieper, about forty miles from Nicolaieff, the growth of which as a dockyard has dwarfed the previous naval importance of Kherson It is best known as the resting place of Howard the philanthropist, to whom a monument is erected Founded by Potemkin 1778

Khojent A town (pop. 28,000) in Turk [illegible] alternately ruled by Khokand and [illegible], which [illegible]eneral Romanovsky captured June 5th, 1866) [illegible]ormerly of considerable com- [illegible] it has decayed somewhat since. It was the scene of a serious outbreak in 1875, when Khokand revolted against Russia.

Khokand A Mussulman khanate in Central Asia, the power of which was shattered by General Tchernayeff in 1864 65 A portion was left independent until 1875, when an outbreak caused the Russians to overrun and annex it This campaign was the hardest the Russians had had in Turkestan in point of national resistance, but the people have since become reconciled to their rule Khokand now forms the Turkestan province of **Ferghana**, an ancient name restored in 1876 The city of Khokand (pop 35,000) ranks next in commercial importance and size to Tashkent and Bokhara

Khorassan ("The country of the Sun") One of the richest provinces of Persia, forming the north east portion of that kingdom It consists of 140,000 square miles, comprising nearly a quarter of Persia population 860,000 The country is wonderfully fertile, except where the great desert of Persia encroaches upon it, and its prosperity may be expected to increase now that the Turcoman raids all the way along the north are suspended, in spite of the tyranny and imbecility of the rulers The Russian outposts stretch for nearly 1,000 miles round the north, from the mouth of the Atrek to the Zulfikar Pass On the south the great desert separates it from the rest of Persia Communication with Teheran is only maintained by a couple of roads through the narrow cultivated gullet alongside the Caspian Early in 1886 an exploring expedition under the direction of Dr Radde and other eminent scientists, and the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, started from Tiflis to investigate the natural history of K

Kidnapping The term applied to the abduction of a man

Kilima Njaro A mountain mass in East Africa with snow clad peaks Discovered 1847 Annexed by Germany in 1885 6, and forms part of the territory of the **German East African Company** It is situated about 100 miles inland from the port of Mombasa, on the Suaheli coast, north of Zanzibar Island The district has been lately explored Its climate is said to be perfectly healthy for Europeans, with various plateaux and valleys suitable for the cultivation of coffee, cinchona, etc The natives are not intractable, and the country is excessively beautiful—a sort of East African Switzerland The highest peak was ascended in 1887 by Dr Meyer, who estimated its elevation at 19,680 feet **Consult** a paper by H H Johnston, in "Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, March 1885

Kilmainham Treaty So called from an alleged arrangement between Mr Parnell and the Gladstone Government—the Irish members, who had been imprisoned as "suspects," being released from Kilmainham Prison On the release of Mr Parnell, Mr Forster resigned the Irish Secretaryship See ed '87

Kimberley A fertile district lying between King Sound and Cambridge Gulf in the tropical portion of the colony of **Western Australia.** Has been recently explored and opened up for settlement There are immense tracts of splendid pasturage The chief port is Derby In 1883 gold was discovered, a gold field "proclaimed," and a great rush from all parts took place. Enormous finds were at first reported, but ge[illegible] disappointment was experienced, priva[illegible] incurred, and the field practically abandoned. See WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Kimberley The capital of the province of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, and chief centre of the diamond diggings Though young, it is a large and important town, well provided with institutions and accessories of civilised life, pop 25,000 Declared value of diamonds exported in 1886 was £3 504 756 It is connected by rail with Cape Town and Port Elizabeth The extension of the line into Bechuanaland and into the Orange Free State is proposed See DIAMOND FIELDS and *Times* Jan 11th 88

Kimberley, John Wodehouse, P C, 1st Earl of (creat 1866), b 1826, succeeded his grandfather in the barony of Wodehouse (1846) Was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Dec 1852 to April 1856), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia (May 1856 to March 1858), again Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (June 1859 to July 1861), was Lord Privy Seal (Dec 1868 to July 1870), and Secretary of State for the Colonies (from the last date to Feb 1874 and May 1880 to Dec 1882), Secretary of State for India (Dec 1882 to June 1885), Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for a short time (1886) sent on a special mission to Copenhagen (Dec 1863) Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Oct 1864 to June 1866), when he was created an earl Secretary of State for India in the Gladstone cabinet (86) Lord K has followed Mr Gladstone in his Irish policy

Kinetic Energy See ENERGY ed 88

King of Arms See GARTER KING OF ARMS

King's Advocate See ADVOCATE, LORD

King's College, London Established by Royal Charter 14th August, 1829 opened 31 charter annulled by Act of Parliament 19th May 82, and College re incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature science and the doctrines and duties of Christianity The visitor is the Archbishop of Canterbury and among the perpetual governors are the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary the Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Chief Justice of England There are nine departments in the College—viz theological, literature science engineering, medical, ladies evening classes civil service, and the school To students who have acquired a certain degree of proficiency it grants the diploma of "Associate of King's College to which is attached the privilege of free admission to all the classes in the department from which they have been elected, as also the use of the college libraries and museums The associates of the theological department wear a distinctive *hood*—viz black poplin, edged on the outside with a quarter of an inch, and on the inside with one inch of mauve silk In addition to King's College School (Head Master, Rev I H Stokoe D D) four other schools are in union with the College and the pupils of these schools may become associates in two instead of in three years The ladies department is conducted in Kensington Square, certificates of proficiency are granted in passing the examinations after a regular attendance of three terms The students of the evening classes, which meet from October to March, and from April to June, receive certificates, and may become associates The civil service department prepares for the excise, customs, Post Office, the navy, and other examinations, women also prepared The whole of the college is under the supervision of the Principal, Rev H Wace, D D Last session there were 88 matriculated students in theology, 36 in general literature, 82 in engineering, 210 in medicine, and 53 in the evening classes

Kingston. Capital of Jamaica (*q v*), pop. 40 000

Kingstown Capital of St Vincent (*q v*)

Kirghiz A nomad people dwelling chiefly in the steppes and deserts stretching from the northern part of the Caspian Sea to the Chinese Empire Russia completed her conquest over them after the Crimean war, with the exception of a few settled in Chinese territory and near the Pamir The majority occupying the borderlands of the Aralo Caspian basin, suffered dreadfully during the severe winters of 1879 and 1880 which thinned their numbers and by the destruction of their herds shattered their prosperity The expansion of Russia is bringing them yearly more and more within civilised influence and by degrees their territories are being placed under the direct administration of Russian officials See ed 87

Knapp F W See CYCLING

Knights In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or occasionally by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as directly representing her The Royal Orders of Knighthood are the Garter, the Thistle St Patrick, the Bath St Michael and St George Star of India and the Indian Empire (see respective headings) Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors This last mentioned dignity is that which is conferred upon the judges of the High Court the Attorney General and Solicitor General upon civic dignitaries, and upon persons who have attained distinction in various walks of life The Sovereign bestows the dignity either by a tap with a sword upon the shoulder of the kneeling person honoured who is then commanded to rise Sir J B, or by letters patent All knights are entitled to the prefix of Sir and their wives to that of Dame or Lady (see forms of address, also next article for knighthoods conferred during 88)

Knighthoods conferred, and Promotions made in the different Orders, between January 1st and December 6th, '88 The office of rank given after several of the names was that held at the time the dignity was conferred and some changes in that respect have taken place since

K G

Londonderry, Marquis of Lord Lt of Ireland

K T

(None)

K P

Ormonde Marquis of

G C B (*Civil*)

Denmark Gen H R H the Crown Prince of (hon mem Civil Div)

White Sir William Arthur G C M G, C B

K C B (*Mil*)

Gipps, Major Gen Reginald, C B, Commanding the Home Dist

K C B (*Civil*)

Blount, Edward, C B

Jenkinson, Edward George

Pauncefote, Sir Julian, G C M G, C.B.

Rawlinson, Sir Robert, C.E., C.B., Chief Engin. Insp. Local Govt. Bd., on his retirement from that appointment
Warren, Colonel Sir Charles, R.E., G.C.M.G., Chief Commr. Metrop. Police

G.C.M.G.

Baring, Sir Evelyn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., H.M. Agent and Consul-General at Cairo
Brooke, Charles Johnson, Esq., Rajah of Sarawak
Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart., K.C.M.G.
Irving, Sir Henry Turner, K.C.M.G., on retirement from the Govt. of British Guiana
Parkes, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., Premier and Col. Sec. of New South Wales
Thomson, Sir Ronald, K.C.M.G., late H.M. Minister at Teheran (since deceased)
West, Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville, K.C.M.G., H.M. late Minister at Washington (now Lord Sackville)

K.C.M.G.

Atkinson, Harry Albert, Premier New Zealand
Baden-Powell, George Smyth, C.M.G., M.P., for various services rendered in connection with the colonies
rgne, J. H. G., C.M.G., Superintendent Treaty Department, Foreign Office
Blake, Henry Arthur, C.M.G., late Governor of Newfoundland
Colomb, Capt. J. C. R., R.M.A., C.M.G., M.P.
Cookson, C. A., H.M. Consul and Judge at Alexandria
Dent, Alfred, Founder British North Borneo Co.
Dickson, John Frederick, C.M.G., Col. Sec. Straits Settlements
Gallwey, Michael Henry, C.M.G., Attorney-General of Natal
Hely-Hutchinson, Hon. Walter Francis, C.M.G., Lt.-Gov. of Malta
Osman Pasha Orphi, Governor of Alexandria (Hon.)
Pender, John, Esq.
Redhouse, J. W., Oriental Translator to the Foreign Office
Smith, Colonel Robert Murdoch, R.E.
Smith, Edwin Thomas, Mayor of Adelaide, and Mem. House of Assembly of South Australia
Smythe, Frederick William, Gen. Manager Imp. Ottoman Bank, Constantinople
Thompson, J. S. D., Q.C., Minister of Justice, Canada
Walker, Edward Noel, C.M.G., Col. Sec. Ceylon
Winter, J. S., Attorney General, Newfoundland
Young, Frederick, for some years hon. sec. and now one of the vice pres. Royal Col. Inst.
Zulfikar Pasha, Chamberlain to the Khedive of Egypt (Hon.)

G.C.S.I.

H.H. the **Maharaja** Sawai Madhu Singh of **Jeypore**
H.H. the **Maharaja** of **Travancore**

K.C.S.I.

Browne, Brig.-Gen. James, R.E., C.B., C.S.I., Public Works Dept. of Govt. of India
Crosthwaite, Charles Haukes Tod, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, Burmah
Lyall, James Broadwood, Lt.-Gov. of the Punjab
Moulvie Saiyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Memb. Legis. Counc. of Lieut.-Governor of North-Western Provinces
Peile, James Braithwaite, Esq., C.S.I., B.C.S., Memb. Counc. India

G.C.I.E.

H.H. **Maharaja** Neripendra Narayan Bhup, Bahadur of **Kuch Behar**

K.C.I.E.

Arnold, Edwin, Esq., C.S.I.
Hogg, Frederick Russell, C.S.I., Director Gen. Post Office of India
Maharaja Harendra Kishor Singh, **Bahadur of Bettia**
Maharaja Narendra Khrishna Deb **Bahadur**
Maharaja Radha Prosad Sing of **Dumraon**
Molesworth, Guildford Lindsay, C.I.E., Consulting Eng. to Govt. of India for State Railways
oore, Surgeon-General William James, C.I.E., Surgeon-Gen. with the Gov. of Bombay
Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowla Amir-i Akbar Asman Jah Bahadur, Min. of the Hyderabad State
Nawab Imam Bakah Khan, C.I.E.
Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, C.I.E.
Nawab Shams-ul-Umara Amir-i-Kabir **Khushed** Jah Bahadur, Memb. of Hyderabad Council of State
Nicolson, Arthur, C.M.G., *Charge d'Affaires* at Teheran
Paul, Gregory Charles, C.I.E., Advocate-Gen. Bengal
Raja Velugoti Sri-Krishna Yachendra, of Venkatagiri, C.S.I.
Sirdar Atar Sing, of **Bhadour**, C.I.E.
Sirdar Naoroz Khan, of **Kharan**
Turner, Sir Charles Arthur, C.I.E., late Chief Justice of the Madras High Court
West, Raymond, Mem. Council of Governor of Bombay
Vinakerala Varma Elaya, **Raja** of **Cochin**

KNIGHTS BACHELORS.

Bruce, George Barclay, President Inst. Civil Engineers
Colnaghi, Dominic Ellis, H.M. Consul General at Florence
De Keyser, Alderman, [late] Lord Mayor of London
Edlin, P. H., Q.C., Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions
Ford, Theodore Thomas, Chief Justice Straits Settlements
Galt, Thomas, Chief Justice Common Pleas of Ontario
Hallé, Charles
Harris, George David, formerly member of the Executive Council of the Bahamas
Harwood, John James, Mayor of Manchester
Hassard, John, Principal Registrar Province of Canterbury
M'Andrew, H., Esq., Provost of Inverness
McOnie, Wm., J.P., ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow
Marriott, Sir W. T., M.P., Judge Adv.-General
Marwick, James David, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Town Clerk of Glasgow
Melvill, William Henry, Solicitor Board of Inland Revenue
Roberts, Owen, Esq., Clerk to the Clothworkers' Company
Robertson, Dr. William Tindal, M.P.
Stainer, Dr. John, late Organist of St. Paul's
Steere, James George Lee, Speaker Leg. Council West Australia
Tyler, John William, M.D., F.R.C.S., C.I.E., etc.
Wilson, Adam, Esq., late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Dominion of Canada, 20th Dec., '87
Wilson, Daniel, LL.D., Pres. Univ., Toronto

Knights of Labour A labour organisation in the United States, originating with the tailors of Philadelphia in '69 Under Mr Powderly, grandmaster workman its increase became very rapid The operations of the order are conducted secretly Its avowed **objects** are to include within its organisation all departments of productive industry, to secure for workmen a proportionate share of the wealth produce to establish co operative institutions, the revision of the land laws, and all legislation bearing unjustly on labour It also claims equality of the sexes in pay and work the reduction of the hours of labour and the abolition of the contract system with some other points of detail The official report of the Executive Committee published in July **88** showed that the order had **lost** a considerable proportion of its members and that dissensions had arisen, causing the number of members to decrease

"Knocks out" See ed 81

"Knowledge A monthly scientific magazine (*6d*) was originally started as a weekly record of scientific progress In 1885 it was changed to magazine form *Knowledge* treats of the newest and most advanced scientific theories and researches and gives especial prominence to astronomy The late **Mr R A Proctor** (*q v*) was for some years editor **Office**, 13 Waterloo Place S W

Knowles Mr James F R I B A was b 1831 Educated at Univ Coll Lond From early years he pursued literature and contributed articles to various magazines, and in 60 he published the 'Story of King Arthur Succeeded Dean Alford (70) as editor of the *Contemporary Review* (*q v*) and on the establishment of the *Nineteenth Century* (*q v*) became its editor (77) In addition to his literary work, Mr Knowles has acquired reputation as an architect Aldworth the Surrey residence of Lord Tennyson, Kensington House, the Thatched House Club and several churches having been erected from his designs

Knox Little Rev William John, was b at Stewartstown, co Tyrone Educated at Trin Coll Camb where he graduated in 62 Subsequently became Assistant Master in the Grammar Schools of Lancaster and Sherborne, curate of Christ Church Lancaster of Furweston Bucks and St Thomas Regent Street rector of St Albans Cheetwood 75, **Canon** of Worcester 81 He is a High Churchman and has published, in addition to a number of sermons "Characteristics of the Christian Life, "Meditations on the Three Hours Agony of our Blessed Redeemer and "Motives of the Christian Life Canon Knox Little has also published several novels

Koran The See ed 88

Kossuth, Lajos or Louis Hungarian dictator and patriot, b at Tapio Bicskl near Pesth 1805 In '32 he was elected to the National Diet of Pressburg For publishing reports of the proceedings of that body he was, in 37, after a warning from the Government, prosecuted and sentenced to four years imprisonment [illegible] 47 [illegible] forthwith became leader of the opposition In **March '48** he demanded the re establishment of an independent government for **Hungary** with a ministry responsible to the country Returned to Pressburg as Minister of Finance for Hungary in the cabinet of Count Batthyány President of the provisional government (48-49) In April 49 in the Diet at Debreczin, he declared Hungary an independent state. Created **Governor of Hungary** he entered Pesth, but was compelled to retreat on the entry of the Russian troops Kossuth accompanied by a large number of refugees entered Turkish territory on August 17th and in the February following (50) was with his companions, interned at Kutahia in Asia Minor Liberated in September 51, Kossuth came to England, where save for a visit to the United States, he lived for many years He subsequently made several attempts to incite the Italians and Hungarians against Austria For the last quarter of a century he has resided at Turin, where he has devoted himself to scientific studies

Koti A river, state and Dutch settlement in **Borneo** (*q v*)

Koumys, or **Kumiss**, prepared from mare s milk used as a beverage and for medicinal purposes by the Kirghiz, Kalmucks, Turkomans Nogays and other nomadic tribes of the steppes of Russia and Tartary See ed 88

Kowloon A peninsula of South China, adjacent to **Hong Kong** (*q v*) and appertaining to that colony Area about 3 sq m

Kraal (pron krawl) The village or town of natives of South Africa It usually consists of many huts surrounded by a palisade

Krakatoa an uninhabited volcanic island in the Straits of Sunda between Sumatra and Java After being dormant for two centuries, it showed signs of feeble activity on May 20th, 1883 and on August 26 8th it burst into a state of violent eruption During this paroxysm a large part of Krakatoa was actually blown away and the physical features of the island entirely altered An immense sea wave swept over the shores of the neighbouring islands, destroying numerous villages and more than 35 000 inhabitants Soon after the eruption a succession of **brilliant sunsets** and other atmospheric phenomena were observed in all parts of the world and it was suggested that these effects were connected with the presence of extremely fine volcanic dust floating in the higher regions of the atmosphere **Consult** 'Krakatoa (R D Verbeek Batavia, 85) and an article by Prof Ball on Krakatoa in the November number of the *Contemporary Review*

Krapotkin, Prince Peter Alexievitch, A noted Russian revolutionary leader Formerly aide de camp to the Military Governor of Transkaibalia (1863 67) during which he made many journeys in Siberia and Manchuria Studied at the St Petersburg University (68 72), and joined the most advanced Anarchist section of the **International Working Men's Association** in Belgium in Returning to Russia, he took part in the **Tchaykovsky conspiracy**, was arrested 74 and after two years imprisonment escaped to England In 79 **founded** the Anarchist paper *Le Revolte* at Geneva, whence he was expelled 81 Commenced then a **crusade against Russian Government** in the English and French press In 82, while on a visit to Thonon, was condemned by the Police Correctionnelle at Lyons to five years imprisonment for participating in the International Working Men s Association, this harsh measure being due to the desire of the French Government to conciliate Russia Released '86, and

returned to England Is a frequent contributor to scientific journals on geographical, ethnographical and other subjects Holds ultra revolutionary views and represents the most Anarchist section of the Russian Nihilist party

Kriegspiel or War Game See ed 88

Kuching Capital of **Sarawak** (*q v*), and now generally called Sarawak

Kumassi Capital of Ashanti, taken and burned by a British force in 1874 See GOLD COAST COLONY

Kurdistan A country of 50 000 sq m in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Persian frontier The Kurds (the ancient Kardu hi) are tolerably brave, and good horsemen, but for want of proper training they have never proved efficient irregular cavalry in recent Turkish wars See ed 87

Kuria Muria Islands A group off the coast of Oman Arabia Area 21 sq m Acquired by the Bombay Government in 1854, as a station for the Indian telegraph cable

Kyrle Society, The owes its origin to a letter written by Miss Miranda Hill, calling attention to the dull common place lives of the poor, and suggesting means to enliven and beautify their lives In 1877 the Society was started and its work has increased steadily up to the present time The work is apportioned between four branches each of which is regulated by a sub committee the superintendence of the whole being taken by the executive committee Objects of the K S —1 Decorative Branch —To decorate by mural paintings pictures, stencil works, mottoes, and other means, workmen's clubs, hospital wards, parish rooms, or any room used for social gatherings, without distinction of creed 2 Open Spaces Branch —To secure and assist in securing any open spaces in or near the Metropolis and to prevent spaces being illegally built upon To co-operate with local societies for the preservation of commons, footpaths, village greens and roadside strips To render available as public gardens, disused burial grounds and other waste spaces and to provide seats, plants, etc, for them To distribute cut flowers plants, ferns, and bulbs to hospitals workhouses and other institutions, and amongst the homes of the poor 3 Musical Branch —To organise a voluntary choir of singers to perform oratorios for the poor These are frequently given in churches halls, and schoolrooms situated in poor neighbourhoods and districts of London (where good music could hardly otherwise be heard) To give miscellaneous concerts in halls, school rooms, and other places with a view to provide recreation and amusement in poor districts, and in connection with this branch of the society the Countess of Meath provides entertainments in workhouses and hospitals during the winter months 4 Literature Distribution Branch —To distribute as loans or gifts to hospitals infirmaries workhouses, clubs, and libraries for the benefit of the poor books, magazines and periodicals Hon gen. secs, F Slingsby Tanner and Miss Lilian James. Office, 14 Nottingham Place, W.

Laager A South African word meaning an encampment more or less fortified The original *laager* of the Boers was an inclosure formed by drawing together several waggons within which the cattle could be herded at night

Labouchère, Henry M P was b 1831 Educated at Eton Entered the Diplomatic Service (1854) from which he retired (1864), having become 2nd Secretary Edits and owns *Truth* Sat as a Radical for Windsor (1865 66) Middlesex (1867 68) and for Northampton since 1880 Mr Labouchère is noted for his vivacious speeches and quick lively repartee—gifts which render him popular in the House of Commons He is an advanced Radical, and one of Mr Gladstone's most energetic supporters

Labourers' (Ireland) Acts, 83, 85, 86 For concise summary see ed 88

Labouring Classes Society for Improving of the (incorporated by Royal Charter) Established under present name (1844) by H R H the late Prince Consort and the late Earl of Shaftesbury Object To improve the dwellings of the poor by erecting model buildings and renovating old courts and alleys Pres, Hon Evelyn Ashley Sec A Humphreys, Office 8, Southampton Row, W C

Labrador A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St Lawrence and Hudson Bay Area 500,000 sq m It is rocky and desolate, infested with ice, but the fisheries are valuable Resident pop about 4,000, consisting chiefly of Eskimos, among whom dwell Moravian missionaries at the settlements of Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Zoar, Ramah, and Hebron. The population is more than doubled during the short summer by an influx of whalers, sealers, and fishermen Some furs are collected The portion drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic belongs to Newfoundland Figures included with those of Newfoundland A report current in 1880 that the settlements were hopelessly icebound during summer famine stricken, and exposed to the attacks of ferocious bears, was without foundation in fact

Labuan An island and British colony, situated in a bay on the north west coast of Borneo Area 31 sq m pop 5,883 The port and town is Victoria Harbour Labuan is mostly level, well watered and wooded Climate hot, moist, and unhealthy Flora and fauna like those of Borneo (*q v*) Soil fertile —Labuan is administered as a Crown colony by a Governor, and there is a nominated Legislative Council There is a body of fifty armed police The colony is a market for produce of Borneo and the islands, interchanged for goods from Singapore Exports sago, bees wax edible birds nests, camphor hides, rattans, tortoise shell, and tiepang Imports cotton goods, hardware, opium A valuable coal mine, the seam being 11 feet thick, is worked There are sago factories For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE etc (table) There are only about a score of Europeans resident, the population being composed of Kyans, Malays, Borneans, Klings, and Hindûs Labuan was purchased of the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. Governor is Consul-General for Borneo.

Lacrosse The home of this game is Canada It was introduced to this country by a celebrated

Canadian team some fifteen years ago, since which time it has taken root in a kindly manner, more especially in the northern portion of England, although clubs are now scattered all over the three kingdoms The **Irish Association** was formed in 79, the **North of England Association** in 80, and the **Southern Counties** (of which Mr E T Sachs is hon sec) in 82 The **Toronto Lacrosse Club**, holder of the **Canadian championship** in 87, **visited** this country in April **88**, and proved themselves superior to their British antagonists, winning all their engagements save one (abandoned) The **match** between **North and South** terminated in a victory for the North by 12 goals to 1 The **England v Ireland** contest played at Sydenham was decided in favour of England by 7 games to 3 In the final tie for the **Irish championship** in September the **Windsor team** beat **North of Ireland** by 4 games to 2 The **North of England Challenge Flags** were credited to **Owen's College**, and the **South of England** to **Blackheath** The **North v South** match is fixed for April 13th, **89**, at Richmond The **Lacrosse championship of the world** is held by the **Ottawa** (Canada) **team** For the first time since the introduction of the game into this country a **match** was played in **Windsor Home Park**, opposite the Castle, on May 5th, the contest, by a remarkable coincidence, taking place whilst the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were visiting the Queen at the Palace, whence an excellent view of the sport was obtained The competing clubs were the **West London** and **Snaresbrook**, and the latter won by 8 goals to 2

Ladakh For Commissioners see DIPLOMATIC

Lady Clerks See ed 87

Lager Beer A light beer, of but a small intoxicating character compared with the best English pale ales See ed 88

Lagos A British colony on the Guinea coast, West Africa Consists of Lagos, town and island, on the coast of Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of Gold Coast together with Badagry, Palma, and Leckie on the mainland Area 1,071 sq m, pop 75 270, chiefly blacks Climate very inimical to Europeans Products are palm oil and kernels peppers, grains, lentils, cola and ground nuts, cotton, and silk, camwood, indigo, and lead ore Manufactures are cloths, embroidered robes, mats, basket and bamboo work, leather work, and brass work For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Ruled by an Administrator and Legislative Council, subordinate to the Governor of the **Gold Coast Colony** (*q v*) Erected into **separate colony** 1886

Lagthing See SWEDEN

Laissez faire The maxim of *laissez faire* ("let be, or non interference) is, that the intervention of a public authority in the business of a community ought to be restricted to the narrowest compass See ed 87 **Consult** Professor Sidgwick's paper on Laissez Faire, British Association meeting, Sept 1886

Lake Michigan and Erie Ship Canal. It was reported from America in May '88 that a number of Western capitalists had united in a **project to connect the two lakes** by a ship canal, 40 miles long, across a narrow neck of the upper Michigan peninsula The scheme will obviate a dangerous water journey of 300 miles, and will cost £1,000,000

Lake School, or Lakists, is the name given to a school of poets who arose at the commencement of the present century. See ed. 88, and more fully ed 87

Lakh A term used in India to express the number 100 000 in the computation of money. A lakh of rupees 100 000 rupees In 1835, when the currency was remodelled, the value of the rupee was fixed at two shillings A lakh of rupees is therefore equivalent to £10 000

Lambeth Conference, The Began its meetings with an imposing function at Canterbury on June 30th '88, followed by a service at Westminster Abbey on July 2nd The members, the Bishops of the Anglican Communion scattered over the world, were invited to assemble for general deliberation by the Archbishop of Canterbury There were 209 **invitations** issued The **actual attendance** was 146 For a month the meetings were well nigh continuous The **method of procedure** was briefly as follows —The subjects debated were fixed in outline previous to the general meeting During the first week of session these were introduced in turn for short discussion Then a committee was moved for and appointed and the report of committees, of which there were fourteen were printed and presented at the last session and resolutions upon these were moved and discussed, amended and passed or rejected, as the case might be The reports of committees were only received, not formally adopted by the Conference The Conference is only directly responsible for the resolutions on each subject and for the **Encyclical Letter** which summarises the general result of its deliberations The **different subjects** touched on in the Encyclical may be grouped into **three divisions** (1) General social questions, (2) The internal relations of the Anglican Communion, (3) Movements towards reunion at home and abroad This remarkable letter was published in an authorised form by the S P C K

Lammas Fields See LAND QUESTION, ed 88

Lamp Accidents The **fatalities** arising from paraffin lamp accidents in the United Kingdom were estimated at a meeting of the **Birmingham Trades Council** in July **88** as ranging between 200 or 300 a year, while at least ten times as many persons are severely injured Since the Legislature provides an elaborate system of inspection to prevent deaths from lamps, etc, in mines, the total number of fatalities in the United Kingdom in 87 being only 147, an **agitation** has been set on foot for a law to suppress the dangerous lamps of the masses, occasioning twice that mortality In 90 an **International lamp competition** was organised by the Russian government in connection with the **Petroleum Exhibition at St Petersburg**, at which no medal for safety was given to any type of lamp denounced as dangerous in 'The Moloch of Paraffin, the only medal for a safety lamp awarded to any European or Russian competitor being assigned to the English Defries Company As new inventions of **safety lamps** are announced almost every day it may be well to define the **conditions they should fulfil**, in the opinion of the best petroleum experts Sixty per cent of accidents arise from breakable reservoirs Glass and china lamps should never be used On this point the Imperial Russian Technical Society, the German Government Standards Commission, and the Metropolitan Board of Works are unanimously emphatic in their condemnation, and no palliative such as extinguishers are accepted as a remedy for the danger involved in their use, No metal

reservoir lamp is a safe one in which an inferior oil cannot be safely used, or in which the oil cannot be safely raised to the temperature of boiling water If upset, the light should be immediately extinguished, but an extinguisher alone will not make a lamp safe, because a person ignorant of its existence may blow down the chimney, therefore the burner must be so constructed as to render the lamp perfectly safe even if this be done It is understood that during the session of 89 the Government will introduce a **Petroleum Bill** dealing primarily with the storage of oil which will contain a clause legislating for the suppression of dangerous lamps **Consult** 'The Moloch of Paraffin, by Chas Marvin

Land Act The (Ireland) passed in 1881, gave practically what were known as the 'three F's – fixity of tenure, free sale and fair rents Under the Act tenants are empowered to apply to land courts for a revision of their rents and the rents then fixed are called **judicial rents** A **parliamentary paper** was published in 68 giving statistics connected with the **Land Judges Court (Ireland)** for the four years ending 86 From this we learn that in 83 the number of petitions filed was 308 the rentals of 116 estates were settled 108 receivers were appointed, the number of yearly settlements was 539 and the gross amount collected was **£426 842** There was but little change in the number of petitions rentals settled and receivers appointed in the years 84 and 85 although the yearly settlements rose in 85 to 737, and the gross amount collected to **£543 063** But in 86 the number of petitions filed were 302, rentals settled 110 receivers appointed 135, yearly settlements 731 and gross amount collected, **£480 905** The salaries of officials in the Land Judges Court (86) amounted to £5 40

Land Law (Ireland) Act 87 extends the Act of 81 to leases expiring within 35 years of the passing thereof, and to any longer lease if the court is satisfied that it was forced upon the tenant A written notice may be substituted for the execution of an ejectment where the rent does not exceed £100 a year and upon the determination of the tenancy by the service of such notice the person served shall be deemed to have been readmitted as a caretaker Other enactments relate to town parks and land purchase The equitable provisions set forth that as soon as possible after the passing of the Act the Land Commission having regard to the difference in prices affecting agriculture should without application determine what alteration ought equitably to be made in judicial rents fixed before Jan 1st, 86, and the Commission were in 88 and 89 if necessary to make a similar adjustment of rent Power is given to the court on any proceedings for the recovery of a holding valued at not more than £5 a year for non payment of rent or any action for debt or damages against the tenant to stay execution of an ejectment or of a writ of *fieri facias* as against the tenant's interest in the holding, for such time as it thinks reasonable and to order that the arrears and costs, or such sum in satisfaction thereof as may be agreed on between the parties, shall be paid by instalments If the landlord offers to accept in full satisfaction of arrears such lesser sum as the court shall think reasonable, and the tenant refuses, no stay of execution shall be granted

Landlord and Tenant The relation of landlord and tenant is created wherever a person having an estate in land grants to another person in consideration of a rent a lesser estate in this land Thus, when a freeholder lets his land to a farmer for a term of years, he becomes landlord and the farmer becomes tenant **Tenancies** are of many kinds, and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance A **tenant for a term of years** is a **leaseholder** and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed although where no deed has been executed evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to avoid it, but now any breach may be compensated by a money payment A **tenancy from year to year** arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect but with the reservation of a yearly rent or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half year's notice so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half year another year is added to the tenancy, and so on A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable as a precaution to give written notice A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect But this agreement need not be in writing A **tenancy by sufferance** is little more than the fact of possession It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year has expired and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties but only by legal construction If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance he immediately creates according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year A tenant under a lessee for from year to year may sub let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so For the **recovery of rent** in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress He may in person or by his bailiff take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, having been valued by two sworn appraisers, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold, and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and

tenant **Fixtures** made by the tenant may be subdivided into **three** classes (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt pans, etc, these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window blinds, marble chimney pieces or kitchen ranges These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts Somewhat analogous to fixtures are **emblements**—that is to say, crops resulting from the tenant s cultivation which at the expiration of his tenancy are still uncut and growing The general rule with respect to these is that the cultivator has the right, after such expiration, to enter on the land to reap and to carry away the produce of his labour If he die before the harvest, such crops fall into his personal estate, and his executor or administrator succeeds to the rights which he had Where a tenant from year to year holds of a landlord who has only a life estate, and the landlord dies in the course of the current year, the tenant is entitled to occupy the holding until the year has expired, and the new landlord is entitled to a proportionable part of the year s rent The **non-payment of rent** does not affect the **validity** of a **notice** to **terminate a tenancy** Thus, a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid

Land Question, The See detailed article, ed 88

Land Registration See LAND QUESTION, ed 88

Land Tax The existing land tax dates from the year 1692, when the parliament granted to William and Mary an aid of sixty in the pound to meet the expenses of the war with France This aid was to have been levied on the rackrent of all real estate, upon all stipends or salaries, and upon personal property, the annual income from this last being assumed at £6 per cent of the capital value The tax was renewed from time to time subsequently, but personal property contrived to evade assessment The valuation of real property, made in 1692, was never replaced by a new one In the year 1798 the tax produced about £2,000,000, of which only £150,000 was levied upon personal property In that year it was replaced (*a*) as regards land by a perpetual rent charge, power of redemption being given to those interested in the property which paid it, (*b*) as regards personal property by a tax annually imposed, this tax was abolished in 1833 So much of the land tax has since been redeemed, that it now produces not more than £1,000,000 a year Upon the subject of this tax there have been many inaccurate statements **Consult** Dowell, "History of Taxation and Taxes, vol iii, Bk II, chapter i, § 5

Land, Transfer of See LAND QUESTION

Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts comprise sundry **provisions** usually incorporated with **Acts of Parliament relative to the acquisition of lands required for undertakings or works of a public nature, and to the compensation to be made** for the same **Power is given to purchase lands by agreement** between the promoters and the owners of the lands required, **and** lands may also be purchased **otherwise** than by agreement. See ed 88

Langtry, Lillie, daughter of Rev W C Le Breton, Dean of Jersey, was b 1852, and after her marriage with Mr Langtry in '74, she became one of the chief attractions of London society Her success at amateur theatrical performances subsequently induced her to adopt the stage as a profession Her **first public appearance** was at the **Haymarket Theatre**, Dec 15th, 81, when she took the part of Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer Besides playing in London, Mrs Langtry has toured the provinces, and engaged in a tour in **America**, where she is now resident She has taken a farm in the valley of Howell mountains in California Mrs L is understood to be engaged in writing her "**Recollections**"

Lang, Andrew, M A LL D, was b at Selkirk, 1844, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, St Andrews University and Balliol College, where he graduated first class in classics Elected a **Fellow of Merton**, 68 He has for some time been on the literary staff of the *Daily News*, and is a well known contributor to periodical literature His style is characterised by a light touch, at once scholarly and humorous His "**Ballades in Blue China**," 81, brought him into prominent notice His subsequent works, especially "Helen of Troy, "Rhymes a la mode and "**Custom, Ritual, and Myth**, increased his reputation He is **joint translator**, with Prof Butcher, of the "**Odyssey**," and with Mr Myers and Mr Leaf of the "**Iliad**" Mr L was last year (88) appointed the first **Lecturer on Natural Religion at St Andrews University** under the **Gifford Trust** (*q v*) In Feb 88 appeared "Aucassin and Nicolette," done into English by Mr L, and during the year he also published "**Perrault s Popular Tales** and "The Gold of Fairnilee

Lankester, Edwin Ray, M A, F R S, b 1847 Educated at St Paul s School and Christ Church, Oxford Appointed Fellow and Lecturer of Exeter College, Oxford (1872), and Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London (1874) In 1876, Professor Lankester prosecuted the spirit medium Slade He has taken a prominent part in the defence of scientific experiments on live animals, in the discussion of University reform, and in the advocacy of State endowment of scientific research

Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith Fitz-Maurice, 5th Marquis of (creat 1784), eldest son of the 4th Marquis by the Hon Emily Jane, daughter of the Comte de Flahault and the Baroness Keith and Nairne, was b 1845, succeeded his father 1866 Was Under Secretary for War (April 1872 to Feb 1874), and Under-Secretary India Office (May to Aug 1880), was **Governor-General of Canada** 83 88 His appointment was particularly popular with the French Canadians, owing to the fact that his lordship s mother was a French lady. The first Marquis (better known as Lord Shelburne) was a distinguished minister in the reign of George III, the third Marquis was also a very distinguished minister during the reigns of George IV, William IV, and her present Majesty. The fourth Marquis, who sat in the House of Lords as Baron Wycombe for some years before he inherited the marquisate, was

a Secretary of State and a Lord of the Treasury Lord Lansdowne was invited to join the second Salisbury administration on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill The invitation was, however declined On the retirement of Lord Dufferin from the **Governor Generalship of India** in '88, Lord Lansdowne was appointed his successor, and his arrival at Bombay was announced in December

Latham, Peter See RACQUETS

Law For important decisions given during '88 see under Actors Salaries, Arbitration, Auctioneers Commissions, Banking Law, Barristers and Clients Betting, Bill of Sale, Breach of Promise, Borough English, Building Societies, Clubs Company Law Contempt of Court Copyright, Criminal Prosecutions Distress Divorce Dogs, Ecclesiastical Law, Extradition Fire Insurance, Garnishee Gunpowder Storage, Illegitimacy, Income Tax, Infancy, Inhabited House Duty, Insurance Accidents International Law, Libel Licensing Law, Limited Liability Cos, Lord Mayor's Court Mandeville Case, Master and Servant Mineral Rights Mobbs' Estate, Money Changing, Municipal Election Law Negligence, Obstruction Patent Law, Railway Law, Rights of Way, Riot Separation Agreements Solicitor and Client Trade Combinations Trafalgar Square Trust Deeds, Trustees Liability of Universities Water Supply, Witnesses' Expenses

Law and Liberty League See ed 88

Law Courts, The New There are nineteen Courts in all, with entrances from the Grand Central Hall, the Strand and Carey Street The **Courts** are Two Courts of Appeal, the Lord Chancellor's Court, the Lord Chief Justice's Court, four Chancery Courts two Probate Courts, and nine Queen's Bench Courts The Royal Courts of Justice were built from the designs of the late Mr G E Street, whose statue is on the floor of the hall, and were opened by her Majesty, Dec 11th, 1882 The central hall is 230 feet long, 80 feet in height and 48 feet in width

Law Officers of the Crown are the **Lord Chancellor** (*q v*) **Attorney General** (*q v*) **Solicitor-General** (*q v*) **Judge-Advocate General** (*q v*), for **Scotland**, the **Lord Advocate** (*q v*) and **Solicitor-General**, and for **Ireland** the **Lord Chancellor** for Ireland, and **Attorney General** and **Solicitor General** for Ireland, all of these being political appointments changing with each administration See also MINISTRY, and IRELAND Govt

Lawn Tennis Major Walter Wingfield, late of the 1st Dragoon Guards, must be looked upon as the pioneer of lawn tennis in this country, and it may safely be conceded that no pastime ever more rapidly made its way into general favour The gallant officer first introduced the game some sixteen years ago under its classical appellation of **Sphairistike**, and he gave birth to and fostered a large industry, as scarcely a country seat is now without the appliances necessary for the game, which quickly became known as lawn tennis An **Association** has been formed, consisting of recognised lawn tennis associations and clubs willing to conform to the rules, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the pastime generally throughout the United Kingdom The **officers** consist of a **president** (W. Renshaw), twelve vice-presidents, **hon sec.** (H. Chipp), and **hon. treas.** (H E. Hickson) For the **Covered Court Championship**, played at Bayswater, E W Lewis (holder of title and challenge cup) defeated E G Meers (winner of the All-Comers' Tournament), by 18 games to 4 At the **All-England Meeting** at Wimbledon, W Renshaw (ex-champion) was beaten by W J. Hamilton in the **Single handed Championship** by 3 sets to love and E Renshaw defeated F W Lewis (champion of Middlesex) by 3 sets to 1 For the **Ladies' Singles Championship** Miss L Dod (holder) beat Mrs Hillyard by 2 sets to love E and W Renshaw won the **Gentlemen's Doubles** from E G Meers and A G Ziffo The **title of champion** and the right to hold the **All England Lawn Tennis Club Challenge Cup** was contested by E Renshaw and H W Lawford the former proving unsuccessful At the **London Athletic Club Tournament** held at Stamford Bridge, the **Gentlemen's Singles** (London championship) was won by E W Lewis (holder), who easily defeated H S Barlow, and the **Ladies Singles** (London championship) fell to Mrs Hillyard (holder), who beat Miss Jacks by 2 sets to love At Bath, Miss I Dod won the **West of England Ladies Single handed Championship** and H S Barlow the **Gentlemen's Championship** whilst in the **Doubles**, H Grove and Miss Bracewell beat A Dod and Miss L Dod The **Open Championship of Derbyshire** (Gentlemen's Singles), at Buxton, was secured for the third time by F S Campion the **Ladies Singles** by Mrs Hillyard and the Ladies Doubles (for the third time) by Miss I Dod and Miss M Langrishe The **South of England Tournament** was held at Eastbourne in September when, in the Gentlemen's Singles Handicap, E Renshaw (owes 30) met with defeat by H S Barlow (scratch) the event being won by W Baddeley (half 15 and 2 bisques) A G Ziffo won the challenge cup in the Gentlemen's Singles, and Mrs Hillyard defeated Miss Bracewell (holder) in the Ladies Singles The Doubles (open) fell to E G Meers and F W Lewis, and the Ladies and Gentlemen's Doubles to H S Barlow and Miss Bracewell At the **North of England Tournament** Miss Bracewell won the Ladies' Singles (open) and also with Miss Hall secured the Scratch Doubles The **Northern Championship Tournament** was held at Aigburth, Liverpool, when W J Hamilton won the Gentlemen's Singles and also the **Northern Championship** (beating H Grove holder), Mrs Hillyard, Ladies Singles Miss L Dod, **Ladies' Northern Championship** W and E Renshaw, Gentlemen's Doubles championship (beating H S Scrivener and H W Carlton), Miss Dod and Miss I Dod, Ladies Doubles and E Renshaw and Mrs Hillyard the All England Mixed Doubles Championship (beating J C Kay and Miss I Dod) At **Bournemouth**, E W Lewis won the Gentlemen's Singles for the Challenge Cup (second time), Miss M Langrishe took the Ladies Singles and also with Miss B Langrishe, the Doubles At the **Irish Lawn Tennis Championship** competition, the Singles fell to E Renshaw (holder), who defeated W J Hamilton (winner of All Comers Singles) by 3 sets to 2, W J Hamilton and T Campion retained the All Comers Doubles; Mrs Hillyard beat Miss B Steedman by 2 sets to love in the Ladies' Singles; E Lewis and Miss Bramwell won the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles by 3 sets to 1; and the Ladies' Doubles fell to the Misses Steedman The **Inter-counties** contest at the Exmouth Tournament resulted in favour of Middlesex; E. W. Lewis won the

Singles Challenge Plate; in the Gentlemen's Pairs, Lewis and Hillyard beat Renshaw (champion) and Sweet, Miss Dod and Renshaw won the Double Contest, the former taking also the Invitation Handicap The **championship of Kent** is held by E G Meers, who defeated C G Lames by 3 sets to love, and Miss Jacks is the **Lady Champion** H S Scrivener is the **Midland Counties Champion**, G. W. Hayes champion of Cheshire, and I Coventry champion of Lancashire E W Lewis and Mrs Hillyard hold the **championship of Middlesex** The **Essex Championship** was won by E. G Meers, who defeated L H Christy by 2 sets to love **Oxford University** beat Clifton by 17 sets to 3, and **Cambridge University** defeated Kent by 8 games to 1

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart., b at Brayton Hall, Cumberland, Sept 4th, 1829, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, who was a gentleman of strong temperance and anti slavery principles Returned in 1859 as member for Carlisle, and lost his seat for that borough in consequence of the introduction into the House of Commons of his "Bill for the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic on March 4th, 1864 He was, however, again returned in 1868 for the same city, which he continuously represented till the general election of 1885, when, Carlisle becoming a one member constituency, he stood for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, but was defeated by ten votes At the general election in the following year he was returned for that division by a large majority Sir Wilfrid Lawson has thrice successfully proposed his **Local Option** (*q v*) Resolution Sir Wilfrid Lawson is best known as the **President** of the **United Kingdom Alliance**, to which office he was elected on the death of Sir W C Trevelyan He is a familiar figure in the House of Commons, where, as in the provinces, he is very popular His speeches, enlivened with humorous touch and racy anecdote, are appreciated even by those who differ from him Since his first appearance in Parliament he has been a consistent and thorough going Radical

Lawyers Deceased (Jan. 1st to Dec 6th, '88). See OBITUARY

Layard, Rt Hon Henry A., G C B, b 1817, and commenced his active career as special correspondent of a London paper at Constantinople Between 39 and 49 Mr L travelled much in **the East**, devoting his attention to the study of **Oriental languages** and **antiquities** With the assistance of Sir Stratford Canning, in '45 he commenced to make the series of **discoveries** of Assyrian antiquities, of which he gave a most interesting account in his well known works "**Nineveh and its Remains**" (49) and "**Monuments of Nineveh**" (4) 53) Mr L subsequently abandoned Oriental research for diplomacy He was **Under Sec** for **Foreign Affairs** for a short time in Lord Russell's first administration (52), when he sat as **member** for **Aylesbury** During the **Crimean War** Mr L proceeded to the scene of hostilities to ascertain the condition of the British troops, and was an active supporter of Mr Roebuck in demanding the committee of inquiry into the state of the army He subsequently proceeded to **India**, to ascertain for himself the causes of the outbreak of the Mutiny, in '57. He unsuccessfully contested York in '59, but was returned in the Liberal interest for **Southwark**, '60 (re-elected '66 and '68). He was **Under Sec.** for **Foreign Affairs** '61-66, and was **Chief Commissioner of Works** in Mr Gladstone's first administration In '69 he was appointed **Ambassador** at **Madrid**, and in 77, on the failure of Lord Salisbury's mission to **Constantinople**, was sent as our **plenipotentiary** to that city He has recently published his "**Reminiscences.**"

Laymen, House of A House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled for the first time with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the new parliament It is composed of ten representatives from the diocesan conferences of London, six each from Winchester, Rochester, Lichfield, Worcester, and four each from the remaining dioceses of the province To the representative body so formed the Primate may add ten laymen by nomination Chairman, Lord Selborne, Vice-Chairman, Mr G A Spottiswoode, Secretary, Mr R Holland The first sitting took place Feb 17th, 1886, when rules of procedure were adopted, the most important being that the procedure of the House of Commons should be as far as practicable followed The House of Laymen does not concern itself with doctrine Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament **Members of the House of Laymen** [*Names marked thus * were members of the last House of Laymen*] **Canterbury**—*Earl Stanhope, *Viscount Cranbrook, *Lord Northbourne, Lord Harris **London**—*Earl Beauchamp, Lord Addington, *Hon I H W Pelham, *J A Shaw Stewart, *G A Spottiswoode, *J G Talbot, M P, *Eugene Stock, P V Smith, I A Bevan, L T Dibdin **Winchester**—*Earl of Selborne, *Lord Montagu, Lord Basing, *Melville Portal, *James White **Bangor**—Lord Penrhyn, *T R Williams, I Pritchard, Hon W I Sackville-West **Bath and Wells**—Sir R H Paget, Bart, M P, *E H Dickinson, *C J Elton, Q C, M P, *I J Stanley, M P **Chichester**—*Sir W Barttelot Bart, C B, M P, *Hon Justice Grantham, *I Barchard, *W E Hubbard **Ely**—*A Spurling, *O C Pell, Professor Stokes, P R S **Exeter**—*Sir J H Kennaway, Bart, M P, *J Shelly, *Lieut Col White-Thomson **Gloucester and Bristol**—*Sir J E. Dorington, Bart, M P, J Harvey, *W K. Watt, B St John Ackers **Hereford**—*Sir O Wakeman, Bart, *Sir J R Bailey, Bart, M P, *C Purton, *J Rankin, M P **Lichfield**—*Earl of Harrowby, *C L Boothby, *C J Blagg, *S Leighton, M P, *T Salt, M P, Major General Buller **Lincoln**—*Right Hon L Stanhope, M P, *Sir W E Welby Gregory, Bart, *A G Leslie Melville, Sir C H Anderson, Bart **Llandaff**—*O H Jones, *J A Kolls, *J L Ollivant, *J Watson **Norwich**—Lord Henniker, *H Rodwell, *S Hoare, M P **Oxford**—*Earl of Jersey, *Right Hon Sir J R Mowbray, M P *A W Hall, M P, *J H Wilson. **Peterborough**—*The Duke of Rutland, *W A. Heygate, L P Monckton, *S G Stopford-Sackville **Rochester**—Sir C D Fox, Kt, H J Selwin Ibbetson, Bart, M P, *James Round, *A Unwin Heathcote, *H. Hucks Gibbs. **St. Asaph**—*Earl of Powis, *P. P. Pennant, *W. Trevor Parkins, *Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. **St. Davids**—*Viscount Emlyn, *H. Davies-Evans, *W S. de Winton. **Salisbury**—*Earl Nelson, *Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., *H. B.

Middleton, R. Williams, jun **Southwell**—*H. H Bemrose, *J Borough, *F Wright, *H E Thornton **Truro**—*Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, E Carlyon, R Foster, C C Ross **Nominated members**—C T Dyke Acland, M P, Right Hon G Cubitt, M P, Viscount Hardinge, F Dixon Hartland, M P, Lord Norton, Sir R Temple, Bart, M P

Learned Societies. The rapid progress of art and science during the present century has led to the establishment of innumerable societies and institutions for the furtherance of the study of special subjects A list of these associations would occupy so much space that we are only able to indicate the chief of them The names, as a rule, explain the special object of the society —**Anthropological Institute**, 3, Hanover Sq, W, **British Association for the Advancement of Science**, 22, Albemarle St, W (President, Sir F Bramwell, annual meeting for 1889 will be held at Newcastle on Tyne), **British Archæological Association**, 32, Sackville St, W, **British Medical Association**, 429, Strand, **Chemical Society**, Burlington House, W, **Clinical Society**, 53, Berners St, **Entomological Society**, 11, Chandos St, W C, **Geological Society**, Burlington House W, **Institute of Painters in Oil Colours**, Piccadilly, W, **Institution of Civil Engineers**, 25, Great George St, S W, **Institution of Naval Architects**, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W C, **Iron and Steel Institute**, Victoria Mansions, S W **Linnean Society** Burlington House, W, **Numismatic Society**, 22 Albemarle Street, W, **Pathological Society**, 53, Berners St, W, **Royal Academy**, Burlington House, W **Royal Academy of Music**, Tenterden St, **Royal Archæological Institute**, Oxford St, **Royal Asiatic Society**, 22, Albemarle St, W, **Royal Astronomical Society**, Burlington House, **Royal College of Physicians**, Pall Mall East, **Royal College of Surgeons**, 42, Lincoln's Inn Fields, **Royal Geographical Society**, 1, Savile Row, W, **Royal Historical Society**, 11, Chandos St, W C, **Royal Institute of British Architects** 9, Conduit St, W, **Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours**, Piccadilly, **Royal Institution** 21, Albemarle St, W, **Royal Meteorological Society**, 30, Great George St, S W, **Royal Society**, Burlington House, **Royal Society of Literature**, 21 Delahay St, S W, **Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours**, Pall Mall East, **Society of Antiquaries**, Burlington House, **Royal Society of British Artists**, Suffolk St, S W, **Royal Statistical Society**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W C, **Victoria Institute**, 7, Adelphi Terrace, W C, **Zoological Society**, 3, Hanover Sq, W

Leasehold Enfranchisement See SESSION '88, sec 72

Leaseholds See LANDLORD AND TENANT

Lecky, W. E H., b in Dublin, 1838, where he was educated at Trin Coll In his 'Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland Mr L showed strong tendencies towards Irish Nationalism, but since the formulation of Mr Gladstone's Home Rule policy has distinguished himself by magazine articles written against it Mr L is the author of "**History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe**" (65), "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne" (69), "**History of England in the Eighteenth Century**" ('78)

Lectures, Endowed For the principal E. L see under their respective alphabetical headings

Lee (or Robert Lee) Lectures were instituted in commemoration of the late Rev. Robert Lee, D D, who at the time of his death, in 1868, was **Regius Professor of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities** in the **University of Edinburgh**, minister of the parish and church of Old Greyfriars in that city, Dean of the Chapel Royal of Holyrood, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen Dr Lee was born at Tweedmouth, 1804, and was educated successively at the Grammar School of Berwick on Tweed and at the University of St Andrews, where he carried off several high distinctions As a professor, a parish minister, or a member of the ecclesiastical courts, Dr L did much for the intellectual life and theological freedom of the Church of Scotland But he is chiefly remembered by his connection with his action in respect of the worship, government, and doctrine of the Church of Scotland He aimed to recover for that Church some of the ritual observances and liturgical elements which had been in use on the authority successively of the Books of Common Prayer and Common Order, and the "Westminster Directory" For the 'innovations' he introduced into the public worship of his own congregation he suffered much misunderstanding and obloquy The provisions of the trust deed are (1) That the lecture or lectures shall be delivered in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, at such time of each year as may be fixed by the trustees—who are ten in number, four being laymen—on arrangement with the minister and kirk session, (2) That the lecturer shall be a clergyman or layman of the Church of Scotland, but the trustees are not precluded, in exceptional circumstances, from inviting an eminent clergyman of the Church of England to lecture, and (3) That the lecturer shall deal with questions of Biblical Criticism, Theology, or Ecclesiastical History or Polity, with reference more particularly to the circumstances of the time when the lecture is delivered The **first incumbent** of the lectureship was the **Rev Robert Herbert Story**, D D (Edin), minister of Rosneath, the friend and afterwards the biographer of Dr Lee, and one of the trustees of the lectureship, which was devoted mainly to an apologetic and historical retrospect of the Reformed Ritual in Scotland

Leeward Islands The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds) Those which belong to Great Britain are grouped together in one federal colony, and consist of the five presidencies of **Antigua, Montserrat, St Christopher, Dominica**, and the **Virgin Islands** Area 722 sq m, pop 11,546 The Leeward Islands confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and General Federal Council The islands have possessed various forms of government in past times. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is **St John**, Antigua See under the names of the respective islands **Consult** 'Layard's "Through the West Indies, "Her Majesty's Colonies"

Legal Tender. The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts —

Of the Royal Mint.	Gold coins	up to any amount.
	Silver coins	" £2
	1d and ½d coins	" 1s
	¼d coins (farthings)	" 6d.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be

pelled to give change. If a debtor require a receipt, he must prepare it, stamp it, and offer it for signature to his creditor, who by refusal to sign it renders himself liable to a penalty The actual notes or coins must be produced by the debtor, and offered in payment, otherwise legal tender has not been made

Legion of Honour, The Instituted under the Republic of France (May 1802), was intended as a reward for military and civil services There were three ranks—Grand Officers, Commanders, and Legionaries (see ed 87) On the coronation of Napoleon I the Grand Officers were divided into two classes—Knights of the Grand Eagle, and Grand Officers The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III in 1852, and during his reign upwards of 6,000,000 francs were distributed annually amongst the members In 1871 the palace belonging to the Legion was destroyed by the Communists (see ed 87)

Leighton, Sir Frederick, P R A b at Scarborough, 1830 Studied alternately at Rome Berlin, Frankfort on the Main Florence Paris and Brussels His first exhibited work was a large picture of "Cimabue," which appearing at the Royal Academy (1855) excited much interest Purchased immediately by the Queen, it was re exhibited at several exhibitions Subsequently Mr Leighton resided at Paris, where he had the benefit of the advice of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury and other French painters Since his residence in London whence he returned in 1860 Sir Frederick Leighton has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy, of which he was made an associate (1864), and R A (1869) His genius as a painter and sculptor is no less remarkable than his industry and in 78 he was chosen President of the Royal Academy in succession to the late Sir Francis Grant He was knighted on that occasion and created a baronet in 86 Sir F Leighton was for many years colonel of the Artists Corps of Volunteers On Jan 9th '88, Sir Frederick was elected a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 88 a magnificent decorative painting, entitled "Andromache in Argos" In Dec 88 Sir F L delivered an eloquent address at the first annual meeting of the National Art Congress in Liverpool

Leitmotif See ed 88

Lema Islands A group of small islands adjacent and belonging to Hong Kong (*q v*)

Leo XIII See POPE, THE

Leopold II., King of the Belgians b at Brussels, 1835, son of King Leopold I, to whom he succeeded King Leopold has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt He is the head of the International Association, whose object is to open to Europeans the Congo and its tributaries He was the friend of Gordon, whom he had taken into his employ, but was deprived of his services when the latter was summoned from Brussels to go to the Soudan King Leopold is the staunch friend of the great explorer Stanley As head of the International Association, he has contributed very largely to the funds of the Society from his private purse King Leopold married, in 1853, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died when two years old.

Léopoldville Capital of Congo Free State (*q v*), on Stanley Pool

Les Iles Malouines The French name for the Falkland Islands (*q v*)

Leslie, George Dunlop, R A, son of the late C R Leslie, R A, b 1835 He first exhibited at the British Institution in 57, and has been a constant contributor to the Royal Academy since that date A R A (68), R A (76) Mr Leslie's aim in art has always been to paint pictures from the sunny side of English life and as much as possible to render them cheerful companions to their possessors He has recently published "Our River an Artist's Life on the River Thames" and exhibited "Rose buds at the Grosvenor Gallery '88

Les Saintes A group of islets in the West Indies forming part of the French colony of Guadeloupe Area 9 sq m, pop 1,532 Among them is one of the best roadsteads in the West Indies strongly fortified

Lessar, M Gospodin, a young Russian officer of Engineers, b June 25th, 1851 He was first brought to notice when employed by the controller of the Russian Trans Caspian Railway, Prince Khilkoff (in 1881) to survey the section of the projected line from Askabad to Sarakhs, lying through a country which had never before been traversed by a European This he satisfactorily accomplished, returning to Askabad, and then proceeding to Europe to obtain maps of Persia and Afghanistan, in order to prosecute a further survey from Sarakhs to Herat M Lessar returned, after this survey, ... Meshed, to Askabad, and afterwards proceeded on another surveying expedition to Merv, in order to ascertain whether the waters of the Oxus could be diverted into a channel, by which means the country up to Askabad could be irrigated and made fertile His familiar acquaintance with all this region mentioned above led to his being despatched to England by the Russian Government in the character of a negotiator in the Afghan difficulty having thus acquired a special knowledge of all the incidents belonging to the territory which was the subject of negotiation He was appointed Russian Consul at Liverpool April 87

Letters of Distinction See ABBREVIATIONS, LIST OF

Levuka In Fiji (*q v*), formerly the capital

Lewes Meeting See TURF

Lewis, Mr George the celebrated London solicitor was b in 1833 He first made his mark in conducting the prosecution of the directors of the Overend and Gurney's bank, and many other mercantile and financial prosecutions were afterwards put into his hands The prosecution of Madame Rachel the restorer of female beauty, and Dr Slade the medium are among the cases which he superintended as a solicitor In 1886 he was professionally engaged in the Dilke and Colin Campbell divorce cases Mr Lewis is an active man, commanding an enormous practice In 88 Mr L appeared as solicitor for Mr Parnell and the Irish Party at the Parnell Commission

Libel Law Amendment Bill See SESSION 88 sect 24

Libel Law in '88 The past year has been unusually prolific of libel actions, many of which have excited public interest in a marked degree In Gallagher *v* Munton, which came before the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on [illegible] aintiff had been in the employ- [illegible] fendant as a clerk, and had left

of his own accord. The defendant advertised in a local newspaper as follows —"Notice —T Gallagher is no longer in my employ, nor is he authorised to solicit orders or transact any business whatever on my behalf ' The innuendoes were that the plaintiff had been dismissed, that he was unworthy of trust, and was endeavouring to use defendant's name without authority At Assizes plaintiff got a verdict and judgment for £65, and the Queen's Bench Court refused to set this judgment aside on the ground of absence of evidence of the innuendoes —**Hurlbatt v. Bolhm**, tried before Mr Justice Manisty and a common jury in the Queen s Bench Division on Feb 15th, was an action for damages for slander at a Salvation Army meeting The plaintiff was in the habit of attending the meetings of the army, and on one occasion defendant denounced him as guilty of "roguery or thievery, and went on to predict that "the moment he dies he will go straight to hell Mr Justice Manisty held that the words were not actionable, as they did not impute any indictable offence —**Reg v Wansborough** decided that it is not a libel for a railway company to post at their stations the name and address of a person who has been convicted of travelling on their line without paying his fare The case was removed from the Central Criminal Court and tried before Baron Huddleston on May 7th —The **Rev Stewart Headlam's** action against the proprietors of the *Record*, tried before Baron Huddleston, May 11th, is only noticeable as arising out of the Trafalgar Square controversy (*q v*) The defendants described the plaintiff in their paper as "one of those who distinguished themselves in Trafalgar Square by the violence of their language ' The plaintiff admitted having [illegible] the Dukes of Westminster and Bedford and other landlords as robbers Verdict for the defendant —**Ward v The Newspaper Publishing Co**, tried before Baron Pollock on June 13th, was an action for libel against the *Star* On Feb 23rd that newspaper published, under the heading "Swindles on the Workless,' a letter from Mrs Langworthy, quoting the following advertisement of the defendants "A manager of a leading Theatre has a splendid opening for a lady of talent Apply Mr John Ward, Olympic Theatre Mrs. Langworthy stated that she answered the advertisement, and the plaintiff promised her £30 a week, but required £10 for preliminary expenses This she obtained with great difficulty and handed to him, but no engagement followed, and on calling at Ward s she found his door besieged by a crowd of angry dupes of both sexes The theatre was closed Ward swore that he took the money for lessons only, and did not promise an engagement, but admitted that he only had the Olympic for one week and did not pay the rent The jury returned a verdict for the defendants —**Hutt v The Governors of Haileybury College** was a mixed action arising out of the expulsion of Henry Hutt from school for alleged thefts Father and son were joined as plaintiffs, the father, the Rev. William Wayman Hutt, suing for damages for breach of contract, and the son, Henry Robert Mackenzie Hutt, for assault, false imprisonment, libel and slander A number of petty thefts had taken place at the College, and in order to detect the offender the head master, Mr. Robertson, authorised one Campbell, a servant at the College who acted as a sort of proctor, to mark money and put it in one of the boys' desks Campbell asserted that he afterwards found one of the marked pieces of money in Hutt s desk Hutt was charged with stealing by Mr Fenning, the house master, and at once denied the charge He was thereupon exhorted to confess, threatened with a prosecution, locked up for three days, and eventually expelled the school Mr. Fenning communicated with his father by letters, which constituted the libels complained of, and declared him proved beyond all doubt guilty of stealing The trial came on before Mr Justice Field and a special jury, and lasted from the 13th to the 19th of June The jury found specially that Hutt had not committed the theft, but that the masters acted *bonâ fide* in suspecting and expelling him Judgment was reserved, but the parties ultimately agreed to a nominal judgment for the plaintiff The importance of the case, outside the personal interest it excited, consists in the judgment of Mr Justice Field dealing with the powers of governing bodies as to expulsion and detention There was an almost total absence of authority on the point, but it is now laid down that masters of schools have a discretion in these matters which is not absolute, but must be exercised on reasonable grounds — **Wood v Cox**, or the "turf libel case" as it was called, occupied the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury for nearly a fortnight, the trial commencing on Tuesday, the 19th June, and not concluding till Friday the 29th Mr Charles Wood, the well known jockey, sought to recover damages against the *Licensed Victuallers Gazette* for the following libel —"How about the running of Success at Lewes and Alexandra Park, when Charley Wood nearly pulled his head off on each occasion? In consequence of the libel the plaintiff alleged he had suffered in reputation, and the Jockey Club had stopped his licence to ride, thereby depriving him of his means of livelihood as a jockey The defendant justified, and attempted to prove the truth of the libel, both by direct evidence of eye witnesses of the alleged dishonest riding, and by inference from the in-and out running of the horse He also alleged that the plaintiff s reputation as a jockey was such that the libel could not have materially affected it The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages, and on a later day the Lord Chief Justice decided to disallow the plaintiff's costs — **O'Donnell v Walter**, tried before Lord Coleridge and a special jury, July 2nd to July 5th inclusive, was an action for libel arising out of certain articles published in the *Times* last year, and entitled "Parnellism and Crime" This case owes its chief importance to the fact that it led to the appointment of what is popularly known as the Parnell Commission (*q v*) Lord Coleridge commented on the injustice of trying the truth of charges against a number of persons who could not be heard in their defence, and ultimately this part of the case was withdrawn from the jury There remained only the comments of the *Times* on Mr O'Donnell's letter of explanation, and these the jury found to be "justifiable criticism." Verdict for the defendants. — **Williams v. Smith**, heard before Lord Coleridge July 11th, was an action by a tradesman, a hatter, against the publishers of the *Hatters' Gazette* for publishing a notice of

a judgment against him in a county court as it were unsatisfied, whereas, in fact, it had been satisfied This was held to be sufficient evidence of malice in law to go to the jury, who found for the plaintiff, damages £25 —The "sausage roll case," **Browning and another** *v* **Solly**, tried at Chester on the 27th July, was a libel action brought by the railway refreshment contractors at Chester against Mr Ernest Solly, surgeon at St Thomas's Hospital, London The defendant declared that a sausage roll supplied to him at the refreshment rooms was stale, and refused to eat it The manager maintained that it was quite fresh, on which the defendant left, and immediately afterwards telegraphed to the inspector of nuisances at Chester as follows "Please examine sausage rolls, refreshment rooms at station Bad meat Will write to night' This was the libel complained of In consequence the authorities seized all the sausage rolls at the refreshment rooms, but they were found to be quite wholesome Defendant swore that the one tendered to him contained meat which he described as "high Verdict for the plaintiffs, one farthing damages Each party was ordered to pay his own costs — The **Kertch** libel cases came before Lord Coleridge and Mr Justice Hawkins on Aug 7th under the following circumstances One Colledge, the British Vice Consul at Kertch, was accused of piracy by a press agency, and he brought a series of actions against every newspaper that had received and published the agency s information Colledge had made a private arrangement with King, his solicitor, to pay him half the damages in lieu of costs This agreement he now sought to set aside as "unreasonable The point was not argued, however, as the agreement was unstamped, and the Court refused to recognise its existence on that ground —Pleading guilty at the Central Criminal Court to a charge of obscene libel in publishing non expurgated editions of some of **M Zola's works**, Mr Henry Vizetelly, publisher, was fined £100 and compelled to enter into recognisances —Towards the close of the year **Mr Parnell** made certain "arrestments in the Scotch law courts as a preliminary to an action in that country for libel by the *Times* in respect of "Parnellism and Crime" Earlier in the year Mr Wm O Brien, M P, sued the proprietors of the *Cork Constitution* for a similar libel, and obtained £100 damages —An action for libel brought, February '88, against the *Times* by **Mr Gibbons**, formerly a judge in Jamaica, ended in a verdict for the defendants, on the ground that the article did not exceed the limits of fair criticism But in a somewhat similar action, brought against the same newspaper by **Sir J Pope Hennessy** later in the year, the *Times* admitted its liability, and undertook to pay all the plaintiff's costs In the case of **Shaw** *v* **Collingridge**, where the plaintiff alleged that his character was reflected upon by a report in a newspaper, it was again laid down by Mr Justice Manisty (Queen s Bench Division, March '88) that where a newspaper report is fairly and reasonably accurate, although it may reflect upon the character of some person, the newspaper is not liable.

Libel, Law of There are various species of libel. the defamatory libel, the seditous libel, and the obscene libel Every libel must be written, printed, or in some other way addressed to the eye. One publication might combine the characteristics of all three kinds of libel, but they can best be explained separately In order to constitute a publication a defamatory libel, it must be false It must also be malicious in the legal sense, the law presuming malice in every injury done intentionally and without justification It must further have a tendency to bring its object into hatred or contempt Further, it must not be privileged A privileged communication in this sense is either privileged absolutely, or privileged when not malicious A statement made in a court and in the administration of justice, or in either House of Parliament in the transaction of public business, is privileged absolutely A statement presumably made in fulfilment of a moral duty to inform the person to whom it is made—*e g*, by A to B, his relative, concerning the character of C, whom B is about to marry, or by A, an employer, to B, another employer, concerning the character of C, who has left A s employment and is about to enter B s, or a free criticism of public men, artists, etc —is privileged, unless it can be shown to be malicious —A libel is published if seen but by one person other than the person libelled The publication of a defamatory libel gives ground both for civil and criminal proceedings The publisher, as well as the writer, is liable to either In criminal law it is a misdemeanour to publish or threaten to publish a libel, or, as a means of extortion, to offer to abstain from or to prevent others from publishing a libel The maximum punishment is three years imprisonment with hard labour —Any publication published with a seditious intention is a seditious libel, and a seditious intention is an intention to bring into contempt the Sovereign or either House of Parliament, or the administration of justice, or the constitution, or to promote sedition or civil discord, or to bring about alterations in Church or State otherwise than by lawful means To publish such a libel is a misdemeanour —Any obscene publication may constitute an obscene libel To publish such a libel is an offence punishable by imprisonment with hard labour The truth of such a publication is not sufficient to justify it, but Sir James Stephen, in his "Digest of Criminal Law, suggests that the publication may be justified if it be no more than is necessary to secure some important public good See SESSION 88, sect 24

Liberals. See ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES

Liberal Union, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Liberal Unionist Association. This Association was formed to resist the legislation proposed by Mr Gladstone embodied in his Irish Government Bill and Irish Land Bill, and which threatened the destruction of the British Empire by the repeal of the Union with Ireland In the contested election of 1886 this Association did much to influence the defeat of the Gladstone party, and was effective in returning to the House of Commons some eighty Liberal Unionist members These, under the leadership of Lord Hartington, now hold the balance of power which was formerly held by Mr Parnell and his Irish adherents **Chairman**, Rt Hon the Marquis of Hartington, M P; **Offices**, 31, Great George St, Westminster, S W.

Liberation Society. See DISESTABLISHMENT

Liberia. A Negro Republic on the Grain coast of West Africa. **Area**, about 14,300 sq. m, **pop.** 1,068,000, including 18,000 civilised Americo-

Liberians and 1,050,000 half wild aborigines. Capital, **Monrovia**, pop. 3,400. The shore is low, but the country rises towards the interior, and is well wooded and watered by numerous streams. The climate is hot, and unhealthy for Europeans. The soil is fertile, and well adapted for the growth of tropical crops, such as rice, sugar, coffee, and cocoa These, with palm oil, nuts, caoutchouc, and ivory, form the principal exports The bulk of the trade is with Great Britain, Holland, Hamburg, and America. **Revenue** (in '85), £40,000, **expenditure**, £32,500. In '71 a **debt** of £100,000 was contracted in England, on which no interest has been paid since '74 Liberia was **founded** in '22 by American philanthropists for the **settlement of freedmen**. It was declared independent in 47, was **recognised** as a sovereign state by **Great Britain** in '48, and by the **United States** in '61 The **constitution** is on the model of that of the United States The President is elected for two years, the House of Representatives (13 members) for two years, and the Senate (8 members) for four years. For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Liberty and Property Defence League, The (motto "Self help *versus* State help"), was established in 1882 for resisting over-legislation, for maintaining freedom of contract, and for advocating individualism as opposed to socialism, entirely irrespective of party politics The **corporate action of the League** is confined to (1) The defence of the principle of individual ownership and freedom of contract in property of all kinds, real and personal; and the assimilation of the laws regulating their possession (2) The defence of private enterprise in agriculture, ships, railways, mines, manufactures (textile, metal and miscellaneous), professions, and trades (wholesale and retail) of all kinds from harassing State regulation and inspection (3) The furtherance of the rights and freedom of labour by voluntary and direct adjustments between trade-unions and employers, and the enjoyment by each workman of the full fruits of his own labour (4) The federation of all these industries in the mutual defence of their common liberties and rights of self-government against encroachments by the State **Federated** with the League are 83 **Defence and Protection Societies**, representing nearly every interest in the kingdom, the representatives of these societies forming a strong **Parliamentary Committee** for taking steps to resist the passage of measures introduced into Parliament having for their object the interference with the freedom and property of the individual The League conducts the propaganda of its principles both by **public lectures** and the publication and dissemination of **literature**. Of the latter there are several pamphlets by Lord Bramwell, the Earl of Wemyss, the Earl of Pembroke, Earl Fortescue, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Mr. J. A Froude, M Leon Say, Wordsworth Donisthorpe, W. C. Crofts, and also Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Overlegislation," and "The Man *versus* the State." **Central offices**: 4, Westminster Chambers, S.W. **Sec**, W C. Crofts. **Branches** exist in all the great commercial and industrial centres in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and also in America, Australia, France, and Italy.

Liberty Statue, New York. This statue, the history of which is given in our '87 ed., was unveiled in Nov. '86. The **effigy**, which is the work of **M. Bartholdi**, an eminent French engineer, is that of a draped female figure wearing a spiked crown, and holding aloft at arm's length a torch, which is lighted by electricity. The statue is 220 feet high.

Libraries. Attempts have sometimes been made to measure the intellectual development of nations by comparing the statistics of their book-collections. The data, however, necessary for a satisfactory comparison do not as yet exist, the United States being the only nation which has carried out anything like a complete census of libraries A **Special Report** issued by the Bureau of Education in 1876 recorded over 3,000 public libraries, which number has since been largely increased. The peculiar feature of the American library system is the large number of popular libraries. The library systems of Europe are characterised by the number of large collections of books of historical interest. This is peculiarly the case with Italy, Germany, and France. The amount of popular reading in these countries is small as compared with England and America, and their large collections are chiefly used by professional scholars In France of late years attempts have been made to provide popular reading by a system of libraries in primary schools, of which over 20,000 have been established by the Government The **special feature** of our **English library system** has been the work done under the **Public Libraries Acts** (*q.v.*). These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1*d* in the £. The entire number of places which have adopted the Acts since 1850 was at the end of 1888 about 200 They include most of the larger towns of the country, though there a few notable exceptions. The capitals of the three kingdoms have been singularly backward in adopting the Acts. Dublin only established two libraries, without adopting the Acts, in 1884 Edinburgh only adopted them in 1886, when Mr Carnegie (*q.v.*) offered a sum of £50,000 on condition of their adoption London until quite recently had only adopted them in a single parish of Westminster, but in 1885 and 1886 Wandsworth, Fulham, and Lambeth followed suit, and in 1887-8 they were adopted in eleven other Metropolitan districts. Altogether the Acts were adopted in thirty-three places as a suitable means of celebrating the Jubilee year. There can be no doubt as to the value of the work done by these institutions, and there is a growing tendency to regard them as a necessary corollary to our system of compulsory primary education. In the year 1882 eighty-one of these libraries returned their stock of volumes as 1,448,192, and the total issue for a year as 9,023,742 volumes, which figures do not include the use made of the newsrooms usually connected with the libraries. The largest and most successful libraries are those of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle; but the work accomplished in some of the smaller towns, having regard to their population and resources, will not suffer by comparison. Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the **British Museum** (*q.v.*), which is only exceeded in extent by the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It [illegible]ses over 1,450,000 volumes and 100,000 [illegible] and charters. It is entitled under the

Copyright Acts to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (425,000 vols and 30,000 MSS), and the Cambridge University Library (225,000 vols and 5,000 MSS), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (285,000 vols and 3,000 MSS), and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (215,000 vols and 2,000 MSS) Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals —The most important **Subscription Libraries** outside London are those at Bristol, Edinburgh, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham and Newcastle But the tendency is for the smaller subscription libraries established during the last hundred years to disappear, from inability to compete with Smith and Mudie, or by being absorbed or replaced by the libraries established under the Public Libraries Acts There are a number of important **professional libraries** in London Dublin, and Edinburgh, and a few **endowed libraries** such as the Chetham at Manchester (1653) The concentration of literary and intellectual interests in London has naturally given birth to a large number of **special libraries**, many of which are open to the student upon proper introduction The more important of them are included in the following **alphabetical list of the principal London libraries** —Admiralty (25 000 vols), Chemical Society (8 000), Colonial Office (12,000), Corporation, Guildhall (85,000), open free, Dr Williams (30,000), Foreign Office (70,000), Geological Society (17,500), Gray's Inn (13 000), House of Commons (40 000), House of Lords (30,000), Incorporated Law Society (30,000), India Office (10 000), Inner Temple (37 000), Institute of Civil Engineers (18,000), Lambeth Palace (30,000 and 14,000 MSS), Lincoln's Inn (45,000), London Institution (70 000, subs), London Library (100,000, subs) Middle Temple (32,000), Museum of Practical Geology (20,000), Patent Office (85,000), Royal Society (50,030), Royal Asiatic Society (13 000) Royal Astronomical Society (8,000), Royal College of Physicians (16,000), Royal College of Surgeons (45,000), Royal Colonial Institute (5,000) Royal Geographical Society (25,000), Royal Institution (42,000, subs), Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society (34,000), Royal Society of Literature (8,000), Royal United Service Institution (21,000), Russell Institution (18,000, subs), St Paul's Cathedral (9,000), Sion College (51,000), Society of Antiquaries (21,000), Society of Telegraph Engineers (4,000), South Kensington, Educational (43,000), National Art (58,000), Dyce (14,500), Forster (19,000), Statistical Society (10,000), University College (105,000), University of London (11,000), War Office (25,000), Westminster Chapter (11,000) — The provision which these libraries, together with the British Museum, have made for the studious classes, is not altogether inadequate, while the trade circulating libraries, together with the club and subscription libraries, provide for the well-to-do But the needs of the poorer classes are still very slenderly provided for The British Museum is not adapted to their requirements, and the library of the Corporation, though freely opened for reference, cannot suffice for so large and scattered a population During the past year a library has also been established by voluntary effort in Paddington, and a similar scheme is on foot in St Pancras. As already mentioned, only four districts have adopted the Libraries Acts, in only two of which are libraries actually open, although several libraries of the same kind as those contemplated by the Acts are maintained by voluntary effort in Bethnal Green, Lambeth, and at the People's Palace In the provision for popular reading London still offers a striking contrast to Paris, where, beside four important libraries, not including the Bibliothèque Nationale, freely open to the public, the municipality has established a system of popular libraries, of which there are now nearly sixty, with an annual circulation of over a million volumes. **The Library Association of the United Kingdom**, founded 1877, now numbers nearly 500 members, including the chief librarians of the country **Hon Secs**, J Y W MacAlister, 53, Berners Street, W, E C Thomas, 2, South Square Gray's Inn, W C

Licensing Acts, '72, '74 These Acts contain only a part of the statute law with regard to licensing The Act of 1872 is the principal Act It applies only partially to Ireland, and not at all to Scotland It imposes severe penalties upon the illicit sale of liquor, upon drunkenness in any public place or highway, upon permitting drunkenness or gambling or harbouring prostitutes on licensed premises, upon harbouring any constable on such premises in his hours of duty, and upon bribing or attempting to bribe him It fixes the hours of closing (altered by the Act of 1874), but enables the local authority to grant exemptions from them when the convenience of many persons engaged in lawful business so requires. It provides that if any licensed person on whose licence two convictions for offences against the Act have been recorded is again convicted, he shall forfeit his licence, and he shall be disqualified for five years, and his premises for two years, from receiving another. But a conviction more than five years old is not to be taken into account for the purpose of increasing any penalty In every licensing district must be kept a register of licences showing particulars of all convictions, etc, and this register must be open to inspection by any ratepayer, holder of a licence, or owner of licensed premises In counties and in boroughs the justices must annually appoint from among themselves a licensing committee of not less than three members But in boroughs no licence granted by this committee is to be valid unless confirmed by the body of justices who would, but for the Act, have been authorised to grant licences Premises not already licensed at the passing of the Act cannot receive a licence unless they are of an annual value fixed by the Act with reference to their situation **Penalties** under the Act are recoverable by summary conviction, subject to an appeal to Quarter Sessions No justice who has any beneficial interest in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors can do anything under this Act. The Act of 1874 contains many modifications of the Act of 1872, and of these several mitigate the severity of the law But both are so long and intricate that for precise information a reference to the text is necessary **Important decisions, '88** —A number of important decisions have been given during '88 In the case of **Bent v Lister**, heard in the Queen's Bench Division in April, it was laid down that a beer-house keeper who has a licence for billiards may keep the billiard-room open for billiards beyond closing time. In this instance the

closing hour was 11 p.m., but the billiard licence permitted play till 1 a.m. The case of **Sharp v. The Justices of Westmoreland**, tried in the Queen's Bench Division in May, raised an important question as to the discretion of justices in refusing the renewal of the licence to an old-established inn. The refusal was based upon the ground of "the remoteness of the house from police supervision, and the character and necessities of the locality and neighbourhood," and the point was whether the Court of Quarter Sessions was entitled to refuse on these grounds. Justices Field and Wills laid it down that a licence was granted for one year only, and that the power of granting implied the right to refuse. In granting or refusing a new licence on an application for renewal, the justices had therefore an absolute discretion. Another question raised before Justices Manisty and Stephen, also in the Queen's Bench Division, was whether the licence of a beerhouse, the tenant of which had been convicted of using the premises as a brothel, was not forfeited under the Act of '72. The Court held that the magistrates were right in regarding the licence as forfeited.

Lichfield, Rt. Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded in 656; income £4,200. His lordship, b. 1826, is the son of David Maclagan, Esq., M.D., physician to the forces, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. Educated at St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dig.*, '78. Was ordained deacon '56, and priest '57, by the Bishop of London; consecrated Lord Bishop of Lichfield '78. Formerly curate of St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-58; St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60; curate in charge of Enfield, '65-69; rector of Newington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '75-78; **Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral** '78; **Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen.** In '70 his lordship edited "The Church of the Age," and is the **author** of various charges, pamphlets, and pastoral letters, among which may be mentioned "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship," 1882, etc.

Lick Observatory. Situated at Mount Hamilton, about sixty miles south-east of San Francisco. It was founded under the will of **James Lick**, an organ and pianoforte maker, b. in Pennsylvania in 1796, who died in '76 worth 3,000,000 dols. Before his death he had placed 700,000 dols. in the hands of trustees for "erecting a powerful telescope, superior to and more powerful than any telescope yet made, with all the machinery appertaining thereto." The **object-glass** of the great Lick equatorial is 36 in. in diameter, and thus larger than any in existence. The construction of the observatory and its appliances has occupied several years, but it is now complete, and on June 1st, '88, its **management** was formally transferred to the **University of California.**

Liddon, Rev. Henry Parry, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's, was b. 1829. Educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. ('50), and ('51) obtained the Johnson Theological Scholarship; M.A. ('53). Vice-Principal of the Theological College at Cuddesdon, in the [illegible] ('66), his subject [illegible] "; **Canon** [illegible] **The Divinity** [illegible] of **St. Paul's Cathedral** ('70); **Ireland Professor** of the **Exegesis of Scripture** in the University of **Oxford** ('70), that University conferring upon him the degrees of D.D., D.C.L. Canon L. is one of the most prominent and distinguished members of the High Church party; his Easter sermon (1885) having emphasized his position as the leading exponent of that school at the present time. Canon L. is a very popular preacher, and when in residence his discourses always attract large congregations to St. Paul's. In addition to many sermons published, he has written several important theological works. In '88 Canon L. published a volume of sermons entitled "**Advent in St. Paul's.**"

Lieutenant, Lord, of a county, is appointed by the Crown, and as a rule holds office for life. He attends the sovereign when she passes through the county, and nominates to the Lord Chancellor persons to serve as justices of the peace for the county (except in Lancashire). By modern legislation, his jurisdiction and powers over the militia, yeomanry, and volunteers, save as to raising the militia by ballot when such a course may be necessary, have been revested in the Crown, though he may still recommend for first commissions in the Reserve Forces. He appoints at least twenty [illegible] the approval of Her Majesty. In the county he is chief representative of the Crown, principal executive authority, and head of the yeomanry.

Lifeboats (for their origin and development see ed. 87). The **Royal National Lifeboat Institution**, which is supported by voluntary contributions, was founded 1824. It has 293 lifeboats in Great Britain. Of this number, 212 are on the English coast, 44 on that of Scotland, and 37 on the Irish coast. Total number of lives saved since Institution founded, 33,668. Pecuniary rewards paid for gallant services since 1824, £100,200; besides gifts of 97 gold and 1,110 silver medals. The payments for last year amounted to £74,162; of which £36,812 were expended on lifeboats, lifeboat carriages and boathouses, £8,785 on stores, and £8,719 on wages, rewards, and special grants. During the past thirty-four years the self-righting boats have been launched more than 6,000 times on service, and have saved upwards of 12,500 lives. The boats have been capsized altogether 42 times, while out on service but only on 19 of those occasions was there any loss of life. The number of lives lost (counting 27 men who perished on the occasion of disasters which befell the Southport and St. Anne's lifeboats on 9th Dec., 1886) amounts to 92, including 14 shipwrecked persons. The 78 lifeboat men lost represent about 1 in 880 of the men employed in the boats on service; and the upsettings were at the rate of 1 in each of the 125 service launches. The sum required to provide and endow a boat is £3,000. **Sec.**, Mr. Charles Dibdin, 14, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Life Insurance. See INSURANCE, '88.

Lighthouses. For history of, see ed. '87.

Lighting. Under this general title are included the leading inventions and improvements effected in systems of lighting in '88. Lighting by **electricity** has made steady progress. During the past year a great many **public buildings** and those of **private firms** have been electrically lighted, and in addition the system has been extensively introduced into

dwelling-houses, and on board vessels of all kinds of build, among the latter the Queen's yacht *Victoria and Albert* (see ELECTRICITY ON [illegible] give immense impetus to the industry Through its operation many of the restrictions hitherto imposed have been removed, and capital is being invested with a corresponding degree of safety We may instance in illustration the recent formation of the **Metropolitan Electric Supply Company**, designed to supply the light in the Metropolitan area upon an extensive scale There has also been established an **Electrical and Allied Trades Section** in connection with the **London Chamber of Commerce**, mainly to advance the interests of electric lighting A noteworthy feature has been the increase in the number of **central lighting stations**, both in London and the provinces, upwards of thirty having been started or projected The Deptford station is a remarkable instance of enterprise in this direction Mr Ferranti is the engineer to this gigantic undertaking, which aims at conveying the light to all parts of the metropolis **Consult** 'Central Station Electric Lighting (Spon), 'Electric Lighting its Present Position and Future Prospects (Hammond & Co) Most of the great **railway companies** have now installations at their termini and elsewhere, and experiments with the lighting of the **carriages** have also made great progress The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway have fifteen electrically lit trains running The electric light has been installed in the light house on St Catherine s Point, Isle of Wight There are three other **lighthouses** along the English coast with this method of illumination, —viz, at Souter Point, the South Foreland, and the Lizard, but the new St Catherine s light far eclipses them in power, and is in fact believed to be the most far reaching in existence on any coast The previous oil burner gave a light with an intensity equal to about 730 candles, whereas the new light has an illuminating power equivalent to more than 7,000,000 candles An installation lately effected at the Hausholm lighthouse, on the west coast of Jutland, gives a concentrated light equal to 5,000,000 candles An efficient **miners electric safety lamp** generally accepted in place of the many kinds of oil lamps now in use has still to be invented, although the solution of the question depends largely upon the successful handling of the many practical difficulties, and not in the discovery of any new scientific principles The **Swan lamp** still continues to hold its own It is worked by secondary battery, and charged from a dynamo, a small incandescent lamp being mounted on the side of the case, and a fire-damp indicator attached The full size is 7 in by 4½ in, the weight of the whole lamp about 7 lb, and the price 27s It gives a light of from 1 to 1½ candle power Eight hundred of these lamps are in use in the **National Colliery**, in the Rhondda Valley, South Wales, and upwards of two thousand in the **Risca and Abercarne Collieries** The **Pitkin**, secondary battery, is also in use The weight is 8 lb, and the price 42s This lamp has a switch to put on the light, the latter being from 4 to 5 candle power The **Sun**, secondary battery, has been tried in many collieries with satisfactory results. It is introduced by the **New Portable Electric and Power Lamp Syndicate**. Its weight is 4½ lb, the light of 1½ candle-power, and the price 21s The lamp has a toughened glass casing, which, if broken, causes the current to stop by an automatic arrangement, and explosions are thus guarded against The **Schanschieff**, primary battery, has grown largely into favour The elements consist of carbon and zinc, and the excitant is a mercurial solution of Mr Schanschieff's invention The battery can be recharged by any one unacquainted with electricity The weight, with 4 cell battery, is 4½ lb, giving a light of candle power, and the price is 30s The **Walker** is also a primary battery lamp It is made in two sizes, the smaller weighing 5 lb, the price being 30s, while a light is given enabling newspaper print to be read six feet away from the lamp The above are the chief competitors for electric safety lamps, the decision as to the best all round lamp has not yet been made, and probably will not be for some time The problem is to find a lamp which shall compete with the ordinary oil lamp in price, weight, and light giving power, and at the same time combine absolute safety. The operation of the new Mines Regulation Act will no doubt help indirectly towards a solution, as the use of oil lamps has thereby become greatly restricted — From electric systems we pass on to briefly review the present condition and the prospects of **gas lighting**, giving also some account of improvements effected in appliances both for gas and mineral oil lighting The gas industry is not as yet seriously affected by the progress of electricity The amount of gas sold has suffered no diminution, nor has there been an appreciable falling off in the number of consumers But there can be no doubt that the industry is being put upon its trial, both on account of the cheapness of mineral oil and the electric lighting schemes now being so actively put forward The former doubtless will continue as a bar to the introduction of gas into the homes of the humbler classes of the community, so that gas cannot make up any losses by pushing the consumption there The poor do not favour gas, and moreover the gas companies have not shown much consideration in the matter of cheaply installing it In the future, to successfully compete with other systems, gas companies must not only supply good gas, but also see that the gas fittings and the burners are so constructed as to afford proper illuminating power, and be conducive at the same time to a healthy atmosphere It has been well said that each of the three principal systems of lighting will have a place in the future according to their respective deserts and adaptability to public wants Coal gas will have to compete with both mineral oil and electric lighting, and according to the ability of those intrusted with its development, will it hold its own The various ventilating systems of lighting are entirely in the right direction, supplying light where it is wanted, and not light and an uncomfortable degree of heat Among introductions of recent years have been the incandescent and regenerative systems Well known and successful examples are the "**Diamond**" and "**Welsbach' Incandescent Gas Lights** A late introduction is that brought out by **Messrs.** Johnson, Matthey & Co, called the **Iridium Platinum Incandescent Gas Burners**, worked on the patents of Lewis and Sellon. The makers

claim to have overcome the difficulties connected with fragile mantles for the burners Then there is the **Wenham Light** (see ed '88), which has met with great favour, the **Ridsdale Company's Lamp**, and the **Defries** system, each securing a good light and ventilation Powerful artificial lights produced in special forms of lamps or burners, and intended for night work, such as excavations, and for large workshops, are receiving increased attention from manufacturers A form which has been adopted extensively is the **Lucigen**, the light being produced by burning creosote oil, tar oil, crude petroleum or other heavy hydro carbons by means of compressed air It is used at the Forth Bridge works, at Woolwich Arsenal, and many other places, but we have heard objections regarding its use at the former on account of the flaring of the flame and the amount of oil diffused as spray The new '**Doty Light**, invented by Captain Doty for the above purposes, has been successfully tried at the works of Messrs Braby and Co, Deptford The oils suitable for use are ordinary paraffin, petroleum, and Russian The base of the lamp is formed by an oil tank or cylinder of galvanised iron, and air is pumped in to force the oil up a tube into the burner, the latter being outside at the top of the cylinder When the oil reaches the burner it is passed along heated coils, and so gets converted into vapour, and may be burnt then as a gas The lamp is lighted by first heating the coils, which can be done by a small oil flame in a few minutes The conversion of oil goes steadily on—that is, the lamp is self generating, the only condition being that air should be pumped in every few hours The lamp is made in three sizes, yielding a maximum light equal to 1,000 candles, but its illuminating capacities may be still further increased It gives a brilliant flame some 3 feet high In a 500-candle power lamp, the consumption of oil is stated to be three-quarters of a gallon per hour, and at a cost of less than 6*d* Another introduction in the same direction is the "**Jupiter Light**, brought out by the Harden Star, Lewis and Sinclair Company, Limited, and they claim advantages for the light over others "for the reason that, as there is complete combustion no oil can possibly pass away in spray The oils burnt are the same as in the Lucigen, and in this case also compressed air is used At a recent trial on the Thames Embankment there were lighted two jets of 3,500 candle power, and it was stated that 2½*d* per hour covered the cost of each of the flames The general adoption of some safe form of ordinary oil lamp, such as is used in houses, is greatly to be desired It is notorious that the majority of lamps on sale are unsafe The chief source of danger lies in the breaking of the glass or china reservoirs so frequently in use, while defective burners also help to promote accidents Paraffin oil lamps are especially dangerous, the number of deaths from casualties whilst using them being nearly double those through mine accidents Mr C Marvin is well known as a writer on this subject The "Moloch of Paraffin" is a recent pamphlet of his At the recent petroleum lamp exhibition and competition at St Petersburg, **Messrs Defries and Messrs. Wright & Butler** were awarded medals for the production of safe lamps and burners. An admirable field for invention is open here, though there are safe lamps in the market already; but a lamp must be not only free from danger, but small in cost, to come into general use The Defries lamp is perfectly safe Mr E Sherring has brought one out called the **Victoria Safety Lamp**. The **Shaftesbury**, referred to in ed. '88, is a good form, and cheap

Li Hung-Chang, General, one of the most intelligent and enlightened Chinese of the present age, was b 1823, in the province of Anu Huei Became Imperial Secretary ('50). Commanded the royal troops against the rebels, whom he defeated ('63 and '67) Governor of the Thiang Sin Province, and afterwards created Viceroy of the United Countries (65), Minister Plenipotentiary (66), Viceroy of Hong Kuang (67), Grand Chancellor (68) In '70 he was disgraced for not having suppressed a rebellion, but was (72) restored to his former honours and position Li Hung Chang is known as a friend to foreigners and to European culture and industry, and obtained much distinction for his successful negotiations with the United States on the occasion of the murder of Mr Margery.

Limitations, Statutes of These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it Redress from a trustee for a breach of trust may always be had, however long the interval since its commission But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach, if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying, but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years, if brought by a common informer, are limited to 1 year The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult. **Consult Banning on** the "Limitation of Actions"

Lincoln, Rt, Rev. Edward — Lord Bishop of. The see was known

as Lindisse, then Leicester, then Dorchester, when in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln The old see dates from 680 The present income is £4,200 His lordship, the son of the late Ven Archdeacon King, and the 106th bishop of the total succession, was b 1829 Educated at Oriel Coll Oxon, where he

Bishop of Lincoln April 25th, 85 Formerly D- King was curate of Wheatley, Oxfordshire -8), chaplain and assistant lecturer at lesdon College (58), being made Principal Ten years later he became **Canon of Church** and **Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford** From this position he was promoted to the episcopate His lordship is also Provincial Chancellor of Canterbury, and Visitor of King's Coll, Cambridge, of Brasenose Coll and Lincoln Coll, Oxford, and of Eton College Dr K, who is an enthusiastic High Churchman, is known as an author by his sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah, 'Addresses to Men and other Sermons (78), "Meditations on the Last Seven Words (76), "Church Treasures (74) Besides other sermons, his lordship has prefaced one or two works, and edited a devotional book, 'The Communicant's Manual (69), a second edition of which appeared in 71 In '88 proceedings were instituted against Dr K by the Church Association (*q v*) for alleged illegal ritualistic practices

Lincolnshire Handicap See TURF

Lincoln's Inn See ed '88

Lindley, The Rt Hon. Sir Nathaniel eldest son of the late Dr John Lindley, F R S, Professor of Botany at University College, Oxford, was b 1828 Educated at University College, London Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (50) He practised with such success that he became Q C (72) Appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas (75), became one of the Lords Justices of Appeal and a member of the Privy Council (81) Lord Justice Lindley is well known in legal circles as the author of an 'Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence, and A Treatise on the Law of Partnership and Companies

Linton, Mrs E. Lynn, daughter of the late Rev J Lynn, was b at Keswick 1822 Is a well known essayist and writer of fiction, and at one time a constant contributor to the *Saturday Review* The authorship of the famous article on "**The Girl of the Period**' was attributed to Mrs Linton Her letters *versus* the **Women's Rights agitation** are characterised by that vigorous style for which she is so justly celebrated Among the best known of Mrs Linton's works

Millionaire and Miser In 88, Mrs L issued "Through the Long Night Her husband is the well known engraver and author, Mr W J Linton, to whom she was married in 58 An article by her, entitled 'An Eighteenth Century Abbe, appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* for Sept 88

"**Lion Sermon**" Preached annually on Oct 16th at the church of St Katharine Cree, **Leadenhall Street**, to commemorate the escape of Sir John Gayor, a wealthy merchant of **London in the reign of James I, from a ferocious lion. On his return to England the grateful** knight bequeathed £200 to his parish church for the relief of the poor, on condition that a sermon should be annually preached in memory of his extraordinary deliverance The date of the first sermon is given as 1647

Literary Men Deceased (Jan 1st to Dec 6th '88) See OBITUARY

"**Literary World**" (weekly, 1*d*) Founded Feb 14th, '68 First editor, the late James Clarke The *L W* supplies a weekly survey of the best new books, combining choice extracts with critical reviews It aims to be a faithful reflector of the best books in all departments of literature Its "Queries and Answers' on literary subjects constitute a special feature **Office** 13 and 14, Fleet Street, E C

Literature of '88 With a few conspicuous exceptions, it must be said of the quality of the Literature of the year it was comparatively dull and commonplace The year however, was made memorable by the publication of one work at least which is destined to take high rank among British classics We refer to **Robert Elsmere** (*q v*), a book which created a vast sensation and which, in some sense, would have caused Dr Arnold of Rugby—the author's grandfather—to 'stare and gasp Popular support was still unstintingly accorded to the cheap serial issues of standard works, as was noticeable in the cases of Messrs Cassell and Company's **National Library** and their **Red Library**, and of Mr Walter Scott's **Camelot Classics** his **Canterbury Poets** and his admirable collection of **Great Writers** Additional evidence was furnished of the growing demand for low priced editions of the best authors by the promptness with which several editions of those of Carlyle's works whose copyright had expired made their appearance on the market But notwithstanding this proof that the activity of publishers and the voracity of the reading public were as vigorous as ever, the original writings of the year showed that their authors had indeed responded to the stimulus, but in a half hearted and almost wholly uninspired manner An interesting incident, which may be properly chronicled here, was the turning of the well known publishing house of Sampson Low & Co into a limited company It is understood that the shares were at once taken up privately

BIOGRAPHY —Mr Wemyss Reid's **Life of the Right Hon W E Forster** (*Chapman & Hall*) was the most important work in this branch of literature Although he spent several years in the preparation of the biography, undertaken with the approval of the Forster family, Mr Reid must have been compensated for the arduousness of his task by the enthusiastic reception which the book met with on the part of the newspaper press, of which Mr Reid has for so many years been an ornament, and by the cordial recognition which its merits obtained from Mr Gladstone and Mr W O Brien, M P **Mr and Mrs Bancroft On and Off the Stage** (*Bentley*) was one of those pleasantly garrulous books for which the public has shown a special liking of recent years Mr Bentley was put to some inconvenience by the Custom House authorities, whose interpretation of the Merchandise Marks Act forced him to issue one edition without the portraits In his **William of Germany** (*Cassell*) Mr Archibald Forbes had **an opportunity of telling the story of his war-experiences over again, and the pages in which**

he describes the Austro-Prussian and Franco-German battles are among the most vividly powerful things he has ever written. In his **Fighting Veres: Lives of Sir Francis Vere and Sir Horace Vere** (*Sampson Low*) Mr. Clements R. Markham sustained his reputation for solid and painstaking workmanship. Of the Rev. W. Rogers's **Reminiscences** (*Kegan Paul*) we need only say that they are more laughable than 90 per cent. of the farces which are produced on the stage. Mention must also be made of a trio of books which dealt with three able but very differently gifted bishops—viz, the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox's **Life of Bishop Colenso** (*Ridgway*); the Rev. Canon Overton's and Miss Wordsworth's **Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln** (*Rivingtons*), and **Richard Chevenix Trench, Archbishop** (*Kegan Paul*), whose Letters and Memorials were edited by the author of "Charles Lowder." Biographies of Irish "leaders," past and present, are just now "all the rage," and an especially excellent example of them was found in Mr W. Dillon's **Life of John Mitchel** (*Kegan Paul*), to which a Preface was contributed by the author's brother, Mr. John Dillon, M P. Another timely volume was **Daniel O Connell, the Liberator: his Letters and Correspondence** (*Murray*), ably edited by Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick. The sad death in the flower of his youth, remote from native land and friends, lent a pathetic interest to the Rev Robert Sinker's **Memorials of the Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer, M A, late Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and Missionary to the Mohammedans of Southern Arabia** (*Deighton, Bell & Co*) Miss C. M. Yonge's graceful and practised pen was seen to advantage in her monograph on **Hannah More**, written for the "**Eminent Women**" Series (*Allen*) Somewhat of a melancholy interest attached to **My Sayings and Doings, with Reminiscences of My Life**, by the Rev William Quekett, M A., Rector of Warrington (*Kegan Paul*), inasmuch as he did not long survive the publication of his Autobiography Two particularly interesting biographies appeared in the series of "**Great Statesmen**" (*Allen*), one of **Lord Beaconsfield**, by Mr T E Kebbel, a writer admirably qualified for the work, and one of **Lord Palmerston**, from the competent pen of Mr. Lloyd C. Sanders, the industrious editor of the series. A letter of the Queen's directed special attention to **Letters from General Gordon to his Sister** (*Macmillan*). The **Correspondence of Sir Henry Taylor** (*Longmans*), excellently edited by Professor Dowden, charmingly revealed the accomplished poet and essayist at his best. Though not in its original form belonging to British literature, such intense interest is taken by English-speaking people in the doings of the heroic subject of it, that mention must be made of Mrs. R. W. Felkin's translation of **Emin Pasha in Central Asia; a Collection of his Letters and Journals** (*Philip & Son*), edited and annotated by Professor G. Schweinfurth, Professor F. Ratzel, Dr. F. W. Felkin, and Dr. G. Hartlaub The Rev. Canon Ainger's masterly edition of **Charles Lamb's Letters, newly arranged, with Additions** (*Macmillan*), was gladly welcomed by all lovers of the gentle and kindly, the genial and witty "Elia." Mr. J. B. McMaster gave a good deal of freshness to a well-worn subject in his **Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters** (*Kegan Paul*). The "**Great Writers**" series (*Walter Scott*), under the editorship of Professor Eric S. Robertson, has maintained so uniform a standard of excellence that it is hard, and almost invidious, to make a selection where all are capitally done. The following volumes, however, certainly claim decided notice: **Burns**, by Professor Blackie, **Goethe**, by James Sime, **Adam Smith**, by R. B. Haldane, M P., and **Emerson**, by Dr. R. Garnett; while the bibliography compiled for each volume by Mr J P. Anderson, of the British Museum, is simply invaluable. Two "popular favourites" greatly amused a much wider audience than they ordinarily appeal to, Mr. George Grossmith dubbing himself with good-humoured cynicism **A Society Clown** (*Arrowsmith*), and **Mr. Corney Grain**, by Himself (*Murray*), reciting many of his funny experiences The public have long been familiar with Messrs. Macmillan's enterprise, and grateful for the various forms in which it finds expression. Hence arose the warm welcome which greeted the appearance of their series of "**Twelve English Statesmen**" Mr. Freeman led the van with a masterful monograph on **William the Conqueror**, and was ably supported by Mr. Frederic Harrison's brilliant **Oliver Cromwell**, Mr. H D. Traill's **William III**, Mrs. J. R. Green's **Henry II**, and Professor Creighton's **Wolsey**. In the **Napleson Memoirs** (*Remington*) we were introduced to many matters respecting which there is always great avidity in the general public. Mr W P. Frith, encouraged by the popularity of the previous volumes, added a third entitled **Further Reminiscences** (*Bentley*). It goes without saying that Mrs. Oliphant did ample justice to her subject in her **Life of Principal Tulloch** (*Blackwood*). Little interest is now felt in "the great Elchi," and this may account for the heaviness of Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's **Life of the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, K.G, from his Memoirs and Private and Official Papers** (*Longmans*) No one knows better how to do a graceful thing gracefully than Mr. Walter Besant, as his **The Eulogy of Richard Jefferies** (*Chatto & Windus*) so pleasantly proved. Great literary charm, besides other merits, characterised Dr Westland Marston's **Recollections** (*Sampson Low*) Mr T A. Nash, in his **Life of Richard, Lord Westbury, Lord High Chancellor of England** (*Bentley*), told for the present generation the story of a brilliant and blighted career Ever-popular "Johnny" Toole appeared in quite a new part when he related, and Mr Joseph Hatton chronicled, the **Reminiscences of J. L. Toole, the Comedian** (*Hurst & Blackett*) Full of interest, and well worth the recording, was Mr J. C Francis's literary chronicle of half a century entitled **John Francis and "The Athenæum"** (*Bentley*). Curious and amusing was **The Letters from and to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.**, edited by Mr. Allardyce, with a Memoir by the Rev. W K. R. Bedford (*Blackwood*). To Dean Burgon's **Lives of Twelve Good Men** (*Murray*), an exceedingly interesting book, full of anecdotes admirably told, attached the melancholy association that its author did not live to see its publication. Scholarly and thorough, as all Dean Plumptre's work is, his **Life of Thomas Ken, D.D.** (*Isbister*) may be commended as a capital piece of biography.

FICTION.—Good, but not *very* good, must be the verdict on the bulk of the fiction of the year. Some of the books, however, disclosed qualities of the highest order. There was, to

begin with, Mrs. Humphry Ward's **Robert Elsmere** (*Smith, Elder*), already and elsewhere alluded to Mr Walter Besant took us into the regions of spiritualism in his **Herr Paulus his Rise, his Greatness, and his Fall** (*Chatto & Windus*) Mr William Black s careful art was revealed in his **In Far Lochaber** (*Macmillan*), with its beautiful local colour, for which he has such fine feeling, while in his **The Strange Adventures of a House Boat** (*Sampson Low*) he broke new ground **Beyond Compare** (*Sampson Low*) invites a protest against Mr Charles Gibbon's too long intervals of silence If any one doubt whether Mrs Oliphant s hand has lost its cunning, let him be referred to **The Second Son** (*Macmillan*), partly written in collaboration with Mr T B Aldrich, and to **Joyce** (*Macmillan*) Mr D Christie Murray and Mr Henry Herman recalled the days of the Druids, not altogether with success, in their **One Traveller Returns** (*Chatto & Windus*) Mr Murray, however, displayed all his best talent in his **The Weaker Vessel** (*Macmillan*) The Author of "Mehalah —who might, by the way, drop an *incognito* which is no longer a disguise—proved his industry by **Richard Cable a Lightshipman** (*Smith, Elder*), and **Eve** (*Chatto & Windus*) Prolific as ever, Mr George Manville Fenn gave us a taste of his quality in **One Maid's Mischief, The Man with a Shadow** (*Ward & Downey*), and **Commodore Junk** (*Cassell*), the last eminently lively and readable Mr Grant Allen continues to successfully relieve his scientific pursuits with occasional incursions into the fields of fiction, as **The Devil's Die** and **This Mortal Coil** (*Chatto & Windus*) showed Mr Rider Haggard sought the "bubble reputation," and not in vain, by his **Mr Meeson's Will** (*Spencer Blackett*) and **Maiwa s Revenge** (*Longmans*), the former, however, being marred by a supposed attack on a publishing house(although the author declares that he had no particular firm in view), and the latter lending itself too easily to a biting parody in *Punch* Mr James Payn was hardly seen at his best in **The Mystery of Mirbridge** (*Chatto & Windus*), and the same judgment may be passed on Mr R L Stevenson s **The Black Arrow a Tale of the Two Roses** (*Cassell*), and Mrs Molesworth's **The Third Miss St Quentin** (*Hatchards*) Mr F M Crawford was well represented by **With the Immortals**(*Macmillan*), while Lucas Malet "struck oil ' in **A Counsel of Perfection** (*Kegan Paul*) Much ingenuity was exhibited in Mr Richard Whiteing s **The Island, or an Adventure of a Person of Quality** (*Longmans*) Mrs Parr's **Loyalty George** (*Bentley*) had many excellent points **Thoth** (*Blackwood*), a romance by an unknown hand, revealed very considerable powers of imagination. Dr George Macdonald's rare characterisation and ripe judgment were displayed in his **The Elect Lady** (*Kegan Paul*) Mr George Moore s **Confessions of a Young Man** (*Sonnenschein*) and **Spring Days** (*Vizetelly*) contained some smart enough writing By adroit advertising an enormous circulation was obtained for Mr Fergus W Hume's **The Mystery of a Hansom Cab** (*Hansom Cab Publishing Company*) which was described as "a startling and realistic story of Melbourne social life" From a purely literary point of view, however, it did not bear serious criticism The public did not seem to "catch on," as the Americans say, to its successor, **Madame Midas**, the same author. The Author of "Molly Bawn" gratified her admirers with her stories of **Marvel** (*Ward & Downey*), **The Duchess** (*Hurst & Blackett*), and **The Hon. Mrs. Vereker** (*White*) There was excellent promise in three of Mr Bentley's novels—**His Cousin Betty**, by Miss Peard, **Only a Governess**, by Miss Rosa Carey, and **Narka**, by Miss Kathleen O Meara The Rev Henry Solly, though known in other walks, is new, we think, to fiction, and his prentice work may be noted—namely, **Lady Stella and Her Lover** (*Ward & Downey*) On the other hand, Mr R E Francillon, in his **King or Knave?** (*Chatto & Windus*), and Mr B L Farjeon in his **Miser Farebrother** (*Ward & Downey*), well maintained their reputation Professor Minto s **The Mediation of Ralph Hardelot** (*Macmillan*) was a remarkable production. Miss Frances Forbes Robertson, a member of a talented family, made her *debut*, not without success, in her **In Herself Complete** (*Vizetelly*) Readers of Miss Margaret Deland's truly powerful story, **John Ward, Preacher** (*Longmans*) will be glad to hear from her again Miss Braddon, facile, vigorous, and interest compelling as of yore, was seen to advantage in **The Fatal Three** (*Simpkin*) Having shown us "Mary Jane Single,' Mr George R Sims was in duty bound to write of **Mary Jane Married** **Tales of a Village Inn** (*Chatto & Windus*) Mrs Alexander s **A Life Interest** (*Bentley*), Mr Gissing s **Joy Cometh in the Morning** (*Hurst & Blackett*) and Mr J Freeman Bell s **The Premier and the Painter** (*Spencer Blackett*) were specimens of really good work of their respective kinds **Chris** (*Macmillan*) and **The Rogue** (*Bentley*) were very favourable examples of Mr W E Norris's powers, and mark a decided advance A brace of Americans who appeal as forcibly almost as any native writer are named in Mr Henry James and Mr Julian Hawthorne The former was represented by **The Reverberator** (*Macmillan*), the latter by **A Dream and a Forgetting** (*Chatto & Windus*) Mrs Cashel Hoey s **All or Nothing** (*Spencer Blackett*) was worthy of her, which is saying a good deal **A Woman's Face** (*Ward & Downey*) proves that Miss Florence Warden has ambition and courage equal to it Mr Oswald Crawfurd s **Sylvia Arden** (*Kegan Paul*) is exciting and interesting without resort to *bizarre* mechanism Need it be said that Mr Thomas Hardy displayed a master s touch in his **Wessex Tales** (*Macmillan*)? Mr J Thompson and Miss E Harris Smith took us very far from the madding crowd in their romance of **Ulu** (*Sampson Low*) It is time that Mr J Runciman tried his hand at sustained narrative, but meanwhile his **The Chequers** (*Ward & Downey*) displayed power of a sort. A baker s dozen of meritorious novels may be grouped, although no precedence is suggested in the order in which they come — **The Rebel Rose**, H Erroll s **The Academician**, **Hush**, by Curtis Yorke, Mr E J Goodman's **Paid in His Own Coin** (*Bentley*), Mrs J Croker's **Diana Barrington**, Mr Richard A King's **A Leal Lass, Handsome Jack and Other Stories**, by Mr James Greenwood, **The Last Hurdle a Story of Sporting and Courting**, by Mr Frank Hudson (*Ward & Downey*), **Ninette an Idyll of Provence** by the author of "Vera"; Mr Henry Lander's **A Creature of Circumstances** (*Hurst & Blackett*), Mr J Law's **Out of Work** (*Sonnenschein*), Major Norris Paul s **Moonlight by the Shannon Shore** (*Jarrold*); and **A Garden of Tares**, by Mr John Hill and Mr. Clement Hopkins (*Vizetelly*). Almost in his best manner was Mr. F. W. Robinson's **The Youngest Miss**

Green (*Hurst & Blackett*) "Q" displayed rare power of humour and comicality in **The Astonishing History of Troy Town** (*Cassell*) **Ideala a Study from Life** (*E W Allen*), by an anonymous hand, was quite a masterly performance Excellent in their way were Mr C J Wills's **The Pit Town Coronet** (*Ward & Downey*), Mr W Raymond s **Misterton's Mistake** (*Sonnenschein*) the late Mrs Henry Wood s **The Story of Charles Strange** (*Bentley*) **The Haunted Tower** (*Spencer Blackett*) edited by Bevis Cane, and Mrs H Jenner s **An Imperfect Gentleman** (*Longmans*) The surprising adventures of **The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane** (*Cassell*) excited such general interest while they were being related by Mr Frank Barrett from week to week in the popular pages of "Cassell s Saturday Journal' that their publication in volume form became imperative Mr Justin McCarthy, M P, and Mrs Campbell Praed repeated their experiment in joint authorship with **The Ladies' Gallery** (*Bentley*) All her customary vigour was exhibited in Mrs Lynn Linton s **Through the Long Night** (*Hurst & Blackett*) Mr Westall gave us excitement enough if not to spare in his Andean romance, **Nigel Fortescue or the Hunted Man** (*Ward & Downey*) In **The Death Ship** (*Hurst & Blackett*) Mr Clark Russell displayed all his well known powers of imagination Though not a work of fiction in the sense in which we are here using that term this seems the proper place to mention Mr Oscar Wilde s graceful **The Happy Prince and Other Stories** (*Nutt*), beautifully illustrated by Mr Walter Crane and Mr Jacomb Hood Messrs Macmillan commenced new and cheaper editions of Charles Kingsley s and Miss Charlotte M Yonge s novels, while Messrs Smith, Elder & Co began a pocket edition of the works of the sisters Brontë

MISCELLANEOUS —In this department will be found several of the most interesting volumes of the year A prominent place must be assigned to the collection of **Papers Literary, Scientific, etc, of the late Fleeming Jenkin F R S, LL D** (*Longmans*) which were edited by Sidney Colvin M A, and J A Ewing F R S and to which Mr R L Stevenson contributed an admirable memoir of the versatile and gifted author In **A History of England Period IV** by the Rev J F Bright, D D (*Rivingtons*), a very important undertaking reached its completion Professor Dowden s fugitive essays under the title of **Transcripts and Studies** (*Kegan Paul*), were well worth bringing together Earl Grey gave expression to an extraordinary method for meeting the Irish crisis in his **Ireland** (*Murray*) An exceedingly useful and more rational work arising out of the same prolific subject was **Two Centuries of Irish History, 1691-1870** (*Kegan Paul*), edited by Professor James Bryce, M P Col Maurice, R A, in **The Balance of Military Power in Europe** (*Blackwood*), replied with singular ability to the somewhat pessimistic position taken up by Sir Charles Dilke In an eminently clear and simple fashion Mr Edward Clodd told **The Story of Creation** (*Longmans*) Mr R A Proctor s *magnum opus*, entitled **Old and New Astronomy** (*Longmans*), left unfinished by its talented author's untimely death, will be completed by another hand. As every one knows, Mr William Morris has of late years devoted much of his creative force to the cause of Socialism, and in **A Dream of John Ball and a King's Lesson** (*Reeves & Turner*) he found a fit subject for his pen Mr E Burne-Jones furnished a frontispiece for Mr Morris s volume. But for the Queen s Jubilee, it is doubtful whether Mr. Walter Besant would have cared to write his **Fifty Years Ago** (*Chatto & Windus*) Mr J. F Hogan discoursed vivaciously of **The Irish in Australia** (*Ward & Downey*) No one was better qualified in respect of judgment and knowledge than Mr P G Hamerton to write of **Imagination in Landscape Painting** (*Seeley*) Mr. W T Marchant s **In Praise of Ale** (*Redway*) was a curious compilation, evidencing considerable research, of songs, ballads epigrams, and anecdotes relating to beer, malt, and hops, with interesting particulars concerning ale, wines, and brewers, drinking clubs and customs, but it may be doubted whether the book had a large circulation among the ranks of the Blue Ribbon Army Mr Karl Pearson discussed with conspicuous power **The Ethic of Freethought** (*Fisher Unwin*) Mr Ignatius Donnelly's laborious onslaught on the "so called Shakespeare plays in his work named **The Great Cryptogram** (*Sampson Low*) ended in smoke Mr Henry James s well known literary qualities were fully displayed in his **Partial Portraits** (*Macmillan*) Stepniak treated, as certainly few else could, of **The Russian Peasantry their Agrarian Condition, Social Life and Religion** (*Sonnenschein*) One of the most strikingly original works of the year was Mr Lawrence Oliphant s **Scientific Religion, or, Higher Possibilities of Life and Practice, through the Operation of Natural Forces** (*Blackwood*) Sir Charles Dilke s volume on **The British Army** (*Chapman & Hall*) disclosed an unsatisfactory condition of things in our military matters Mr Percy Fitzgerald s **The Chronicles of Bow Street Police Court** (*Chapman & Hall*) contained a vast amount of very entertaining reading, and another work of the same class, but with higher literary qualities, was the late Lord Cockburn s **Circuit Journeys** (*Douglas*) The industry of Miss Laura Smith in collecting several of the "chanties" of sailors resulted in a curious and interesting volume entitled **The Music of the Waters** (*Kegan Paul*) Useful and thorough was Mr W J Ashley s **Introduction to English Economic History and Theory** (*Rivingtons*) Lady Wilde told with great art some of the beautiful **Ancient Legends of Ireland** (*Ward & Downey*), the "Speranza" of an earlier day still cherishing an ardent love for her unhappy country **The Lawn Tennis Player** ('*Pastime*" *Office*), though an unpretending manual, deserves special mention here because of the marked literary power, besides knowledge of the game, with which Col Osborn handled his theme The "Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes was enriched by the addition of a capital work on **Cricket** (*Longmans*), edited by Mr A G Steel and Mr R H Lyttelton, and rendered especially valuable by contributions from Mr Andrew Lang, Dr W G Grace, Mr R A H Mitchell, and Mr F Gale An important book on the **Literature of Egypt and the Soudan** (*Trubner*) appeared from the capable pen of Prince Ibrahim Hilmy. One of the best fine art volumes of the year was **Pictures of East Anglian Life** (*Sampson Low*), which was illustrated with thirty-two photogravures and fifteen small drawings, and to which Dr P H Emerson supplied the general and descriptive text Some of the most beautiful plates in the volume were produced by Messrs. Walker and Boutall, and are so good that

one cannot but regret that their contributions to the work were not more numerous Many students were grateful for Mr Walter Rye's **Records and Record Searching a Guide to the Genealogist and Topographer** (*Stock*) Mr G M Theal worked out with much painstaking devotion the **History of South Africa from 1486—1691** (*Sonnenschein*) Dr P H Mules **George Doggett, Keeper** (*Heywood*), possessed many charms for followers of the gentle art Mr T A Walker, in **The Severn Tunnel its Construction and Difficulties** (*Bentley*), modestly related the story of a grand piece of engineering Mr E T Cook met a "felt want" by his **Popular Handbook to the National Gallery** (*Macmillan*), to which Mr Ruskin supplied an appreciative preface Mr A J Balfour is a man *sui generis* and the address which he delivered before the Church Congress at Manchester on **The Religion of Humanity** (*Douglas*) showed him at his best intellectually, although his appearance under such auspices was thoroughly characteristic One of the most conscientious and valuable books of its kind was Mr Alfred Nutt's **Studies of the Legend of the Holy Grail, with especial reference to the Hypothesis of its Celtic Origin** (*Nutt*) **The Truth about Russia** (*Cassell*) was a spirited account by Mr W T Stead of his recent visit, well worth the close attention of all who would wish to possess more rational views of Russian politics and social conditions than the average Briton has hitherto held **Cassell's Miniature Cyclopædia** (*Cassell*) contained a vast quantity of information in a compendious form, and reflected the utmost credit on the industry and skill of its competent compiler, Mr W Laird Clowes We are fortunately not called on to take part in the unseemly squabble which arose over the dead Emperor In the autumn of the year Sir Morell Mackenzie contributed his share to the controversy by publishing his reply to the Report of the German doctors His book was entitled **The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble** (*Sampson Low*) and although it created considerable sensation in England and Germany (where its circulation was prohibited), it is by no means clear that he had the best of it Another volume in which the late Kaiser was largely concerned was **The Emperor's Diary of the Austro German War, 1866 and the Franco German War 1870-1, to which is added Prince Bismarck's Rejoinder**, with a helpful introduction by Mr H W Lucy (*Routledge*)

POETRY —Although none of the poets of the year can be said to have been possessed with an *afflatus* positively divine, it yet remains true that the work done in this department was very good, despite the further fact that there was not much of it A sign of the times surely, was visible in the issue of a popular edition, begun in 88, of Mr Browning's Poetical Works (*Smith, Elder*) **Heartsease and Rue** (*Macmillan*) displayed all the well known qualities of Mr Russell Lowell at his best Mr Robert Buchanan's **The City of Dream** (*Chatto & Windus*), was an ambitious epic, which, though decidedly unequal, contained much that will rank with his finest work Mr Stopford Brooke's **Poems** (*Macmillan*), discovered the author in a new *rôle*, which he sustained with considerable ability A graceful memorial volume appeared in the late Principal Shairp's **Glen Desseray and other Poems, Lyric and Elegiac** (*Macmillan*), which was edited by Professor Palgrave, a successor of Shairp's in the Oxford Chair of Poetry. **Auld Licht Idylls** (*Hodder & Stoughton*), revealed great promise in Mr. J M Barrie, their singer High merit must be awarded to Mr R. St John Tyrwhitt's **Free Field Lyrics** (*Macmillan*), and to Mr Rennell Rodd's **The Unknown Madonna, and other Poems** (*Stott*) Mr O. W Holmes **Before the Curtain, and other Poems Chiefly Occasional** (*Sampson Low*), showed that an old poetic hand had lost little of its cunning, though to what extent we are justified in ranking him and Mr Lowell among the British poets, is certainly open to debate In **A Book of Verses** (*Nutt*), ample evidence was forthcoming that Mr W E Henley was probably the most original and most powerful singer of the year Mr W Sharp's **Romantic Ballads and Poems of Phantasy** (*Walter Scott*) exhibited a good deal of graceful charm, but more excellent still in this respect was Miss A Mary F Robinson's **Songs Ballads, and a Garden Play** (*Fisher Unwin*) Mr Allen Upward won his spurs by his **Songs in Ziklag** (*Sonnenschein*), and Mr W Canton's **A Lost Epic and other Poems** (*Blackwood*) disclosed much beauty and power **A Marriage of Shadows and other Poems** (*Smith, Elder*), by the late Margaret Veley, proved that their author might have reached a high place among latter day poets had her life been prolonged Much that is dainty and musical will be found in Miss Bessie Craigmyle's **A Handful of Pansies** (Aberdeen *John Adam*)

SERIALS —Two of the colossal serials were completed within the year These are Cassell's admirable **Encyclopædic Dictionary**, and the **Encyclopædia Britannica** (*Black*) Dr Murray's **New English Dictionary on Historical Principles** (*Clarendon Press*), has now come down to Cass, and it is expected that the rate of production will in future be somewhat accelerated Of Mr Leslie Stephen's **Dictionary of National Biography** seventeen volumes have now appeared Mr Walter Scott's three excellent series—**Canterbury Poets Camelot Classics**, and **Great Writers**—are each richer by twelve monthly volumes Professor Henry Morley's unique enterprise — the **National Library** (*Cassell*)—continued to win public approval, while he also succeeded in adding two more volumes (iii and iv) to his **English Writers** (*Cassell*) A new and vastly improved edition of **Chambers Encyclopædia** was likewise begun during the year Already the first two volumes have been issued The whole work has been reset in great part rewritten, and largely added to and the number of maps has been increased Two new magazines also put in a claim for favour These were **The Archæological Review** (*Nutt*), of which the first number came out in March, and **The Universal Review** (*Sonnenschein*), edited by Mr Henry Quilter, the first number of which appeared on the 15th of May. The latter has two distinctive features In the first place, many of its articles are illustrated, in the second, it is published in the middle of the month and not at the usual date **The International Scientific Series** (*Kegan Paul*), almost a library in itself, was increased by three volumes—Sir J W Dawson's "The Geological History of Plants, Professor Henslow's "The Origin of Floral Structures through Insect and other Agencies, and Sir John Lubbock's "On the Senses, Instincts and Intelligence of Animals, with Special Reference to Insects"

TRAVEL AND GEOGRAPHY.—Though the works in this department were few in number, they were mostly excellent, and at least one of

them—**Tropical Africa** (*Hodder & Stoughton*), by Professor Henry Drummond, of which separate mention has been made elsewhere —will probably take a permanently high place in the literature which is already shedding so much light on the Dark Continent Madame Gerard s **The Land Beyond the Forest** (*Blackwood*) comprised a thorough and exhaustive account of Transylvania Not less full and satisfactory was **The Long White Mountain** (*Longmans*), in which Mr H L M James, of the Bombay Civil Service, narrated his journey in Manchuria, and described the history, administration, and religion of that province Mr L D Powles gave an entertaining recital of his experiences in the Bahamas under the title of **The Land of the Pink Pearl** (*Sampson Low*) Two volumes on New Guinea were alike meritorious—Capt J Strachan s **Explorations and Adventures in New Guinea** (*Sampson Low*) and the Rev S Macfarlane s **Among the Cannibals of New Guinea** (*London Missionary Society*), in which he told the story of mission work in the island In **A Fight with Distances** (*Kegan Paul*), Mr J J Aubertin carried us through the States, the Hawaiian Islands, Canada, British Columbia, Cuba, and the Bahamas **Inowadi Yami** (*Sampson Low*), does not seem to convey much information as the title of a book, but the work so named contained Dr J W Matthews twenty years experience of South Africa Mr W B Churchward in his **Blackbirding in the South Pacific, or the First White Man on the Beach** (*Sonnenschein*), narrated in a most interesting style some of the disgraceful dealings of the kidnapper among the South Sea Islands. Wisely bidding adieu for awhile to British politics, Mr W S Caine, M P, made the grand tour, and recited his experiences of men and things in a pleasant volume entitled **A Trip Round the World in 1887-8** (*Routledge*) As readable as the best sensational story, with the added value that its details are quite true, may be mentioned **Tent Life in Tiger Land** [illegible] James Syd [illegible] years' sporting reminiscences as a pioneer planter in an Indian frontier district If Mr Froude had kept more strictly to the subject proper of his journeyings, his **The English in the West Indies** (*Longmans*) would have been less irritating to the reader without losing any of its value to the traveller But Mr Froude has "the defects of his qualities

Liverpool, Rt. Rev. John Charles Ryle, D D, 1st Bishop of (founded 1880), eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq, M P, of Macclesfield, b 1816 Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating (1836) Craven Scholar and first-class Classics Rector of Helmingham (1844 61), vicar of Stradbroke (1861-80), appointed Bishop of Liverpool by Lord Beaconsfield (1880) **Author** of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years Ago, "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, in 7 vols, and other works

Liverpool Royal Jubilee Exhibition, '87 See ed '88

Liverpool Steeplechases. See TURF

Llandaff, Rt Rev. Richard Lewis, Lord Bishop of See founded in the 6th century His lordship, the 93rd bishop, is the son of John Lewis, Esq, of Henllan, Narbeth, co Pembroke, and was b, 1821. Educated at Bromsgrove School, and Worcester Coll., Oxford Graduated B A. hon., 4th class Lit. Hum '43, M A '46, D D by diploma '83, in which year he was consecrated Lord Bishop of Llandaff in St Paul s Cathedral The income of the see is £4,200 His lordship was formerly rector of Lampeter Velfry '51-83, Prebendary of Caerfechell and of Mydrim in St David's Cathedral 67 75, Archdeacon of [illegible] bency [illegible] Goytre, chiefly on the ground that he could not speak Welsh

Lloyd, Edward, the famous tenor vocalist, was born in London 1845 When seven years old he entered Westminster Abbey choir. Afterwards he became solo tenor at the Chapel Royal, St James s Mr L was engaged in 67 at Novello s Concerts, and in (71) at the **Gloucester Festival,** where he attracted much attention from his singing in Bach s 'Passion In '88 Mr L went on a **tour in America,** taking part in the Cincinnati Festival, where he obtained much applause His singing in the **Handel Festival** (88) also created a sensation A rumour was circulated that Mr L intended commencing an operatic career in 89

"Lloyd's Clauses" These clauses are so important, and they are passing into such general use, particularly in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, in contracts for marine insurance, that we give them, with the remark that although a bill of lading whose terms shall be absolute and unvarying is probably an impossible dream, the increasing adoption of Lloyd s clauses shows that this is not the case with contracts of marine insurance — **F P A** Warranted **free from particular average** unless the vessel or craft be stranded, sunk, or burnt, each craft or lighter being deemed a separate insurance Underwriters, notwithstanding this warranty, to pay for any damage or loss caused by collision with any other ship or craft, also to pay any special charges for warehouse rent, re shipping, or forwarding, for which they would otherwise be liable, and to pay the insurance value of any packages which may be totally lost in transshipment Grounding in the Suez Canal not to be deemed a strand, but underwriters to pay any damage or loss which may be proved to have directly resulted therefrom **G A General Average** and salvage charges payable according to foreign official adjustment, if so claimed, or per York-Antwerp Rules, if in accordance with the contract of affreightment **F, C and S** Warranted **free of capture, seizure, and detention,** and the consequences thereof, or of any attempt thereat, piracy excepted, and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war **Deviation** In the event of the vessel making any deviation or change of voyage, it is mutually agreed that such deviation or change shall be held covered at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given by the assured, or receipt of advice of such deviation or change of voyage **Continuation Clause** (**Ship or Ships Policies**) In the event of any shipment coming upon this policy, the value of which is in excess of the sum then remaining available, it is mutually agreed that the underwriter shall grant a policy for such excess up to, but not beyond the amount of this policy, and the assured shall pay the

premium thereon at the same rate. **Continuation Clause (Time Policies).** Should the vessel hereby insured be at sea on the expiration of this policy, it is agreed to hold her covered until arrival at port of destination at a premium to be arranged, provided due notice be given on or before the expiration of this policy. **No Thirds as applying to Iron Ships and Steamers.** No thirds to be deducted except as regards hemp, rigging, and ropes, sails, and wooden deck. **Lloyd's Warranties.** Warranted not to sail from the Baltic, White, or Black Seas, or British North America, between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of April, nor from the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico between the 1st day of August and the 12th day of January, nor to go to the Azores, nor to sail the Baltic before the 20th day of March or after the 10th day of September. **M. C.** Warranted **free from particular average below the load waterline**, unless occasioned by fire or contact with some substance other than water.

"**Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper**" (1*d.*), founded Nov 1842, is an exponent of advanced Liberal principles. It gives the latest telegrams and news, and contains much information of literary and general interest. **Douglas Jerrold**, who filled the editorial chair until his death, was succeeded by his son; while the present **Editor** is Mr. Thomas Catling. **Office**, 12, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

Load Line. This is a mark placed upon British ships to indicate the depth beyond which they cannot with safety be loaded. For history of the question, the various Acts relating to it, the Load Line Committee, etc., see ed. '87.

Loan Societies. The latest returns of the Registrar-General of Friendly Societies, issued Sept. '88, gives an **abstract** of the **accounts** of the **certified Loan Societies** for the year '86. Out of 414 societies, 408 made returns. The following **table** shows the increase or decrease on the principal items, as compared with the previous year:—

	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of returns received	408		...
Number of members, 31st Dec. '86	41,249	184	...
Amount actually advanced and paid by depositors or shareholders in '86	£103,035	£498	.
Total amount due to depositors and shareholders 31st Dec. '86	£315,336		£5,821
Sums in borrowers' hands 31st Dec. '86	£300,440	£959	...
Amount circulated in '86	£418,997	.	£50,286
Number of applications for loans '86	85,407	.	4,303
Number of borrowers to whom loans were granted	74,815	..	7,840
Amount paid for interest by borrowers or sureties	£24,079	.	£782
Expenses of management	£12,348	..	£586
Net profits, after paying expenses of management	£15,800	...	£212
Loss during the year	£2,350	..	£771
Number of summonses issued	4,325	40	...
Number of distress warrants issued	1,026	379	...
Amount for recovery of which summonses were issued	£10,148	£615	...
Amount recovered	£6,572	£209	...
Amount of costs incurred by societies in recovering loans	£1,277	£75	...
Amount of costs paid by borrowers or sureties	£835	£60	...

Capital of **Angola** (*q.v.*).

Local County Government. For former constitution of L. C. G. see ed. '88.

Local Government Act. See SESSION' 88, secs. 25-26.

Local Government Board, which was constituted August 19th, 1871, under an Act passed earlier in the same year, was established to take over all the powers and duties vested in or imposed on the Poor Law Board (which Board from that time ceased to exist) under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor, the powers vested in or imposed on the Home Secretary in regard to the **registration of births, deaths and marriages, public health, local government, sanitary matters, baths and washhouses, public improvements, towns improvement, artisans' and labourers' dwellings, returns as to local taxation**, and the powers and duties of the **Privy Council** with regard to the **prevention of disease** and **vaccination** (*q.v.*). Since that time its powers have been increased, and its sphere and operations extended by many statutes. The Board consists of a president and of certain *ex-officio* members, all of whom are members of the Government for the time being. The president is assisted by a parliamentary secretary, a permanent secretary (Sir Hugh Owen, K C B, salary £1,500), and a numerous staff of officers and inspectors, etc. The duties of the Department include a general supervision and control of the administration of the **Poor Law** (*q.v.*), the inspection especially of Metropolitan vagrant wards, workhouse schools, and the regulation of infirmaries; and it may authorise the emigration of orphan and deserted children. Its medical department includes a medical inspector and staff for general sanitary purposes, under it being the **National Vaccine Establishment** and the animal vaccine lymph station. It may order the appointment by sanitary authorities of **medical officers of health** and inspectors of nuisances, may constitute a port sanitary authority in certain cases, carry out local inquiries as to **special epidemics**, and may make orders as to dairies and cowsheds. It inspects **alkali works** (*q.v.*) and **canal boats** (*q v*). It has certain statutory powers as to bridges and highways. It **examines the accounts** of boards of guardians and other local bodies, and may make disallowances and surcharges. It may sanction, after due inquiry by members of its staff, the borrowing of **loans** for cemeteries, sanitary improvements, improvement schemes, workhouse buildings, water supply, baths and wash-

houses, and for other purposes; and it satisfies itself that any sums advanced by the **Public Works Loans Commissioners** are applied to the work for which they were intended. It grants **provisional orders** (see BILL, PRIVATE) for the constitution or alteration of unions and the division of parishes, for the acquisition of land, and for other local objects It reports to Parliament upon **local bills**, and it **publishes** periodical **returns** as to the prevalence and cost of pauperism, sanitary matters, vaccination, local taxation and the valuation of property, and the financial position of the local authorities of England and Wales. It makes regulations as to the distribution of the grants in aid of **disturnpiked and main roads**, and distributes grants in aid of the salaries of poor law medical officers, teachers in poor law schools, medical officers of health and nuisance inspectors A **water examiner** under the Board reports on the condition of the water supplied by the eight **Metropolitan Water Companies**. The powers of supervision and control exercised by the Department extend over the **Metropolitan Asylums Board** See Local Government Act under heading, SESSION '88, secs. **25-28**.

Local Government Boundaries Act, 87 See ed. 88.

Local Option This phrase is now applied to such legislation as would enable the inhabitants of districts to reduce or extinguish the sale of intoxicating liquors in their own midst The Local Option resolution was first moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on March 11th, 1879, and again on March 5th, 1880, being rejected by majorities of 88 and 114 But on June 18th, 1880, he again brought it on in the Parliament recently elected, and it was carried by a majority of 29 In 1881 another motion was carried by 42 majority, and a third motion in 1883 by a majority of 87 There has yet been no legislation on the subject, but it is believed that some means will be adopted before long by which the issue or renewal of licences will be put under the power of localities There are several schemes of Local Option seeking to effect a reform in the licensing system, but Sir W. Lawson and the United Kingdom Alliance are only desirous of a power of direct veto, by which the electors of any place might veto, if so pleased, the issue of all licences for the sale of liquor, and thus stop among themselves the sale of strong drink with its attendant evils. **The phrase** "Local Option" is borrowed from a letter by Mr. Gladstone in 1868, when, writing on the subject of the Permissive Bill, he said that he was disposed to "let in the principle of local option wherever it is found satisfactory." The difficulty which has hitherto stood in the way of Local Option in the liquor trade has been that of deciding what considerations should determine a "locality," who should be the constituents, and what should be the majority necessary to vote the abolition of the trade. A further question is that of compensation to those who have invested in the trade in a locality where a subsequent vote excludes it.

Local Taxation and Valuation. The annual report of the Local Government Board for 1887-88, issued in November last, gives the local taxation returns for '85-6. From these it appears that there are **28,601** local authorities in England and Wales, whose aggregate receipts, excluding b

Public rates	£26,142,891
Treasury subventions and payments	3,773,610
Tolls, dues, and duties	3,553,201
Revenue from real and funded property	1,148,617
Sales of property	484,369
Fines, penalties, fees, and licences	1,064,173
Waterworks	2,106,667
Gasworks	3,298,874
Other undertakings producing revenue	696,492
Repayments in respect of private improvement works	756,799
Receipts from other sources	1,305,847
Total	£44,331,540

The **expenditure** of the authorities during the year, so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £44,518,206 The following are some of the principal purposes in respect of which it had been incurred:—

Relief of the poor	£6,579,664
Pauper lunatics and lunatic asylums	1,471,477
Police	3,500,271
Education	3,470,629
Highways, street improvements, and turnpike roads	5,556,951
Gasworks	2,441,497
Public lighting	880,317
Waterworks	816,233
Sewerage and sewage disposal.	848,166
Harbours, docks, and piers	1,162,796
Other public works and purposes	4,579,516
Private improvement works	484,927
Principal and interest on loans	9,972,120
Salaries and remuneration of officers	1,445,569
Establishment charges	429,450

The **receipts from loans** during the year amounted to £11,623,295, and the expenditure out of loans to £9,446,666 The following are some of the principal purposes for which the loans were raised, and the amounts raised for each purpose —

Highways and street improvements	£2,694,502
Waterworks	1,741,396
Schools	1,563,055
Sewerage and sewage disposal	1,307,854
Gasworks	690,556
Poor law purposes	607,963
Harbours, docks, and piers	576,692
County purposes	204,968
Markets	161,388
Artisans and labourers' dwellings Improvement schemes	161,305
Bridges and ferries	157,689
Tramways	151,954

The **outstanding loans** of the local authorities at the end of the year amounted to £181,488,720.

The following statement shows, so far as it has been found practical to apportion them, the amounts outstanding in respect of the principal purposes for which these loans had been raised —

Waterworks	£31,870,895
Harbours, docks, and piers	29,119,812
Highways, street improvements, and turnpike roads	28,642,170
Sewerage and sewage disposal.	17,799,980
Schools	16,098,216
Gasworks	14,431,509
Poor law purposes	6,686,575
Markets	5,206,662

Public buildings, offices, etc (not included under other headings	3,702,530
Artisans and labourers dwellings improvement schemes	3,641,394
Lunatic asylums	3,408,780
Bridges and ferries	3 139,959
Parks, pleasure grounds, commons and open spaces	2,584 363
Cemeteries and burial grounds	2 389,865
Land drainage, embankment, and river conservancy	2 151,344
Tramways	1,312,176
Private improvement works	902,623
Police stations and gaols	859 594
Baths and washhouses	610 211
Hospitals	431 017
Libraries and museums	379 515
Fire brigade	329 136
Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, 66	129 668
Slaughter houses	71 364
Public lighting	36 751
Loans charged on Church rates	15 513
Other purposes	5 537 099
	£181 488 720

Lockwood Frank Q C, M P, was b 1846 Educated at Cambridge Called to the bar at Lincoln s Inn 72, Q C 82, Bencher 86 Appointed one of the Commissioners to inquire into corrupt practices at Chester 80 **Recorder of Sheffield** 74 Elected Liberal member for York 85, which he still represents Mr L is possessed of a humorous faculty, and is an accomplished caricaturist In October **88** he appeared, in company with other eminent counsel, on behalf of the Irish Party at the **Parnell Commission** (*q v*)

Lockyer Joseph Norman F R S, b at Rugby 1836 Appointed to the War Office (57), and editor of *Army Regulations* (65) He was subsequently transferred to the Science and Art Department Elected F R S (69) He was chief of the **English Government Eclipse Expedition to Sicily** (70) and to **India** (71) He has published several works on astronomy, and has done much to advance the interests of that science

Lodgers' Goods Protection Act, '71 See ed 88

Loeb Respirator This new apparatus is designed as a means of **protection** from the **effects of noxious vapours**, smoke, or fumes It can be used in chemical works, sewers and mines and in the dense smoke caused by fires The whole apparatus weighs only fifteen ounces, and briefly described consists of a metal respirator, with two cylinders containing a filtering medium, and a set of valves for respiratory purposes The eyes are covered with spectacles, and the nose has a clip to protect the nostrils Some interesting experiments with smoke and sulphur were carried out last summer to demonstrate the value of the system

Logographic Printing A system invented by a compositor, **Henry Johnson**, about 1785, whereby the types were common whole words and syllables instead of single letters See ed '88

London Central Subway Railway. Notice was given in November '88 that application would be made to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill for the construction of subway railways from **St James Street, Piccadilly, to Holborn Circus** The railway is to be in three sections, of the standard gauge 4 ft 8½ in, and be worked by electricity

London Chamber of Commerce, The Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct 81 First President, Mr Chas Magniac, M P The L C C takes cognisance of all questions affecting the good of the community at large and which have from time to time occupied the attention of the mercantile world Among these topics may be mentioned the Anglo French Treaty Negotiations, the Burmah Monopolies the Russo Chinese Treaty of Kuldja and Telegraph Rates in Russia, in 82 Coffee Adulteration the Bill for Amending the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue, Lisbon Bills of Lading Cattle Plague Regulations Consular Reports, Bankruptcy Reform, Thames Communications different matters referring to the Suez Canal (*q v*) Parcels Post, the Spanish Treaty Coal in Wine Dues (*q v*), Sixpenny Telegrams Colonial and Imperial Federation (*q v*) Merchant Shipping Bill, Railway Rates and Fares Postal Reform, Arbitration, State Guarantee of War Risks Technical Education Emigration Commercial Treaties with Morocco Mexico Spain, and various foreign countries, Annexation of Burmah (approved of) Commercial Museums, Decimal Coinage the Silver Question Merchandise Marks Act 87 Development of Burmah A number of subjects similar to these are considered yearly by the meetings, and whatever steps after due deliberation are considered advisable to be taken upon them, by way of petitioning Parliament or otherwise, are adopted The Chamber too has frequently been consulted confidentially by Government concerning bills affecting trade The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into **sections**, each dealing with some particular subject So completely has this idea been carried out that a thorough sectional subdivision has been effected The Chamber has on its premises the nucleus of a valuable **commercial library**, to which presentations have been made by the late Mr Samuel Morley Sir John Lubbock M P, and others A new feature was commenced in —viz a series of **monthly commercial dinners**, as a means of bringing the members together to talk informally over commercial matters **President** Sir John Lubbock M P **Organ**, *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly) **Office** Botolph Lane, E C **Sec** and **Editor**, Mr H B Murray

London Congregational Union This, the only society representing the interests of London Congregationalists, was formed in March 1873 The limits of its **operations** are comprised within the **area** known as Greater London, including the whole of Middlesex, and such portions of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Herts as are within twelve miles of Charing Cross, these being divided into ten districts The **objects** of the Union are to promote spiritual intercommunion between the Congregational Churches of the Metropolis to aid such of them as are weak, and to promote church extension, and secure their common, religious, and social interests An annual average of about £3,500 is **expended** in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. In addition, grants

are made in aid of **Chapel Building**, and Free Loans are granted for a term of years from a fund amounting to £11,050 About £15,000 has been raised during the last five years for **children's breakfasts**, and **other philanthropic work** The **membership** of the Union consists of the representatives of affiliated churches and of ministerial, personal, and honorary members The **Council** consists of sixty members, thirty ministerial and thirty non ministerial together with the Chairman, ex Chairman, Chairman elect, Treasurers, and Secretary Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in the district Fourteen members retire annually, and these are not eligible for reappointment before the following annual election **Offices**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St, E C **Sec**, Rev A Mearns

London Corporation (Charges of Malversation) For concise report of the **Committee** of the **House of Commons** appointed to consider certain charges preferred in the House against the Corporation see ed 88, and SESSION 88, sec 3

London, Corporation of the City of, consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the **City** and its liberties is **divided** into **27 wards**, including Bridge Without There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two Cripplegate wards (which return an alderman jointly), **elects one alderman** and a **number of common councillors** varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232 An **alderman** is elected when a vacancy occurs, and **holds office for life**, the **councilmen** are elected on St Thomas's Day, and hold **office** for **one year**, but are of course eligible for **re-election** The **electors** are in each case **freemen**, who may have obtained their freedom by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift, but who must be rated householders before they can vote at a ward mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed A **liveryman** is a **freeman** who, **by payment** of a fee, has entered the livery of one or other of the City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M P s for the City The **Lord Mayor** is **elected** on Sept 29th by the **liverymen** of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall, and to be eligible he must have served as sheriff (*q v*) of London The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair These two names are submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second The Lord Mayor elect is **presented to the Lord Chancellor** to receive the assent of the Crown to the election, he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov 8th, and on Nov 9th he goes in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord **Chief Justice and again sworn.** The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in some instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not anything like cover his expenses while in office He is expected to preside during the day over meetings for public or benevolent objects, and to take part in many important ceremonies to open schools, distribute prizes, initiate subscriptions for relief of distress, and by night to entertain eminent and distinguished personages at his official residence As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council, and may have to attend committees, and the Commissioners of Sewers, he presides at the justice room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, he is a trustee of St Paul's and a governor of several charities He is head of the Thames Conservancy Board He is styled "right honourable, and, although not of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed, and at the coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover [The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Mr W J Soulsby, Mansion House] The **alderman** of the ward **presides** over the **ward-mote** for the election of common councilmen Each alderman is a **justice** of the **peace**, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms The aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons, they admit and swear brokers, and decide disputes at ward elections When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner They **sit** in the Court of **Common Council**, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Commons of the City of London in common council assembled, and no business can be done unless some of each body be present The **Common Council manages** the **financial** and **general affairs** of the **Corporation**, has charge of its own police (see METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE), lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges The **Recorder** (Sir T Chambers, Q C, salary £3,500, and £57 as steward of Southwark) presents the Lord Mayor elect to the Lord Chancellor and to the Lord Chief Justice, is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony He tries cases in the Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City He is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen The **Chamberlain** (Mr Benjamin Scott, F R A S, salary £2,500, who has held this office since 1858) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re election He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen The **Common Serjeant** (Sir W. T Charley, Q C, D C L, salary £2,000) attends the Lord Mayor on all public occasions, and is present at meetings of

the Court of Aldermen or Common Council, he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the judges at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor s Court, and acts on occasions as Deputy Recorder The **Town Clerk** or Common Clerk (Sir J Monckton, F S A, salary £3,000) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and aldermen He signs documents with his surname only The **Remembrancer** (Mr G P Goldney, salary £2,000) attends the Lord Mayor on certain days, puts the Corporation in mind of the business to be transacted, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters The **Sword Bearer** carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor The last four are appointed by the Common Council

London County Council See SESSION, sect 26

"**London Gazette, The** Originally a two paged fortnightly journal—founded in 1642, and removed in 1665 to Oxford, whither the court had retired to escape from the contagion of the plague, and whence the first extant series was issued—it is the **official organ** for all **public announcements**, and is now published bi weekly It is Government property, and all bankruptcies, dissolution of partnerships, etc, are advertised in it **Office**, Princes Street, Westminster, S W

London Government Bill, '84 See ed 86

London Missionary Society See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

London Parks and Works Act, '87 See ed 88

London, Rt Hon and Rt Rev Frederick Temple, P C, Lord Bishop of This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York His lordship is the son of the late Lieut Governor of Sierra Leone, and was educated at Tiverton Grammar School and Balliol College, Oxford, graduating B A (double first, 42), B D and D D (58) Formerly his lordship was Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his College, and was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham (48), resigning this appointment 55 Appointed (58) **Head Master of Rugby School** and Chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty, Bishop of Exeter (69), translated to London (85) His lordship is the author of the opening essay, "Education of the World, in the "**Essays and Reviews** This article [illegible] (85), [illegible] nent leader of the **Temperance movement** He preached a sermon on the occasion of the visit of the delegates to the Pan Anglican Synod to St Paul s Cathedral in August last

London Salvage Corps Was **established** in 1866, when the London Fire Engine Establishment was transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works by the Fire Insurance Companies, and re formed as the Metropolitan Fire Brigade The S C was established by and has since been **maintained** at the expense of the **Fire Insurance Companies**, who bear the cost ratably. It is **managed** by a **Committee** of the **leading officials of the Companies, the Secretary of each** of which is a **member** Mr E Brace Hall is the **Chief Officer** of the **Corps.** The remainder of the **Corps consists** of 5 superintendents, 8 foremen, 18 first, 20 second, and 40 third class men A good system of **pensioning** and **insuring** the **lives** of the **members** exists, somewhat similar to that of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (*q v*) The **number** of **fires** attended in 87 (latest return) by the S C was 2,170, at which 579 salvage services were rendered by the Corps The number of **watching duties** performed was 23,390, which has caused the employment of temporary assistance The **receipts** of the corps for 87 amount to £26,048 2s 10*d*, made up as follows viz, £4,341 for rate in aid from the Fire Insurance Companies, £9,367 18s 4*d* for services and turn outs, £525 from the Wharf and Warehouse Committee, £1,390 0s 3*d* from rents, £58 2s 6*d* from interests, and £8,302 12s 8*d* from watching The **expenditure** was £26 048 2s 10*d*, which, among numerous items, **includes** £12,474 19s for **salaries**, £5 769 7s 5*d* for **rents** and **taxes**, and £1,444 16s 10*d* for **coach and horse hire** The Corps has **five stations**, and owns a great number of salvage vans All the stations are in **communication** by telegraph or telephone, and with the **Chief Office** and superior Stations of each District of the **Metropolitan Fire Brigade Headquarters** of the **S C, Watling Street, E C**

London School Board. See SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON

London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has for its **object** the prevention of the cruel treatment, wrongful neglect, or improper employment of children, also all conduct by which life or limb or health is wrongfully endangered or sacrificed, or by which morals are imperilled or depraved These objects are sought to be secured by (1) remonstrance and moral suasion, (2) enforcement of existing laws, (3) promotion of any amendment of the law that may be necessary or desirable The Rt Hon the Lord Mayor is **Patron**, the Duke of Abercorn is **President**, and among its **Vice Presidents** are Cardinal Manning (whose paper, "The Child of the English Savage, in the *Contemporary Review*, excited much attention), the Bishop of London, and Archdeacon Farrar **Hon Sec**, Rev B Waugh, **Sec Director**, J Anderson **Organ**, *The Child s Guardian*, Editor **Rev B. Waugh** **Office** (where a **shelter** for children is provided), 7, Harpur St, Bloomsbury, W C

London University is an examining body with the power of **conferring degrees**, which it does under a royal charter granted in '63 In 78 it received an additional charter admitting **women** to all degrees without exception Besides holding examinations in London, the University extends them when required to the provinces and the colonies From its foundation, in 38, to 87, it had examined 62,059 candidates Lord Granville is the Chancellor, and Sir James Paget the Vice Chancellor Parliamentary representative Sir John Lubbock, Bart The **DEGREES** with their distinguishing hoods are —**D D** (*hood* scarlet cloth, with a lining of blue silk), **LL B** (*h* black silk, with an edging of blue silk, if a member of Convocation, black silk, lined with white silk, with an edging of blue silk), **M D** (*h* scarlet cloth, with a lining of violet silk), **M S** (*h* black silk, with a lining of violet silk), **M B and B.S.** (*h* black silk, with an edging of violet silk; if a member of

Convocation, black silk or stuff, with a lining of white silk, edged with violet silk), **D.Sc.** (*h.* scarlet cloth, lined with gold coloured silk), **B Sc** (*h* black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with gold coloured silk, or, if a member of Convocation, lined with white silk edged with gold coloured silk), **D Lit** (*h* scarlet cloth, lined with russet brown silk), **M A** (black silk, lined with russet brown silk), **B A** (*h* black or stuff, edged on the inside with russet brown silk, or, if a member of Convocation, with a lining of white silk, edged with russet brown silk), **D Mus** (*h* blue silk, with a lining of white watered silk, or, if a member of Convocation, scarlet cloth, with a lining of white watered silk), **B Mus** (*h* blue silk, with a lining of white watered silk

London University College, founded 1826, was opened in 28 as the University of London King's College, opened in 31 was a branch from this College In 36 it was thought desirable to separate the College from the University, and the former was incorporated in that year as "University College, London, by royal charter, which was annulled in 69, and the College re incorporated with additional powers There are, therefore, two distinct institutions —the one a **teaching body** and the other an **examining body** The curriculum includes courses in arts, law, science, theoretical and applied medicine and the fine arts There is also **University College Hospital** with upwards of 200 beds Lord Kimberley is the president, and Lord Justice Fry the vice president of the College The students number in all about 2,000

London Wesleyan Mission, The This movement was the outcome of the interest aroused by the '**Bitter Cry**" issued in 85 by the **Congregational Union** On March 10th, 85, a great meeting was held in the City Road Wesleyan Chapel to initiate a work amongst the outcast classes of London A large sum of money was speedily raised, and the **work** was started (1) In the **East End** by the Rev Peter Thompson, at St Georges in the East, who, assisted by several lay agents, has since extended his work to 'Paddy's Goose (a notorious old public house in Ratcliff Highway now used as a mission hall), Wellclose Square and Spitalfields (2) **St John's Square, Clerkenwell,** by the Rev E Smith (*q v*) This branch is intended as an effort amongst the working rather than the outcast classes, though both are aimed at The chapel at St John's Square was an old one, worked under the ordinary Wesleyan rules, with a very small congregation In two years the congregation has been increased from about 100 to 800, and is extending on all sides, and a working men's club and girls' parlour have now been added (3) What is known as the **West End Mission,** at St James's Hall, Prince's Hall, Wardour Hall, Lincoln House, Katherine House, and Wicliff House, with the Rev Hugh Price Hughes (*q v*) at the head, assisted by the Rev Mark Guy Pearse and a powerful staff of lay agents This branch of the mission illustrates what is known as the **forward movement** of Wesleyan Methodism, and orchestral and military bands are used for the musical part of the services at St James's Hall, social and high-class entertainments at Wardour Hall, a house for the lady workers of the mission to reside in—these ladies wearing a uniform and being called "Sisters of the People"—all indicate the broad views held by the superintendent, Mr Hughes. **Sec.,** Rev. J Ernest Clapham, **Treas,** R. W Perks, Esq. **Offices,** Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate Street, E C

Longitude **Paris—Greenwich** On the Continent for some years **Geodetic operations** have been prosecuted with much zeal, and the surface of Europe charted with great exactitude. To connect this work with the British Triangulation, it is requisite to know very precisely the difference of longitude between Greenwich and some principal geodetic station on the Continent, such as Paris The longitude Greenwich—Paris has been open to doubt The determination made in 1854 under the direction of Sir G Airy and M Leverrier gave 9 20 64 a result implying a correction of a whole second to the then accepted value Incidentally in 72 the Americans found 9 21 06' which agrees with neither A **re-determination** by **modern methods** was inevitable, and the autumn of **88** was chosen as the time Four observers were selected—Col Bassot and Major Defforges of the French Survey, and Messrs Turner and Lewis of the Observatory The **plan** was to secure four sets of observations and signals, each set to consist of three good nights By interchanging observers between the sets, it was thought to eliminate personal errors and secure **eight separate determinations** by each observer The work was commenced at the end of September, and **three sets** completed by Oct 21st The remaining set, owing to the bad weather here and at Montsouris (the Geodetic station at Paris), was not effected till Nov 13th As there is necessarily a large amount of computing to be done, the result cannot now be known before 89

"**Longman's Magazine**" (monthly, 6*d*), founded November 1882, contains serial stories, essays, elementary science, and occasional poetry Editor, **Mr C J Longman** Offices, 39, Paternoster Row, L C

Lopes, The Rt. Hon Sir Henry Charles, 3rd son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, 2nd Bart, b 1828 Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (1852) Joining the Western Circuit, he soon became a leading junior Elected to Parliament in the Conservative interest as member for Taunton (68 74) Q C (69) M P for Frome (74 76) Appointed to a judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas (76), and a Lord Justice of Appeal (85)

Lord Cairns' Act, '82 See LAND QUESTION, ed 88

Lord Campbell's Act By this Act, passed in 1846, and more precisely entitled "An Act for Compensating the Families of Persons Killed by Accidents, it is provided that when the death of any person is occasioned by such a wrongful act or default as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to recover damages in respect thereof, then the person who would in that case have been liable shall still be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the injured party. Every such action must be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent, and child of the deceased, and must be brought by or in the name of his executor or administrator The jury may give such damages as they think proportioned to the injury resulting from the death to the parties respectively for whose benefit the action is brought; and the amount so recovered, after deducting costs not recovered from the defendant, is to be divided among the parties

in such shares as the verdict shall direct. No more than one action lies in respect of the same subject-matter, and every action must be commenced within twelve calendar months after the death of the injured person The plaintiff must deliver to the defendant a full particular of the person or persons on whose behalf the action is brought, and of the nature of the claim in respect of which he seeks to recover damages Damages under this Act can be recovered only where pecuniary advantage or the reasonable expectation of such advantage has been lost in consequence of the injured person s death No damage can be given for funeral expenses or the cost of mourning On the other hand, the receipt of insurance money cannot be taken into account in reduct on of damages The Act is chiefly important in its bearing on railway accidents

Lord Chamberlain See CHAMBERLAIN, LORD.

Lord Privy Seal, The, was so denominated from his having the custody of the privy seal, which was used to all charters, grants, and pardons signed by the King before they came to the great seal Modern legislation has deprived the office of all but the most nominal duties but the holder is fifth great officer of State and as such takes precedence next after the Lord President of the Council

Lord Mayor's Court An action will lie in the Lord Mayor s Court when a debtor "shall dwell or carry on business within the City of London, or if the cause of action arises in the City A question was raised (April '88) whether a solicitor s clerk engaged in the City, but living in Canonbury, "carried on business in the City in such a way as to entitle him to bring an action in the Court A Divisional Court of the Queen s Bench Division held that such a person did not carry on business in the City, and granted a prohibition to restrain the action he had commenced

Lords, House of, Alphabetical List of See PEERAGE and ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES

Lords Justices were appointed by William III to govern England during his absence in 1694 Two Lords Justices, assigned to the Court of Appeal in Chancery, were selected Oct 1st, 1851, and the salary was fixed at £6,000 There are now five **Lords Justices**—Sir H Cotton, Sir N Lindley, Sir C S C Bowen, Sir E Fry, and Sir H C Lopes, each of whom receive a salary of £5,000

Lords of Appeal. See PEERAGE

Lords, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS

Lords Spiritual and Temporal. See PEERS

Los Hermanos. West Indian islands on the Venezuelan coast, belonging to that State

Loss of Life at Sea See ed '88

Louis I, King of Portugal, b 1838 He ascended the throne in succession to his brother, Pedro V (1861) He had attained the rank of captain in the Portuguese navy, in which he had served in his youth as Duke of Oporto King Louis is a writer of no mean

He married, in 1862, the youngest daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the Princess Pia, by whom he has two sons, Prince Carlos and Prince Alfonso. In '88 His Majesty paid a visit to the Queen Regent of Spain at Madrid, and also to the principal capitals of Europe.

Lourenzo Marquez. The port and settlement in **Delagoa Bay** (*q v*) Now a rising town. Belongs to Portugal, which has a garrison there Is the starting point of railway to Transvaal gold fields, and hence likely to become a place of consequence

Low Church See CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Lowell, James Russell, D C L, LL D, son of Rev Charles Lowell, D D, was b at Cambridge, Massachusetts, U S A, 1819 Graduated at Harvard College (1838), and at Harvard Law School (1840) Published some poems (1841) entitled "A Year s Life, another volume of poems (1844), some directed against slavery (1848), followed by the "**Biglow Papers,**" a satirical essay against slavery and the Mexican war Travelled in Europe (1851 52), delivered a course of lectures before Lowell Institute, Boston, on "British Poets (1854 55), appointed **Professor of Modern Languages** and Literature at **Harvard College** (1855), spent a year at Dresden, was editor of the *Atlantic*

who fell in the Civil War, and afterwards six other works, travelled again in Europe (1872 74) and received the above degrees from Oxford and Cambridge respectively His wife, **Maria W Lowell,** was a poet of considerable merit and a native of the same State In 1880 he was appointed **Minister of the United States,** America, to **Great Britain,** from which he was recalled (1885) Under the title of **Democracy and other Addresses** ' Mr L in 1887 republished the speeches which he delivered on important occasions during his residence in this country Mr L again visited England in '88, and on leaving Liverpool made the relations existing between England and America the subject of a speech conceived in his happiest vein Another volume of poetry, entitled "**Heartsease and Rue,**' was issued by Mr L in 88

Lower Canada The former name of **Quebec** (*q v*)

Loyalty Islands A dependency of the French colony of **New Caledonia** (*q v*)

Lubbock, Sir John, Bart, M P, F R S, b in London, 1834 Educated at Eton Entered (48) his father s bank in Lombard Street, becoming a partner in 56 Sir J L has been a member of many **Commissions,** including the Public School Commission the International Coinage Commission, and the Advancement of Science Commission In 70 he entered **Parliament** as member for Maidstone, and continued to represent that constituency until 80, when he was elected by the **Univ of London,** which seat he still holds During his parliamentary career Sir John has taken an active interest in **educational** and **financial questions** and several public measures of importance (the principal being the **Bank Holidays Act** and the **Bankers' Books Evidence Bill**) owe their existence mainly to his influence and exertions He has recently devoted himself to the promotion of the **Shop Hours Bill** Sir J L is also distinguished as a scientist In '65 he published "**Pre-historic Times,**" and in '70 the "**Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man**" He is also the author of various works on Ants, Bees, and Wasps, besides many other valuable scientific works. He was elected **first President** of the **Institute of Bankers,** and in '81 **President** of the **British Association.**

He has also been **Vice-President of the Royal Society** He has received the hon degrees of D C L from Oxford and LL D from Dublin, and held the office of **Vice Chancellor** of the **Univ. of London**, which he resigned in '80, on becoming the parliamentary representative of the University Sir John is a Liberal Unionist His latest work, "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with special reference to Insects," was published in the autumn of '88 In November he was entertained at a banquet in honour of his labours in connection with the Early Closing movement

Lucerne (Burgenstock) Electric Mountain Railway The opening of this line the first of its kind, was announced towards the end of the summer of **88** It was built under the superintendence of M Abt and the rails form one curve on an angle of 112 degrees, the Burgenstock being nearly perpendicular, it would have been impossible to make a railway on the old plan The **total length** of the line is 938 mètres It begins with a gradient of 32 per cent, which is increased to 58 per cent after the first 400 metres A single set of rails is used, except a few yards of passing line at half distance, and here the Swiss Government insist on passengers changing—"to avoid accident" The motive power is generated by two dynamos each of 25 horse power, worked by a water wheel of 125 horse, placed on the river Aar, three miles off

Lucy, Henry W, b at Crosby, near Liverpool, Dec 5th, 1845 Entering the journalistic profession, he was successively on the staffs of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* (64) and *Pall Mall Gazette* (70) Joined the *Daily News* as special correspondent, chief of the gallery staff, and writer of the parliamentary summary (73) He was appointed editor ('86), but in 87 resigned the editorship, and returned to his old post in the gallery Mr Lucy is the **author** of a "Handbook of Parliamentary Procedure, and "Men and Manners in Parliament," "**Diary of Two Parliaments**" (Vol I, published 85, deals with the Disraeli Parliament, Vol II, published Feb 86 treats of the Gladstone Parliament) Published (82) his first novel "Gideon Fleyce" On the death of Mr Tom Taylor, who [illegible] to continue the work This he did in a new style, now familiar as "**The Diary of Toby M P**"

Luderitzland and Angra Pequeña A German colony on the west coast of Africa Administered by the German West African Society Area under 100,000 sq m, pop probably 100,000 Coast extends from Walfisch Bay to the Orange river Inland it is bounded by the 20th meridian E long, including **Great Namaqualand Angra Pequena**, now called Luderitz Bight, is the port and nucleus of settlement, with Moravian missionary village of **Bethany** further inland Regular sea communication with the Cape has been established Climate favourable, but soil sterile and sandy Water at present has to be brought from Cape Town. Natives are docile, of the Namaqua Hottentot tribes There are copper mines Herr Luderitz, who is supposed to be dead, effected purchase of land from Namaquas and settled here The German Government annexed the territory in '84-5. See DAMARALAND.

Lunacy According to the **latest returns** made to H M Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales, the number of persons registered as lunatics, idiots, or persons of unsound mind, was 82,643 On January 1st, '88, the **total** was made up **as follows** —7,795 (3,974 male and 3,821 female) **private patients** (excluding criminals), 74,171 (33,171 male and 41,054 female) **pauper** patients, and 677 (510 male and 167 female) **criminal** patients These **figures show** an **increase** on the record of 1st Jan, '87, of 1 male, and a **decrease** of 13 female private patients, an **increase** of 962 male, and 766 female pauper patients, and an **increase** of 29 male and 7 female criminal patients The **aggregate increase** for the year was 1,752 (992 males and 760 females) This considerably exceeds the average annual increase of the previous ten years (1,425), and justifies the doubt as to the permanence of the decline in the rate of increase shown by the figures of 1st Jan, '86 and 87 A **remarkable fact** in **connection** with the **statistics** of lunacy, is that for the four years, **85 to 88**, the **annual increase** of **males** was considerably greater than that of the females while in the period (59 84), the proportion was almost always largely the other way

Luxemburg The King of the Netherlands is Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and nominates the Government, but by the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg is declared neutral territory [illegible] purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein The Chamber of Deputies consists of 42 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years

Lytton Rt Hon Edwd Robt Bulwer-Lytton, 2nd Baron and 1st Earl of, only son of the late Lord Lytton, the novelist and dramatist, was b in 1831 Was educated at Harrow and the Univ of Bonn, and early gave promise of the inheritance of his father's literary genius by the publication of "**Clytemnestra and other Poems**" under the *nom de plume* of "Owen Meredith He early entered the **diplomatic service** In 63 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, and the following year served in the same capacity at Athens He subsequently became *chargé d'affaires* at Lisbon, and at Madrid, and Vienna, and in '72 was appointed secretary of the embassy to Paris Two years later he was sent as Ambassador to Lisbon, and in 76 was appointed **Viceroy of India** His viceroyalty is memorable for the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India, and for the declaration of war upon Afghanistan Lord L. resigned simultaneously with Lord Beaconsfield after the defeat of the Conservative Ministry in '80 He was raised to the rank of an earl in the same year Lord Lytton was in '87 appointed **Ambassador to Paris** in succession to the late Lord Lyons In addition to the volume of poems already mentioned, Lord L. is the **author** of "Lucile," "Tannhäuser," "The King of Amasas," "Fables and Songs" "Glenaveril, etc, and of a Life of his father In Nov '88 his lordship delivered his rectorial address at Glasgow University (*q v*) Previous to the address, Principal Caird conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Lord Lytton.

M

——— A Portuguese trade-port and settlement at the mouth of the Canton river, China Has declined since the opening of the Chinese free ports Area, 21½ sq m , pop 66,036 Ceded to Portugal in 1586

McCarthy, Justin, M P , was b at Cork in 1830, and educated in that city In 53 he commenced his career as a **journalist** in connection with a Liverpool paper, and in 60 joined the staff of the *Morning Star* as parliamentary reporter, becoming ('64) **chief editor** In 68 he severed his connection with the *Morning Star*, and subsequently visited the United States On his return he joined the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, from which he retired in 86 It is reported that he has recently (88) rejoined it Mr McCarthy represented Longford '79 85 He [illegible] ty for I [illegible] tested Derry, against Mr (now Sir C E) Lewis, who was returned by a majority of three On petition however, Mr M was declared to be the sitting member He is one of the most powerful of Mr Parnell's supporters Mr McCarthy is also well known as a **novelist and historian** and besides being the author of '**A Fair Saxon** **Dear Lady Disdain**, "**Linley Rochford**' '**Carniola**," etc he has written **A History of Our Own Times**, "The Epoch of Reform History of the Four Georges, a volume of essays entitled "Con Amore" and "**Prohibitory Legislation in the United States**" In Oct **88** Mr McC brought out a new novel entitled "**The Ladies Gallery**, written in collaboration with Mrs Campbell Praed

Macdonald, Dr George, poet and novelist, b 1824, at Huntly, Aberdeenshire Educated at University of Aberdeen, and subsequently at Highbury Independent College, with the idea of becoming a Congregational minister He afterwards, however, decided to devote himself to literature Mr Macdonald's works are characterised by deep poetic and religious feeling, and great power of mental analysis His views are extremely broad and liberal, and the charm of his style has a peculiar fascination His **best known works** are "David Elginbrod, "Adela Cathcart, "The Portent, a Story of Second Sight, "Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood, "The Seaboard Parish, "Robert Falconer, "The Vicar's Daughter, "Thomas Wingfield, Curate, "The Marquis of Lossie, "At the Back of the North Wind, "The Gifts of the Child Christ, "The Wise Woman, a Parable, etc Dr M is also an eloquent preacher and lecturer, and frequently occupies Congregational and other pulpits

Charles, LL D, b at Perth 1814 [illegible]ucated in Belgium, and witnessed the events of the Revolution of 30 In 34 he became connected with the *Morning Chronicle*, and in 44 **editor** of the *Glasgow Argus* When the *Daily News* was started under the editorship of Charles Dickens Dr Mackay contributed to that journal the popular songs entitled "**Voices from the Crowd.**" He is the **author** of several volumes of poems and other works, of which "**Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions**" obtained a large circulation in its day It is, however, as the author of "**There's a good time coming, boys,**" and other **popular songs**, that Dr. Mackay is best known. A **testimonial** was presented to him in **88**

Mackenzie, Alexander Campbell, author of the oratorio "**The Rose of Sharon** (written for the Norwich Festival of 1884) The son of a Scottish musician, he was b at Edinburgh 1847 He studied and played as violinist in Germany (1857 62), when he became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London Since then, till his great success, his life was one of hard work, and his compositions, very scholarly and original, though few, were on a scale too small to make known the great genius he is now seen to possess Mackenzie composed a violin concerto for the Birmingham festival of 1885, which was very favourably received He has produced two operas, "**Colomba** and "**The Troubadour**, both brought out at Drury Lane by Mr Carl Rosa, the last named in the summer of 86 In the autumn of the same year his cantata "**The Story of Sayid** was brought forward at the **Leeds Festival** He was elected **Principal** of the **Royal Academy of Music** (q v) in Feb **88**, in succession to the late Sir G Macfarren

Mackenzie, Sir Morell, Bart, M D , was b at Leytonstone, Essex, 1837 Educated at the London Hospital and the medical schools at Paris and Vienna, M D Univ of London In 63 he was awarded the **Jacksonian prize** for an **essay** on "**Diseases of the Throat**" Sir M M has been for some years **physician** to the **London Hospital**, and **lecturer** at that institution on diseases of the throat He was sent for by the **German Crown Prince** on the occasion of the development of alarming symptoms of disease in his Imperial Highness' larynx, and recommended that the diseased portion, which he considered to be not of a cancerous nature, should be excised The Prince submitted to the operation, which Dr Mackenzie very skilfully performed, and **in recognition** of his **services** to her august relative Her Majesty conferred a **baronetcy** upon him Dr M by his treatment prolonged the life of his august patient until some weeks after his accession to the throne Shortly before his death the Emperor conferred upon Dr M the **Grand Cross** of the **Hohenzollern Order**, with the **Star** of the same Order Dr M at first disagreed with the **German doctors** as to the nature of the disease from which his Majesty suffered, urging in opposition to them that there was no evidence of cancer Difference of opinion, unfortunately led to a personal quarrel between Sir M M and **Dr Bergmann** Serious charges were made by the former against the latter in the book, which he subsequently published, on "**The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble**" (Oct '88) Dr Bergmann replied by denying Sir M M s statements, and threatening him with legal proceedings Sir M M proposed that the quarrel should be submitted to an impartial American tribunal The book in question was prohibited in Berlin (Oct), but the restriction has since been removed Sir M M is the **author** of standard works on diseases of the throat, and **founded** the **Hospital** in **Golden Square** for the treatment of those diseases. He claims the merit of having introduced the laryngoscope into English practice.

Macleod, Rev Alexander, D.D, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod for '89,

was b at Nairn; educated at Glasgow University, where he obtained a Gold Medal, and first prize for Moral Philosophy Minister of United Presbyterian Church at Strathaven

ton, Birkenhead Visited the United States (70) as a deputy representing the United Presbyterian Church at the Reunion of the Old and New Presbyterian Assemblies, also in 80, representing the English Presbyterian Church at the Pan Presbyterian Alliance Author of "Christus Consolator" "Talking to the Children,' and other works

MacMahon, Ex President Marshal Marie Edmé Patrick Maurice de, Duke of Magenta, b of an Irish family, at Sully, in France, July 13th, 1808 He was educated for the army at St Cyr From 1830 to 1848 Captain Mac Mahon was mostly engaged in the **Algerian war** He distinguished himself in the storming of Constantine Major in 1840, and Colonel of the Foreign Legion, he was made a General in the **Crimean war**, and succeeded General Canrobert at the head of a division For his gallantry in **storming the Malakoff** he received the G C L H and K G C B In the **Franco Italian war** he came unexpectedly upon the Austrians at **Magenta**, and defeated them For this deed he was created **Field Marshal** and **Duke of Magenta** He was made Governor of Algeria in 1864 In the **Franco Prussian war** he commanded the First Army Corps He was forced to retreat before the Crown Prince after two preliminary battles, and suffered a crushing defeat, after having been severely wounded at Sedan He was commander in chief of the French army at Versailles, which invested Paris under the Commune In Nov 1873 Marshal MacMahon was elected **President of the Republic** for a term of seven years but resigned Jan 1879 He was succeeded by M Grevy, and has since retired from political life

"**Macmillan's Magazine** (Bedford Street, Covent Garden—monthly 1s) was founded October 1859 It contains articles and essays of general literary interest, and fiction Editor, **Mr Mowbray Morris**

Macnaghten, Edward, son of Sir Edw Macnaghten, 2nd Bart, b 1830 Educated at Cambridge Called to the bar (1857), Q C (1880) Appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (1887), in succession to Lord Blackburn He was returned to Parliament as Conservative member for Antrim in 1880 and continued to sit for that constituency until his appointment as a Lord of Appeal

Macwhirter John A R A, b 1839, at Slateford, near Edinburgh Elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy (1863) In the following year he came to London, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy (1879) Hon member of the Royal Scottish Academy (1882) Mr M has painted some some excellent pictures, chiefly relating to the **Highland Scenery** Among his recent works are "The Three Witches,' "Winter Morning, "Autumn Evening, "Edinburgh from Salisbury Crags,' "Misty Gleams "Harbour of Genoa," and "Shores of Iona

Madagascar Native name **Nossi Dambo** A large island separated by the Mozambique Channel from south-eastern Africa Now virtually a French Protectorate. It is about 900 miles long by 350 broad, area 228,500 sq m, pop 3,500,000 Capital **Antananarivo**, a striking and well built town of pop 80,000, upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland Ports are **Tamatave**, pop 3,000, on E, **Mojanga**, on N W An enormous mountain mass traverses the island from north to south The soil on the eastern slopes is fertile, and the island has rich deposits of silver, copper, iron, and salt, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north west, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, rice, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Reunion, and Europe Climate very hurtful to Europeans, especially on the east coast There are no large animals, but crocodiles abound in the rivers, and the lakes are remarkable for their enormous harvests of fish, which, with rice, are chief articles of diet amongst the poorer classes Immense herds of cattle roam over the grassy plains Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations **Government** an absolute monarchy, the Queen (Ranavalo Manjaka III) being assisted by a Council of nobles and heads of clans chosen by herself Power really in the hands of Prime Minister (Rainilaiarivony), who is husband of the Queen By treaty, December 1885, a French Resident with military escort, resides at the Court and controls foreign relations The standing army consists of 20,000 men, armed with modern weapons, during the war 50,000 were mobilised and trained by English officers Christianity has taken firm root amongst the Malagasy, and a system of national education has been introduced with marked success Total imports and exports before the war with France valued at £800 000 annually, official returns The trade of the island has in consequence of the war, suffered considerably Manufactures consist of ornaments, hardware, beautifully dyed textiles made of the fibre of the palm, silk and woollen weaving The ruling and most civilised section of the Malagasy are the Hova (central province) Other tribes are the Betsimasaraka (east coast), Sakalava (north and west coasts) They are an intelligent, industrious, and progressive people, speaking Malay dialects, and though black, are believed to be chiefly of Malayo Polynesian origin There are Arabs and Africans in the island, and probably some admixture Since 1642 France has made repeated efforts to obtain a footing in Madagascar, and has long held some small islands on the coast In 1883 5 regular conquest was attempted, but failed, a desperate resistance being offered But the Malagasy, being unable to find any Power to aid them against the invader, were obliged to cede **Diego Suarez Bay**, to be formed into a French naval station, to pay £800 000 war indemnity, and to enter into a treaty giving France the control of foreign relations Early in 1887 French troops withdrawn During the year rupture of French Resident with Hova Government on account of alleged British encroachments Peaceable solution of difficulty On Feb 22nd, **88**, a terrific hurricane raged at Tamatave, proving to be one of the most disastrous storms that have visited the island during the present century. See FRANCE, and for Prime Minister, etc, see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** Sibree's "Great African Island, Shaw's "Madagascar and France"; Leroy's "Les Français à Madagascar"; and the "Antananarivo Annual"

Madeira Islands A group off N.W. African coast, belonging to Portugal, and regarded as an

integral part of the kingdom Area, 505 sq m, pop 132,223 Capital and port **Funchal**, a fine town of 20,000 Climate and scenery renowned Products, wine, fruit, sugar, coffee People Portuguese A celebrated sanatorium Wine has lost its former excellence, and trade is not what it was The group consists of the two islands of Madeira, and Porto Santo and the three islets called the Desertas Discovered 1420 **Consult** "Reports of H M s Consuls, 82, Part ix, and 84, Part vii (Madeira)

Madras See INDIA, and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Madrigal See ed 88

Magdala A hill fort in **Abyssinia** (*q v*) taken and destroyed by a British force 68

Magenta, Duke of See MACMAHON

Mahaffy, Rev John Pentland, D D, was b in Switzerland, 1839 Received his early education in Germany but at the age of seven teen matriculated at Trinity College Dublin where he graduated in 59 with high honours both in Classics and Philosophy Since 71 he has held the chair of Ancient History in that college In 82 he was elected an **honorary Fellow** of **Queen s College Oxford** Prof M is a kind of 'Admirable Crichton' being an excellent musician an expert angler a crack shot, and an accomplished cricketer as well as an eminent scholar and philosopher He was for some time precentor of the Chapel at Trinity College He is the author of many learned works amongst which the best known are those illustrative of old Greek life He has recently contributed with the collaboration of Mr Arthur Gilman '**Alexander s Empire**' to "The Story of the Nations Series For Professor Knight s series of Philosophical Classics for English Readers Professor M has written "A Sketch of the Life and Teaching of Descartes

Mahé Chief of the **Seychelles Islands** (*q v*)

Maine, Sir H R, K C S I LL D, the most distinguished of modern writers on civil law and jurisprudence, was b 1822 and **died** Feb 4th, '88 Educated at Pembroke College **Cambridge**, where he graduated senior classic Was appointed **Regius Professor** of **Civil Law** in the same university (1847) and was elected **Reader on Jurisprudence** at the **Middle Temple** (1854) Appointed **law member of the Supreme Government of India** (1862), and during his seven years tenure of this important office succeeded in introducing important reforms On his return home (1869) he was appointed **Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence** at **Oxford** Elected **Master of Trinity Hall Cambridge** (1877) His chief works are "**Roman Law and Legal Education**," "**Ancient Law in Connection with the Early History of Society and its Relation to Modern Ideas**," "**Village Communities in the East and West**," and "**Lectures on the Early History of Institutions**"

Maintenance Word used in law to signify the illegal helping of one person as against another in carrying on a law suit

Malacca A town and territory of the **Straits Settlements** (*q v*)

Maldive Islands (The Thousand Islands) An extensive chain of coral islets, 500 m due west of Ceylon, forming seventeen atolls, each enclosing deep lagoons fringed with reefs Richly clothed with cocoanut palms Sultan pays yearly tribute to the Ceylon Government

Mallock, William Hurrell, was b 1849 Educated privately. He studied at Balliol College, Oxford, and obtained second class honours in the Final Classical School, Newdigate prize (1871) Mr Mallock is a frequent contributor to the monthly magazines, especially to the *Nineteenth Century* Among his published works are "The New Republic," "The New Paul and Virginia, "**Is Life Worth Living?**' '**The Old Order Changes**" (1886), in each of which he, in one form or another, propounds his political and social views, which may be termed philosophical conservatism

Malta Anciently **Melita** Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily Is a British Crown colony and stronghold With lesser islands Gozo and Cumino, area 117 sq m, pop 160 679, exclusive of garrison about 10 000 —Capital **Valetta**, a fine city, impregnably fortified commanding a noble harbour It is a great naval station, with dockyards and arsenals and seat of some commerce To the west of Valetta is Porto de San Paolo the traditional scene of St Paul s shipwreck — Originally barren rock Malta has been fertilised water stored in vast reservoirs, and is now highly cultivated It yields fine crops of grain cotton vegetables fruit, etc, and has extensive pastures Climate dry and healthy — **Executive** in the hands of a military Governor and Executive Council —**A New Constitution** was provided for by letters patent issued in Dec 87 Legislative Council to consist of Governor as president with out vote 6 official members, 4 members who will represent clergy nobility, landowners, the University and merchants, on basis of £60 franchise and 10 members elected by present electorate but for single constituencies instead of *scrutin de liste* as formerly Elected members to have full control of finance and local matters and 3 of them to be salaried members of Executive Council Right of veto reserved to Governor right of legislation by letters patent or order in council reserved to Crown Salaries and pension provided for by permanent civil list of £38 000 A **Royal Commission** to divide the dependency into electorates was appointed —The forts require 25,000 men to man them in case of siege There is a regiment of Malta Fencible Artillery For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Gardening agriculture pastoral farming and fishing are the pursuits of the people who are of African origin with Italian and English admixture —In 1522 Malta came into the hands of the Knights of St John It was taken from the Order by Bonaparte in 1798 and was captured from the French by the British in 1800, assisted by the Maltese Finally annexed 1814 The central position of Malta in the Mediterranean makes it an important commercial depôt, and an invaluable naval station Accordingly the British have provided it with excellent docks and strong fortifications For Governor, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Malthusianism A term loosely applied to designate any and all theories for checking over population—*i e*, increase in population in excess of the power of providing food and work for it It originated in a "**Treatise on Population**," first published in 1798 by **Thomas Malthus**, Professor of History at Haileybury College, wherein the author pointed out the dangers and miseries of over population, and expounded various theories respecting it A society called the **Malthusian Society exists**, whose objects are to promote and extend thrift

and the principles of political economy among the people

Mammoth Hunters' Steeplechase. See TURF

Man See ISLE OF MAN

Manchester Grammar School Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others Upwards of twenty scholarships of the annual value of about £50 to both Universities De Quincey was educated at this school, from which he ran away **Head Master**, M G Glazebrook, M A

Manchester New College, founded in Manchester 1786, now in University Hall, Gordon Square, London, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students Exhibitions and free admission to lectures are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister The lectures are open to all persons on payment of fees **Principal**, Rev James Drummond LL D The centenary of the institution of the College was celebrated in 87

Manchester November Handicap See TURF

Manchester, Rt Rev James Moorhouse, Lord Bishop of The see was founded 1847, income £4,200 His lordship was b at Sheffield, 1826 Educated at St John's Coll, Cambridge, graduated B A, Sen Opt, 1853, M A 1860, D D *jure dig* 1876 Was ordained deacon 1853, and priest 1854, by the Bishop of Ely Consecrated **Lord Bishop of Melbourne** 1876, where he succeeded Dr Perry, and translated to Manchester 1886 Formerly curate of St Neots 1853 55, Sheffield 1855 59 Hornsey 1859 61, perpetual curate of St John, Fitzroy Square, 1861 67, vicar of Paddington and rural dean 1867 76, Warburtonian Lecturer 1874, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen and prebendary of Coddington Major in St Paul's Cathedral 1874 76 His lordship is also known as the author of "Nature and Revelation—Four Sermons, 1861, Hulsean Lecturer ("Our Lord Jesus Christ the Subject of Growth in Wisdom) 1865, "Jacob—Three Sermons before the University of Cambridge, 1870, and "The Expectation of Christ" 1887 presided at the **Church Congress** (*q v*) held at Manchester, Sept 88

Manchester Ship Canal This great engineering scheme, which is to convert the cotton metropolis, Manchester, into a seaport, was introduced in the shape of a parliamentary bill early in the session of 1885 (For early history of this scheme, the original project, and the amended plan, with details of progress to Jan 88, see ed 88) On Nov 11th, 87, the **works** were **commenced at Eastham Ferry**, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey At the half yearly meeting of the Company held in Feb '88 it was stated that the **total receipts** since the formation of the Company were £2,834 971, and the **total expended** £2,409,363 It was added that twenty miles of land had been handed over to the contractors, and soon they hoped to hand over the whole, good progress being made with the works. The Company later in the year presented a **petition to Parliament** praying for leave to deposit a bill to enable them to make **important alterations** at the Manchester end of the canal It appeared that the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford strongly objected to the construction of works upon that part of his property known as the House Farm, but having died since the passing of the original Act, the Company came to terms with his successor, and now wished to act upon them Early in June both the Commons and Lords' Committee agreed to the suspension of the Standing Orders, the Bill was brought in and read, there being no opposition What appeared to be an important discussion arose towards the end of the year on the **water supply** of the Ship Canal, Manchester, being, it was stated, 60 ft higher than Liverpool On Sept 22nd the members of the **Manchester Association of Engineers**, to the number of nearly 250, visited the works, special arrangements having been made for their reception

Manchester (Thirlmere) Water Supply This great work has been commenced, the idea being to convey to Manchester the waters of Thirlmere, in the Lake district The contracts for the first part were let towards the end of 1885, the **first works** consisting of some 5¾ miles of tunnelling and 1¼ mile of open cutting The **aqueduct** is to convey 50,000,000 gallons of water daily After leaving the tunnel, the aqueduct, it is arranged, will appear in the valley leading to Grasmere, keeping to the high land above Rydal and Windermere, and passing under Chapel Green, Nab Scar, and Skelgill Wood After crossing Troutbeck, the water, passing through inverted iron siphon pipes, covered with earth, will pass behind several residences by means of a tunnel, leaving Windermere railway station two miles to the east Then the **valleys** of the rivers **Kent Lune**, and **Ribble** will be **crossed** by inverted siphon pipes, and the rivers by bridges, till the neighbourhood of Bolton is reached when the water will pass through cast iron pipes chiefly laid along main roads to the Manchester reservoirs It is **calculated** that there will be nearly thirty three miles of 40-inch cast iron siphon pipes, nine miles of 36 inch piping, and about eighteen miles of 33 inch The works are still in progress (see previous eds)

Mandamus, Writ of (Latin *mandamus*, "we enjoin) A writ to enforce performance of a duty, especially a duty of a public or quasi public nature It issues in all cases where a party has a right to have a thing done and no other specific means of enforcing his right Application for the writ must be made to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court See further ed 88

Mandeville Case, The The death of Mr John Mandeville, who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment under the Irish Crimes Act, and who died a month or two after his release from Tullamore prison, was the subject of considerable discussion both in Parliament and out of it during the autumn of '88 The allegation of the Irish party was that, owing to the severity of the prison treatment, Mr Mandeville's constitution was so broken down as ultimately to produce his death This aspect of the case is, on the other hand, officially deprecated, and among other things it was suggested that death was due to intemperate habits Public opinion in Ireland, however, is so convinced that Mr Mandeville suffered from his prison treatment that a person dying in gaol, or shortly after his release, is now said to be "Mandevilled"

Manilla Capital of the Spanish colony of the **Philippine Islands** (*q.v.*); pop. 182,242.

Manisty, Sir Henry, b 1808 Educated at Durham Grammar School Practised as a solicitor (1830-42) Called to the bar at Gray's Inn (1845) He rapidly acquired an extensive practice Q C (1857) Appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (1876)

Manitoba A province of the Dominion of Canada, formerly known as the **Red River Settlement**, entered the Dominion in 1870 It takes its name from Lake Manitoba which is situated 60 miles S W of Lake Winnipeg Area, 73 720 sq m , pop 130,000 Capital **Winnipeg**, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers Province divided into counties, which are grouped into eastern, central, and western District of **Keewatin** now under government of Manitoba General surface a level prairie, 80 feet above Lake Winnipeg and 700 feet above the level of the sea Principal stream the Red River, which rises in Minnesota, U S , flows north through the province for 140 miles and empties itself into Lake Winnipeg Climate healthy, but great extremes of temperature Owing to dryness of atmosphere, winter cold not felt severely, snow falls lightly, and horses winter on the prairies without shelter Soil very fertile, wheat being staple crop and yields abundantly, twenty five bushels to the acre being commonly raised All other cereals, roots, and fruits of Europe thrive well Flax and hemp have also been grown with success The prairie grasses furnish excellent pasturage and good hay Large numbers of horses cattle, sheep, and swine are raised Wood is scarce, and is chiefly confined to narrow strips along the Red and Assiniboine rivers Principal trees are elm, oak, maple, and poplar, spruce, cedar and fir also occurring, the ash leaved maple yields sugar Rivers and lakes swarm with fish of several kinds Game is plentiful and coal abounds throughout the province —**Executive** vested in a Lieutenant Governor appointed by the Governor General of the Dominion, and an Executive Council, consisting of 5 members, with a Legislative Assembly, numbering 31 members, elected by districts for four years Three members are called to the Dominion Senate, and five elected to the House of Commons Religion and education are provided for in Winnipeg and other centres Laws are enacted to protect and further agriculture, and stringently enforced Grain growing and other kinds of farming are the main industries The Canadian Pacific Railway (*q v*) traverses the province, there are local branches, a junction with the United States systems and a line is to be built through Keewatin to Hudson Bay Serious disputes with the Red River Railway Co took place in 88 Quarter section of square mile = 160 acres, free grant Lands reserved to support free education Many half breeds among the population See CANADA, and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** Bryce s "Manitoba, Macoun s "Manitoba and the Great North West, etc

Manning, His Eminence Henry Edward, Cardinal, Archbishop of Westminster, was b 1808 Educated at Harrow and Balliol Coll, Oxford Graduated (1830), and became Fellow of Merton Coll Rector of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex (1834 40), Archdeacon of Chichester (1840-51) Resigned these preferments (1851) and joined the Church of Rome He was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church (1851), and appointed rector of St Helen's and St Mary's, Bayswater, where he founded a congregation entitled the "Oblates of St Charles Borromeo" The degree of D D was conferred upon him at Rome On the death of Cardinal Wiseman he succeeded him as Archbishop of Westminster (1865); Cardinal (1875) Besides numerous volumes of sermons, he has written a large number of **works** on the doctrines of the Church of Rome and its relations with civil society including "The Temporal Power of the Pope," a reply to Mr Gladstone s "Expostulation" as to the Vatican Decrees (1875), "The True Story of the Vatican Council, etc Cardinal Manning takes a leading part in all the **social** and **philanthropic movements** in the Metropolis, and is also an earnest supporter of **temperance** being President of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross In a recent number of the *North American Review*, Cardinal M (88) contributed an article in connection with the Ingersoll controversy

Manor A manor is a territorial division derived from feudalism Concerning its origin and the details of its organisation there prevails much dissension among scholars and antiquaries It took shape at a time when law and custom were hardly to be distinguished Each manor had its own customs, so that of the thousands of manors existing in England no two are exactly alike **Consult** Stubbs' "Constitutional History of England, and generally the writings of Sir Henry Maine and Mr Elton Scriven on "Copyholds, and Williams "Principles of Real Property Second 88

Mansfield College Established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university, or undergraduates of Oxford who have passed Moderations It has two kinds of **Scholarships** (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates at any college in Oxford (other than Mansfield), (2) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years The staff consists of five Professors and as many Fellows The **lectures** are held meanwhile in temporary premises, but buildings from designs by Basil Champneys, Esq , will be opened n 89

Manslaughter See CORONERS' INQUESTS

Manufacturing Inventions, '88 A selection is here given of inventions which in the course of the year have attracted more or less attention A few which could not be conveniently treated of under this general title will be found under separate headings Last year we alluded to a new and important mechanical process for **glass bottle-blowing** by compressed air This has now been developed and perfected, and the turning out of bottles is still further aided by an automatic repeating machine, which Mr Ashley, the original inventor, has introduced The moulding of the bottles is done mechanically, and the blowing by means of compressed air, thus dispensing with the old and injurious process of blowing by the mouth A large number of bottles were made per day before the ingenious repeating

machine was used, but with this in addition an immense increase has been obtained, and also a great saving in labour Messrs Sykes, Macvay, and Co , are now manufacturing bottles upon an extensive commercial scale at their works in Yorkshire — The **fare checking machine**, which has been invented by Mr Hope, of Liverpool, is intended for use on tramcars and omnibuses, in order to check the takings of the conductors, and the number of passengers, and to secure other records The contrivance is fixed inside and at the end of the conveyance so that its index which is worked by the conductor, can be seen by the passengers There are three levers, each in itself a register, they record the ingress and egress of inside and outside travellers and the names of the streets as entered, while there is an arrangement for constantly changing a series of advertisements placed under the indicator A record of passengers carried up to 10,000 is also provided It is intended that the conductor should make up his way bill from the indicator One of these machines was recently shown at the Cannon Street Hotel, and it was announced that trials were to be made at Liverpool —In another field of enterprise, and one of growing importance, must be instanced the **bar lock type-writer**, a new form introduced from America by Messrs Richardson and Co It is really a modification of the Remington machine The type bars strike downwards on the paper instead of upwards as in the Remington, and this allows the last line printed to be seen without lifting the carriage, while the depression of the keys is shorter and lighter which is in favour of rapidity of production The ink riband travels as the writing progresses, so that a fresh spot is presented to each type The bar lock, which gives the instrument its name, would appear to be an improvement of value A series of pegs are arranged in a semicircle, which has its centre at the printing point, and each type bar when printing a letter is locked between two of these pegs The pegs are made of phosphor bronze, to avoid wearing the type bars and are cheaply replaced Another instrument which possesses several new and distinct improvements is the "**Crandall" type-writer** It is very simple in construction There are no type bars, the letters being placed in one solid sleeve which contains three fields of type, each including small letters, capitals, figures etc A feature of the machine is that it is a **variable spacer** besides keeping the writing always in sight There are 28 keys, representing 84 characters, the keyboard having the more common letters near the centre —The **Cire Perdue process of casting in bronze** has been revived as an industry, Messrs J W Singer and Sons, art metal workers, having set up the system at Frome It was practised by Cellini, and in the sixteenth century a large number of statues were cast Attempts have been made to reintroduce the process from time to time, but without much success, although in China and Japan the casting has long been in vogue, despite the failure, to produce many articles successfully and with a due economy of labour The object to be cast is moulded in wax and the model is then covered with a matrix of sand, the mould when set is placed in a hot oven, this melting the wax very gently, and allowing it to run out of the mould. After this the metal is carefully poured in. As a result of this process there are no joints or seams, as a "pattern" has not been used. Messrs. Singer have produced a large number of works of art by this system—such as vases, lamps, and door handles—which were exhibited recently in illustration —Among new appliances for protection from fire we may mention two of the sprinkler class The "**Grinnell" automatic sprinkler** is of American origin, but Messrs Dowson, Taylor, & Co , are the agents here. For the purpose of an experiment, a building of inflammable material was lately erected at Messrs Ransome's dock, Battersea Pipes are carried under the ceiling, the water supply being obtained by means of a large pipe connected with the main, which acts as a feeder. If this should fail, provision is made for a supply from a tank on the building This sprinkler has undergone most satisfactory trials, and extinguished fires of considerable dimensions in a short space of time It has been specially approved by numerous fire insurance companies One of the earliest to adopt them in London was Mr William Whiteley, of Bayswater, who succeeded in effecting insurances on his premises through adopting the Grinnell system The "**Mayall" sprinkler** is also an efficient fire extinguisher Experiments with this one were made upon a shed 14 ft square, with various inflammable materials in addition and proved satisfactory Sprinklers are now being extensively used, and there are a great number in the market — A very useful invention and one comparatively new is **woodite**, a material now being largely used where asbestos leather, etc , has hitherto been adopted Thus it is in use for pump valves, and by the Metropolitan Board of Works for delivery valves The compound owes its name to Sir Edward Reed, who has recommended it for a variety of naval purposes as for instance for supplying buoyancy to lifeboats, and for protection against collisions, shots, and blows upon ships For the latter class special blocks are made, that offer a great resistance of surface Sir E Reed says that certain parts of ships "offer highly favourable opportunities for the introduction of woodite which, being of somewhat less specific gravity than water, neither inflammable nor perishable under the given conditions, and yet endowed with the power of closing up after penetration, may be employed there with great advantage" For certain purposes it has been found desirable to mix whalebone with woodite The compound is then called **whaleite** Tires for the wheels of cabs, stair treads, and waterproof mats are being made of this A torpedo cable of whaleite, covering a steel hawser sufficiently to maintain buoyancy, has also been invented It is made to foul the screw of any torpedo boat attempting to cross while it is floating Mrs. A M Wood is the inventor of both compounds. —Messrs H A Goodall and Co have introduced a new **blind roller** No nailing or sewing is required They are machine made, and the blind hangs perfectly square A small galvanised rod runs through the top of the blind, fits into a shaped groove in the roller, and suspends the blind —A **new cigarette case**, with which the public became familiar during the past year, was that patented by Messrs Needham and Co. The cigarette is removed upwards through an aperture, the action automatically lifting the lid and closing it, while another

cigarette falls into the place of that taken out It was exhibited for the first time at the Anglo Danish Exhibition, obtained recognition there, and has sold well —In conclusion we may allude to an ingenious **sewer gas exhauster and destroyer**, the invention of Mr Keeling, which has been exhibited through Mr Holman C L It is intended to render innocuous the poisonous vapours which under the present system of sewer ventilation are allowed to escape into the atmosphere It consists of a ventilating column like a lamp post In the base is a special air gas burner with suitable surroundings By the burning of the gas an exceedingly high temperature is produced, which causes an up draught, and the vitiated air from the sewer is brought into contact with heated iron surfaces, all fever germs being consequently completely destroyed The apparatus has been tested and found very satisfactory

Margarine Act, '87 (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION, ed 87), enacts that substances whether compounds or otherwise prepared in imitation of butter and whether mixed with butter or not shall only be sold under the name of 'Margarine', and every package, whether open or closed containing that substance shall be branded or durably marked Margarine on the top, bottom, or sides in printed capital letters not less than ½ in square there is to be attached to each parcel exposed for sale by retail, and in such manner as to be clearly visible to the purchaser a label marked in printed capital letters not less than 1½ in square "Margarine and the paper wrappers in which the article is delivered to the purchaser are to have the word printed on them in capital letters not less than ½ in square The Act came into force Jan 1st 88

Margarita, or Nüeva Esparta An island off the coast of Cumana Venezuela, to which it belongs Formerly the seat of extensive pearl fisheries

Marianne Islands, or **Ladrones** A group in N Pacific, east of the Philippines, discovered by Magellan 1521 Capital, **San Ignacio de Agaña**, which serves also as a penal settlement Area 440 sq m, pop 8,665 See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Marie galante A West Indian island in the Leeward group A possession of France, included in colony of **Guadeloupe** Area 60 sq m Is hilly, producing a little cotton and coffee

Marine Biological Laboratories Institutions near the sea shore, provided with dredging apparatus, tanks, and scientific instruments, for scientific study The object is the study of marine animals, for the twofold purpose of gaining information as to the habits of our food fish and extending our knowledge of marine zoology and botany They are thus of commercial and scientific importance On the European and American coasts several laboratories are in existence Of the former the one on the Mediterranean at Naples, founded by Dr Dohrn, is the most important Its cost has been about £20,000, and its annual expenses are about £4,000 A marine laboratory has recently been established in **Japan**, under Professor Mitsukuri **The United States Fish Commission** have erected several small laboratories, and are now laying out £10,000 on one at **Wood's Hole**, and £20,000 on fishponds protected by piers of masonry This Commission has received in all from the Imperial revenue some £300,000. In England a **Marine Biological Association** has been founded, towards which a site at **Plymouth**, a sum of money, and an annual income has been granted by the Government The Fishmongers' and other City Companies, the leading English scientific societies, and private individuals have subscribed Altogether above £15 000 has been raised The **Laboratory** was **formally opened on June 30th, '88**, and soon afterwards naturalists began to make use of the facilities afforded by it for research The **record of work** done in the Laboratory is to be found in the **Journal of the Association**, published at Plymouth **Pres**, Professor Huxley, **Hon Sec** Professor Ray Lankester, **Sec** and resident director Mr G C Bourne

Marine Insurance, '88 This business has been in a very **depressed** state during **the year**, which is mostly owing to the **very low rates** that are charged for **policies**, and which are greatly inadequate to the risks involved These reduced rates have been occasioned by the influx of a great number of small marine insurance companies who for the purpose of getting business, have recklessly issued policies at such remarkably small premiums that they cannot be remunerative Many first class underwriters and insurance brokers condemn this practice as one that will become ruinous to marine insurance companies, since it will materially increase over insurance of ships—a grievance which was forcibly pointed out in the House of Commons as existing in 84, and for the suppression of which Mr Chamberlain's Merchant Shipping Bill was mainly introduced In consequence of the prevalence of very low premiums for marine insurance during the last three years, the large and old established underwriting companies have refused to reduce their rates to anything like a level with the of the new companies, and hence the former have done much less business during this period than they previously did They are, however, convinced that such rates will soon terminate, and then their business will be far greater and more profitable than previously The most experienced underwriters properly state that as premiums for policies by marine insurance companies materially vary for similar risks, specific rates cannot reasonably be stated for publication, as they would be challenged by the representatives of nearly all the marine insurance associations Unlike fire and life insurance companies, **Underwriters, as a class**, endeavour to conceal from both shipowners and shippers, as well as the general public, their premium rates and their general financial position This is another reason why they have so much ruinous competition to contend against beyond life and fire insurance companies Of the nineteen leading marine insurance companies in Great Britain the **oldest** are the Royal Exchange and the London Assurance Corporation, both established in 1720, and the Alliance and Indemnity Companies, both founded in 1824 The **premium income** of these nineteen leading companies in 87 (latest returns) was £2,583,589, their losses and averages £1,889,486, and their expenses £303,727, the percentage of losses and expenses to premiums being 84 9.

Market Rights and Tolls, Royal Commission on, was appointed in '87 to inquire as to the **extent** to which **market rights** are in the **hands** of (1) local authorities, (2) trading companies, and (3) private persons or bodies of persons other than trading companies; and to inquire generally how and under what

authority such rights are exercised, what are the revenues in respect of those rights, distinguishing the receipts from tolls, rents, stallages, and other dues from other sources of receipt, what is the accommodation given in return for the charges levied, in what ratio market tolls and dues stand to the value of the marketable commodities on which they are levied, and how far market rights, market bye laws and regulations, market tolls, rents, stallages, and dues, and tolls affecting market towns, are restrictive of trade, and to report as to the advisability of local authorities acquiring existing market rights, and the arrangements desirable for that purpose, and as to the advisability of prohibiting the farming by local authorities of market tolls, rents, stallages, and other dues, and the placing of restrictions on the sale of goods outside the market that may be lawfully sold in the market, and also of providing that the tolls, etc, of markets held by local authorities shall from time to time be revised with the view to their being regulated by the necessary expenditure in connection with the markets, and that such markets shall be free and open when the capital charges in respect of them have been paid off by the incomes from the markets or otherwise, and also to report generally as to the alterations which may be desirable in the existing law relating to markets, having due regard to the interests of those concerned The Commissioners are Lord Derby (Chairman), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr Childers, Sir J P Corry, and Messrs Thomas Martineau, Charles J Elton, Francis W Maclean, Spencer Charrington, John J Harwood, William C Little, J Allanson Picton, Pierce Mahony, and Henry A P Rooke (Secretary) The Commission issued their first Report in October 88 It contains much interesting information respecting the markets under the control of the Corporation of the City of London

Markets and Fairs, Weighing of Cattle Act, 1887, enacts that in or near to every market and fair in which tolls are taken, accommodation for weighing cattle shall be provided The Local Government Board may exempt any market or fair where the sale is likely to be so small that it is inexpedient to enforce the Act

Marlborough, Rt. Rev. Alfred Earle, D D. Bishop of, the new Suffragan Bishop of London, b 1832 Educated at Oxford, and ordained deacon in '58 by the Bishop of Sarum Was for some time vicar of Marlborough, and afterwards of West Alvington, in the diocese of Exeter. Appointed Archdeacon of Totnes in 72, and Canon Residentiary and Prebendary of Exeter in '65 His recent appointment as rector of St Michael's, Cornhill, and Bishop Suffragan of London, under the title of Bishop of Marlborough, was made, it is understood, on the strong recommendation of Dr Temple, the Bishop of London, with whom Dr E actively co operated at Exeter The living of St Michael's, Cornhill, is worth £1,500 a year Dr E is a moderate High Churchman.

Marlborough College Wiltshire Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter 1845, received additional charter 1853 Exhibitions to [illegible]

Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 10s, fall vacant. Pupils, 580. Head Master, Rev. G. G. Bell, M.A.

Marquesas Islands. A Polynesian group belonging to France Area 4[illegible] m, 5,776. Chief island Nukahiva. Mountainous, picturesque, fertile Natives handsome, warlike, barbarous Consult Bonwick's "French Colonies, Wallace's 'Australasia,' etc.

Marriage, Is it a Failure? This question, originally broached in the *Westminster Review* (*q v*) by Mrs Mona Caird (*q v*), formed the subject of a voluminous correspondence in the *Daily Telegraph* No fewer than 27,000 correspondents sent their opinions to the editor, among the writers being M Zola and M Dumas fils The general opinion was undoubtedly favourable to the existence of the marriage tie; but many correspondents argued that in the matter of obtaining a divorce a wife should be placed in the same position as the husband, and that early marriages among the poorer classes should, if possible, be restricted by the State

Marriage, Law on, '88 Bethell *v* Hildyard, or the Baralong case, as it was called (Chancery Division, Feb 88), was extremely interesting from the facts involved, although it laid down no new law An Englishman named Bethell went out to South Africa in 78, and was appointed British Resident with Montsioa, the chief of the Baralongs, a tribe inhabiting part of Bechuanaland This appointment was afterwards withdrawn, but Mr Bethell remained as a store keeper among the Baralongs When disturbances arose with the Boers he joined the Bechuana mounted police, and met his death in the service of the British Government It was admitted that he had never abandoned his intention of ultimately returning to England, and that he still retained his domicile of origin In 83 he asked the permission of Montsioa to marry a Baralong woman, and the chief gave him his niece Tu Poo for a wife Mr Bethell refused to marry her in a church, although he might easily have done so, and the marriage was celebrated according to the customs of the Baralongs Certain animals were sacrificed and the heads sent to the parents of the bride, and the bridegroom ploughed his mother in law's garden These acts, coupled with cohabitation, were proved to constitute valid marriage among the Baralongs, and Mr Bethell was undoubtedly regarded by them as married to Tu Poo A daughter was born of the marriage, for whom the father provided by a testamentary document This action was brought to determine whether this child was entitled to succeed to her father's real property, which consisted of lands in Yorkshire of the annual value of £600 Mr. Justice Stirling delivered judgment against the claim He reviewed the authorities, and showed that the English law only admits as a valid marriage "the voluntary union for life of one man and one woman, to the exclusion of all others, per Lord Penzance in Hyde *v.* Hyde and Woodmansee (L R 1 P and D. p 130) It was proved that the Baralong law or custom permitted, in addition to one principal wife, several concubines It was true that Mr Bethell had had no concubines, but still his union with Tu Poo was such that she would have had no cause to feel aggrieved if he had introduced one or more into his household. His lordship next dealt with the question of Mr Bethell's intention in marrying. Did he mean to marry in the Baralong or the English sense? He had never informed any of his

relations in England of his marriage, although he corresponded with them. He did not speak of Tu Poo as his "wife," nor would he marry her in church. The provision he made for the child's maintenance, moreover, was small, and hardly reconcilable with his regarding her as legitimate. His lordship was, therefore, of opinion that the union between them was a marriage in the Baralong sense only, and was not a valid marriage according to the law of England.

Marriage-Rate. See POPULATION RETURNS.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. See SESSION '88, sect 30

Marriages, Celebration of See ed. '87. For further information consult "Stephen's Commentaries" (10th ed.) and the text of the Acts therein cited.

Marriages Validation Act. See SESSION 88, sect. 31*a*.

Marriages, Jan. 1st to Dec 1st, '88. The following is a list of some of the more important marriages of the year —

Abdy, Capt. Anthony, R.A., *e. s.* Judge Abdy, —Alice Laura, 3rd *d* late John Bonham Carter (April 12)

Acland, Theodore Dyke, 3rd s. Sir Henry Acland, K.C.B., F.R.S., of Oxford — Caroline Cameron, *d.* Sir William Gull, Bart, F.R.S.

Adeane, Charles—Madeline Pamela Constance Blanche Wyndham, 2nd *d* Hon. Percy S. and Mrs. Wyndham (July 23)

Ainslie, William Langstaff, *e.* s. W. G. Ainslie, J.P., M.P.—Jane, 2nd *d.* A. Lafone, J P, M.P. (May 17)

Alison, Archibald, *e. s.* Lieut -Gen. Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., G.C.B —Georgina, *d.* late J. Bond Cobbell, of Cromer Hall (Jan 26)

--, Hon Wm. Hy, 2nd s late Lord Hindlip—Isabel Margaret, 4th *d.* Thos O. Hutton, of Merlewood, Chislehurst (April 19)

Alston, Arthur—Fanny Elizabeth, *e d.* of Gen Augustus W. H. Meyrick (Sept. 29)

Atherley, Capt. Evelyn G. H., Royal Horse Guards—Helen, 3rd *d.* Lindsay Antrobus (Feb. 11)

Badger, John, of Stoke Prior, Worcestershire—Emma Neville, *y. d* late Richard Bulmer, of Lay Gate, Durham

Barker, Major George, R.E.—Clemency Hubbard, *y. d.* of Lord Addington (Sept. 4)

Barnes, Hugh Shakespear, Bengal C S —Winifred, *e. d.* Sir John Strachey, G C.S.I., C.I.E. (June 12).

Baynes, Edward Niel, *y. s.* Sir William J. W. Baynes—Charlotte Augusta, *e. d.* late Hon. Augusta Irby (July 20)

Beach, Archibald Hicks, *e. s.* W. B. Beach, M.P. —Violet Bethell, only *d.* Hon. Slingsby Bethell, C.B. (Jan. 6)

Beard, Arthur H., 4th *s.* of Mr. Under-Sheriff Beard—Maude, *d.* of late J. Milne-Whitehead (Sept. 19)

Beaumont, Lord—Violet, only *d.* F. Wooton Isaacson, M P (July 28)

Bennett, Lieut.-Col. F. Egerton, *e. s.* Barker Bennett, late of Gorton Hall—Annie Louise, *e. d.* Col. Sir Robert Harley, K.C.M.G., C.B (Jan. 11)

Berry, Frederick Charles, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service—Marion, *y. d.* James Calder, Ardargie, Perthshire (Feb. 6)

Bethell, Hon. Slingsby, C.B.—Laura Beatrice, *e. d.* of Rev. F. W. Maunsell (Sept. 6)

Bizzell, Augustine, of the Inner Temple—Hon. Mrs. Lionel Tennyson (May 3)

Bisset, Gen. Sir John, C.B., K.C.M.G.—Frances Hannah, only *d.* late Thos. Bridge (March 6)

Bissett, Col. William, R.A.—Mary Pomeroy, only *d.* of Major Salmon, of Tockington Manor, Gloucestershire (Feb. 2)

Blyth, William Dunbar, Indian C.S.—Ethel Bertha, *d.* late Very Rev. T. Garnier, Dean of Lincoln, and Lady Caroline Garnier (July 17)

Boerio, Baron Henri de, Capitaine au 12me Reg. de Hussards, 2nd *s* Gen Baron de Boerio—Isabella Constance, *e. d* T. T. B. Hooke, Norton Hall, near Worcester (May 29)

Bolton, Edwin (late Scots Greys), 4th *s.* J. C. Bolton, M.P.—Elinor Elizabeth, *e. d.* John U. Graham, Larbert House, Sterlingsh. (April 12)

Booth, Emma, 2nd *d* of Gen. and Mrs. Booth, of the Salvation Army—Commiss. Tucker, late of the Indian C S, now commander of the Salvation Army in India (April 10)

Bosanquet, Richard Arthur—Ruth, *e. d* of Sir Rivers Thompson, K C.S I, late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (Nov. 15)

Bovill, Robt. Stephenson, 4th *s* late Sir W. Bovill, Chief Justice Common Pleas—Agnes Kennedy, 3rd *d.* late Alexander Cruickshank (Jan. 4)

Bowen, Lt -Col Herbert—Emily Marian, 2nd *d.* late A P Fletcher (July 17)

Boyle, William Henry David, *s.* of Capt. Boyle, C B., *nep.* of Dean of Salisbury—Eleanor, 3rd *d* of Hon Henry Curzon (Sept. 22)

Bradshaw-Isherwood, Percy A. B., only *s.* late A. S. Bradshaw-Isherwood, of Maple Hall, Cheshire—Louisa, *y. d.* late John Rogers, of Haysden, Tunbridge (Feb. 14)

Bridgeman, Charles G. O.—Sidney, *d.* Gen. Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B, Equerry to the Queen (July 26)

Broughton, Capt Ernest Chamier, 1st York and Lanc (65th) Regt, *s.* Robt. J. P. Broughton, Esq, of Collipers Hall, Chipperfield, Herts—Jeannie, only *d* of the late Major Benjamin Bloomfield Keane (Feb. 2)

Brown-Westhead, Geo Montagu, of the Gables, Alderley Edge, only *s.* Marcus Brown-Westhead, of Lea Castle, Worcestersh.—Ada, *y. d.* late John Pearson, of Golborne and Park Lane (April 30)

Buchanan, Thos Ryburn, M P.—Emily Octavia, *y d.* late Thomas Simon Bolitho (Aug. 15)

Buckinghamshire, E of—Georgiana Wilhelmina Duncan Mercer Henderson, only child Hon. H. H. Duncan and Mrs. Mercer Henderson, of Fordell (June 13)

Burke, Granby James, *s.* of late Master of the Court of Common Pleas of Ireland—Agnes Mary, only *d.* of Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, D.D., of St. Andrews (Nov. 30).

Burn, Capt H. Pelham, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade —Janet Edith, *wid.* of Col. Arthur Hazlerigg, 21st Fusiliers, and *d.* Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, Bart., M P. (Feb. 25)

Butler, Rev. Henry Montague, D.D., Master of Trin Coll, Camb —Agnata Frances, 3rd *d.* of Sir James H. Ramsay, Bart. (Aug. 9)

Buxton, T. Fowell Victor, *e. s* of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.—Annie Matilda O'Rorke, *d.* of Rev. Henry O'Rorke (Oct. 10)

Cadogan, Hon. Arthur, 2nd *s.* late E. Cadogan, and *br.* of the present peer—Mary, *wid.* of G. W. Schofield and *d.* Rev. G. Livingstone Fenton.

Calverley, John Selwin, *e. s.* E. Calverley, of Oulton Hall, Yorkshire—Sybil Isabella, 2nd *d.* Ralph Disraeli

Campbell, Donald, *e. s.* Hon. and Rev. A. G. Campbell—Edith Mary, *e. d.* H. Smith Wright, M.P. (July 26)

Campbell, James Morton Peto, *s.* J. A. Campbell, M.P.—Alice Eliza, *y.d.* late Archibald Mosman, of Sydney, N. S. Wales (March 14)

Campbell, Maj.-Gen. C. W —Gwynedd, only *d* late W. E. Brinckman (July 31)

Capel-Cure, Rev. E., vicar of Bradninch, S. Devon—Maria Skirrow, of Queensberry Place (May 29)

Carew, Lord—Miss Lethbridge, *d.* late Albert Lethbridge, and *g.d.* late Sir J. Lethbridge, Bart. (June 27)

Cavendish, Henry Frederick Compton, late lieut. R.N., *e. s.* late Col. and Lady Emily Cavendish—Lady Harriet Castalia Godolphin Osborne, *e. d* Duke of Leeds (July 10)

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph, M P.—Mary Endicott, *d.* of Secretary for War, United States, at St. John's Church, Washington (Nov. 15)

Chamberlain, William Henry, 2nd s of F R. Chamberlain, Paymaster of Royal Navy, Southsea—Ella, *d* of Col. Daniell, and *n.* of Sir James Caird (Oct. 18)

Chataway, W. Percival, Director of Customs, [illegible]

Clarke, [illegible] Milward, *e. d.* J. Timbrell Pierce, of Frettons, Danbury

Cockerton, Thos. Barclay, *e. s.* Richd. Cockerton—Jane, *e. d.* Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M P. (July 19)

Cole, George Ralph Fitzroy—Amy, *e. d.* of late Arthur Lionel Tollemache (Nov 8)

Collet, Mark Edlmann, only s Sir Mark Wilks Collet, Bart., of St. Clere, Kent—Nina Emma Caroline, 2nd *d.* Rev. Chas. Theobald, rector of Lasham (July 5)

Colman, Russell James, *e. s.* J. G. Colman, M.P. — Edith Margaret, 3rd *d.* Richard Davies, Lord-Lieut. of Anglesey (June 20)

Cooper, Lieut. E C. A. Paston—Constance, *e. d* Sir John Eldon Gorst, M.P. (Dec. 29)

Corbet, Walter Orlando, *e. s.* Sir V. Corbet, Bart.—Caroline Douglas, only child late Capt. James Stewart (July 27)

Courtauld, Geo., late M.P. for Maldon—Serena Elizabeth, 2nd surviv. *d.* late Basil Sparrow, J.P. and D.L. (June 5)

Cranmer-Byng, Col., late Gren. Guards—Emma Evangeline, *y. d.* Ker Baillie-Hamilton, C.B. (Feb. 14)

Croy-Dülmen, Hereditary Prince of—Princess Ludmille of Arenburg, at Brussels (April 25)

Curtis, Edward Constable, 2nd *s.* of Capt. Constable Curtis—Elea Rose, *e. d* of Sir Francis B. Alston, K C.M.G. (Nov. 6)

Dalhiac, Capt. Philip Hugh, Derbyshire Regt.—Lilian, *d.* Charles Seely, of Sherwood Lodge, Notts (June 7)

Dale, David, J.P., D.L. of Darlington, High Sheriff co. Durham—Alice Frederica, *e. d.* Sir Frederick and Lady Milbank (Aug. 2)

Daniell, Major Robert Holford, Commandant H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Bodyguard—Harriett Haughton, *y. d.* late Thomas Newton Stokes (April 19)

D'Aosta, Duc, brother of King of Italy—Princess Letitia, *d.* of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, *sis.* to King Humbert (Sept.)

Davidson, Maj. James, of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—May Berry, *d.* Col. Berry (May 29)

Davies, William Cadwaldr, of Penybryn, Bangor—Mary Davies (the popular Welsh vocalist), *d.* of William Davies (Mynorydd) (March 28)

Day, Edward Francis, 5th surviv. *s.* Mr. Justice Day—Adela Mary, 4th *d.* Sir Henry Watson Parker, Kt. (June 4)

De Blaquiere, William, *s.* late Charles De Blaquiere, of Woodstock, Canada, and *h.p.* of William, 5th Lord De Blaquiere—Lucianne, *e d* George Desbarats (Jan. 25)

Denny, Frederick Anthony—Maud Marian, *e.d.* Cuthbert Quilter, M.P. (May 18)

Douglas, Lord James, *y. b.* of Marquis of Queensberry—Mrs. Hennessy (Sept. 4)

Dowse, Major E , 12th (Suffolk) Regt.—Octavia, *d.* of Rev. O. Hammond, rector of Herringswell, Suffolk (Oct. 18)

Driant, Capt.—Marcelle, *d.* of Gen. Boulanger (Oct 29)

Duncan, Hon. George Alex. Phillips Haldane, 2nd s. of Adam, late E of Camperdown—Laura, *wid.* late John Adams Blanchard, of Boston, U.S A. (Feb 4)

Dunphie, F. H.—Alice Reed (Oct. 25)

Eden, Hon George, 2nd s. Lord Auckland—Amy, *d.* Col Hon. Henry Hay (April 19)

Edgell, Richard Arnold, *e. s.* Col Edgell, ret. list Bengal Army—Diana Agnes, *e. d.* Sir J. Fayrer, M D., K.C.S I., F R.S. (April 19)

Egerton, Charles Augustus, s. late Edward Christopher Egerton, of Mountfield Court, Robertsbridge—Mabelle Annie, *e. d.* Lord Brassey (April 18)

Elliot, Hon Arthur Ralph Douglas, M.P., 2nd s. Earl of Minto—Madeline Harriet Dagmar, *e d* Sir Charles Lister Ryan, K C B. (Feb. 14)

Ellison, Rev. J. H. J , vicar of St. Gabriel's, Warwick Sq.—Agnes, *y. d.* late Archbishop Tait (Jan.)

Ellison, Thomas Edwd., *e. s.* His Honour Judge Ellison — Constance Lucie, 5th *d.* J. G. Atkinson, M.D , of Rotherham

Ethofer, Commander Theodor — Baroness Blanche Pereira (Feb. 11)

Ewart, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Peter, K.C.B., one of the Queen's equerries—Hon. Evelyn Heathcote Drummond-Willoughby, *e. d.* of Lord Aveland (Nov. 3)

Farmer, J. Herbert—Edith Gertrude, *d.* of Sir George Harris (Oct. 4)

Farrar, Reginald Anstruther, *e. s.* of Ven. Archdeacon Farrar—May, 4th *d.* of Canon Mapleton, late vicar of Meanwood, near Leeds (Oct. 18)

Fawcett, Capt James F M., 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—Caroline Ager-Ellis, *e. d.* of Major the Hon Leopold Ager-Ellis (Oct. 20)

Featherstonhaugh, Capt. F., A.D.C—Beatrice Glyn, *y. d.* of late Hon. St. Leger Glyn (Oct. 11)

Findlater, Robert B. N.—Elizabeth Ogilvie, 3rd *d* of Mr. G. Rose-Innes, J.P., of Blackrie, Aberdeen (Oct. 10)

Flynn, Rev. John Stephen, M.A., of Falmouth—Caroline, 5th surviving *d.* Sir R. N. Fowler, Bart., M.P. (April 5)

Foljambe, George Savile, of Osberton Hall, Worksop—Dora Margaret, *e. d.* Rev. Dr. E. Warre, Headmaster of Eton College (Feb. 21)

Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart, Bart., of Newe—Emma Theodora, *y. d.* late Robert Maxwell (July 2)

Forbes, Hon. Walter R. D., Gordon Highlanders, *s.* of late Lord Forbes—Eveline Michell, only *d.* late Frederick Cooper Farwell, of the Lowlands, Tettenhall, Staffordshire (Feb. 13)

Fordyce, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Dingwall—Elizabeth Jane, only *d.* Gen. Renny, C.S.I. (April 18)

Francis-Williams, B., Q.C. of the South Wales circuit—Nora, *wid.* of the late Major Donald Waterford, R.B.A. (March 27)

Gage, A. M. B., of Buffs—Ethel Marion, 2nd *d.* of John Lysaght (Oct. 30)

Galloway, Hon. FitzRoy Somerset Keith Stewart, *v. s.* 9th Earl of Galloway—Elizabeth Louisa, *wid.* late J. Stanley Thompson (July 17)

Gedge, Sydney Francis—Kate Theresa, *e. d.* Harry Escombe, M.L.C. of Natal (April 19)

Gerard, Hon. Robert, 2nd s. late Lord Gerard—Eleanor S. Bankes (April 19)

Geijer, Karl F. von, acting Swedish *charge d'affaires*—Lila Lucy, only *d.* Sir W. White, British Amb. Constantinople (July 31)

Gloag, Lieut.-Gen. Archibald Robertson, R.A. (retired), and of the Inner Temple—Anne Agnes, 2nd *d.* J. T. Smith, Dulwich (April 30)

Gore-Langton, E. Grenville Hon. Florence Emily Murray, *d.* 9th Lord Elibank (June 23)

Graham, Hugh, second s. of Lady Hermione Graham—Jessie, youngest *d.* of late Andrew Low, of Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A. (Nov. 24).

Graves, Capt. S. H. P., Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Insp. Gen. of Police, Upper Burmah—Florence Edith, *e. d.* P. E. Buckle (June 18)

Green, Capt. Philip, of Bayham Abbey, Kent—Mabel, *e. d.* of Lady Scott (June 19)

Grenfell, Riversdale, of the Coldstream Guards—Cecil Blanche, 2nd *d.* of Henry Lubbock (June 9)

Greville, Hon. Alwyn H. Fulke, King's Royal Rifle Corps, 2nd s. Earl of Warwick, and Equerry to Prince Albert Victor—Mabel, *d.* late Ernald Smith (Aug. 8)

Gunning, Charles Vere, s. of Sir George Gunning, Bart., 68th (Durham) Light Infantry—Ethel Beatrice, *d.* of Rev. W. R. Finch-Hatton, rector of Weldon (Oct. 17)

Gurdon, Sir William Brampton—Lady Evelyne Camilla Wallop, 2nd *d.* of Earl and Countess of Portsmouth (Sept. 20)

Gurton, Col. Willoughby H., late H.M. Indian Army—Louisa Emily Edith, *e. d.* Capt. Ion Turner, late 16th Lancers (Aug. 8)

Hadden, Rev. Robt. Henry, vicar of Aldgate—Eva Prudence, *d.* J. Carberry Evans, J.P., D.L., of Hatley Park, Cambs. (July 12)

Hallé, Sir Chas.—Mme. Norman Neruda (July 26)

Hamilton, Henry Blackburne, Lieut.-Col. commanding 14th Hussars—Florence Emily, *e. d.* Maj.-Gen. C. B. Ewart, C.B., Lieut.-Gov. of Jersey (Jan. 21)

Hankey, John Barnard, of Fetcham Park, Surrey—Ellen Gertrude, *d.* Rev. Sir E. Graham Moon, Bart., rector of Fetcham (April 28)

Hannay, Hugh Halliday, Staff-Commander R.N.—Margaret, 2nd *d.* Samuel Hayward, Hanover House, Bath (Feb. 14)

Hardman, Julian, of the Royal Dragoons—Frances, only *d.* Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart., C.B. (Jan. 10)

Harrison, Gilbert Harwood, Roy. Eng., *e. s.* Sir H. Harrison, Bengal C.S.—Emily Rosina, *d.* Charles Quint, and *n.* and adopted child Albert à Beckett (July 4)

Hartopp, William Cradock, 2nd *s.* late Sir John Cradock-Hartopp—Janet, *y. d.* late John Wm. Gooch Spicer (Oct. 10)

Hawkins, Capt. J. W., R.H.A., *e. s.* Gen. Sir J. Hawkins, R.E.—Ida Mary, only child late B. T. Cartwright (Feb. 13)

Heaviside, George H., late Capt. Inniskilling Dragoons—Lady Sophia Evelyn Ross, *d.* late and *sis.* pres. E. of Stradbroke (April 20)

Heygate, Frederick Gage, *e. s.* Sir Frederick William Heygate, Bart.—Flora, *d.* John Walter, of Bearwood (July 17)

Hill, Reginald Henry John, younger surviving s. late Sir James Hill, Chief Charity Commissioner—Constance Marion Blackburne, 2nd *d.* Lt.-Col. Cyril Blackburne Few (July 17)

Hood, Capt. Acland, Grenadier Guards, *e. s.* Sir A. C. Hood—Hon. Mildred De Moleyns, 2nd *d.* Lord Ventry (July 26)

Hope, Adrian Charles Francis, *e. s.* Col. Hope, V.C.—Laura E. R. Troubridge, 2nd *d.* late Col. Sir T. Troubridge, Bart., C.B., A.D.C. (Aug. 2)

Hopwood, C. A., s. of Rev. Canon Hopwood and late Lady Ellinor Hopwood (sister of late Earl of Derby)—Georgina, *y. d.* of late George Lear Curtis, banker (Oct. 30)

Hulse, Mr., M.P.—Miss Lawson, *d.* Mr. Levy Lawson (Nov. 1)

Hutton, Charles Frederick, *y. s.* A. Hutton, J.P., Court Garden, Marlow—Mabel de Sage, *d.* late William Jacomb (Feb. 11)

Jessop, Robert, *e. s.* R. Hamilton, M.R.C.S., of Liverpool and Magherabnoy—Lylie Sophia, *e. d.* W. G. Amslie, M.P. (June 14)

Kays, Horace Francis, 2nd Batt. Highland Lt. Infantry—Emily, *y. d.* Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G. (Aug. 1)

Keane, George Wilfred, 2nd s. late Sir J. H. Keane, Bart.—Jessie Mary Lowther, *d.* late Col. J. S. Du Vernet (Feb. 21)

Kirkpatrick, Arthur Renton, s. late Sir Charles S. Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, Bart.—Emily Jane, *d.* late Frederick Wm. Denny (June 27)

Knox, Major Vicesimus, late Wiltshire Regt.—Violet Susanna, *y. d.* late John Allnutt (Feb. 8)

Lambardo, William Gore—Florence Lucy, only *d.* of late H. Featherstonhaugh (Oct. 10)

Lane, Theophilus William, of Ryelands, Leominster, D.L. and J.P. Herefordshire—Annie Emilie, *d.* late Rev. Henry Gray, vicar of Almondsbury.

Leche, J. Hurston—Kathleen Marie, *d.* Charles Donaldson-Hudson, ex M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme

Lee, Rev. Dr., All Saints', Lambeth—Rose Mary, *e. d.* Mr. Wallace, secretary to Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) (Aug. 19)

Leetham, Arthur, Capt. 13th Hussars—Louisa, only *d.* Col. H. Shakespear, B.S.C. (June 7)

Leicester, Right Rev. Francis Henry, Bishop Suffragan of—Agnes Beatrice Jane, 4th *d.* Rev. Canon Argles, rector of Barnack, and *g. d.* late Bishop of Peterborough (Aug. 28)

Leith-Buchanan, Alexander Wellesley, *e. s.* Sir G. Hector Leith-Buchanan, Bart.—Maude Mary, *d.* late Alexander Grant, merchant, of Glasgow.

Lethbridge, Francis Washington, *e. s.* Sir R. Lethbridge, M.P.—Gertrude Ethel Mary, *y. d.* Admiral Croft (Jan. 25)

Lethbridge, Henry Bridgeman Henderson, *e. s.* Vice-Adm. T. B. Lethbridge—Ada Catherine, 3rd *d.* late Vice-Adm. J. Montagu Hayes, C.B. (June 9)

Leveson, Percy Jas. Edwd.—Hon. Mrs. Horatio Nelson Hood, *d.* of Sir Robert Miller Mundy, K.C.M.G. (Aug. 7)

Lindsell, Capt. Robt. J., 3rd Batt. Bedfordshire Regt.—Gertrude Evelyn, *d.* late Mr. Mellor, Madras Civil Service (Feb. 15)

Lisburne, Earl—Evelyn, 2nd *d* of Edmund Probyn

Lockhart, Col Sir William S A, K C B, C S I —Mary Katharine, *d* late William Eccles, Capt Coldstream Guards (May 29)

Loyd, G Henry—Hon Clementina Brownlow *d* late Lord Lurgan (July 26)

Loyd, William Graham, 3rd s late W Jones Loyd, of Langleybury—Emily Diana Maria Beaumont, 2nd *d* Henry Fred Beaumont M P (Jan 14)

Lubbock, Montagu M D 5th s late Sir John William Lubbock Bart —Nora *e d* Nottidge Charles Macnamara F R C S (Feb 1)

Macfarlane, Donald H Fanny Worswick 3 *d* late James Robson of Pontefract (May 12)

Mackenzie, Mr s late Sir John Mackenzie Hon Sarah Bruce (Aug 17)

Mackinnon, Francis Alexander *e* s W A Mackinnon, of Acrysc Place Kent Emily Isabel *e d* Admiral Sir Arthur W A Hood K C B (April 19)

Maonaghten Edward Charles *e* s Lord Macnaghten—Gwen Ida Violet *y d* late Lord Tenterden (March 20)

Markel, Karl Emil, Phil Doc of Winnington Park, Northwich Ada Jane 3 *d* Samuel Taylor Kirby House Kirby Bedon Norfolk

Marlborough, Duke of Mrs Lillian Warren Hamersley, at New York (June)

Marsh, Rev Theodore Henry B A curate of St Marks Lakenham Norwich—Elizabeth Mary, *d* of John Bell J P and D L of Dean Ghyll, Furness Abbey (Feb 8)

Martineau Ernest only surviving s Sir Thomas Martineau Margaret Lilla 3 *d* late Walter Kendrick of Edgbaston (May 24)

Maskelyne, Nevil, *e* s John Nevil Maskelyne of the Egyptian Hall—Ada Mary, only *d* late John Aidley (July 9)

Maude, Cyril Francis of the Vaudeville Theatre —Winifred Emery of the Lyceum (June)

McCoy Capt Thos Robt J P Julia *wid* Vice Adm John Montagu Hayes C B (July 12)

McCreery Surgeon Major N Army Medical Corps—*e d* of late Rt Hon Joseph Mosenthal (Sept 13)

McDonnell, Lady Nina 3 *d* late E of Antrim —Charles Balfour, of Balgonie (April 12)

M'Mahon, Gen Sir Thomas Westropp C B Col 5th Dragoon Gds Constance Mary *wid* late Mr J Brooking (Aug 14)

Melville, Beresford V Melville Mrs Spender Clay, *wid* of late Mr Joseph Spender Clay (Nov 1)

Merewether, Rev Wyndham A S vicar of a Wiltshire parish and formerly curate of St Georges, Hanover Sq —Edith *d* of late Dr Wilson Fox a Queen's Physician (Sept 27)

Middleton, William W Hon Winifred F Howard, *d* of late Lord Howard of Glossop and sister of present peer (Oct 3)

Miller, John Ontario, Bengal C S Mary Evelina, *d* Sir Alfred Lyall, K C B (July 4)

Milln, James Stocks—Rosa Marion, 3rd *d* of Col Sir Robert Harley, K C M G, C B

Montague, Johnstone Muir Mackenzie, s late Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Bart —Hon Sarah Napier Bruce, *d* Lord Aberdare (Aug 17)

Montrose, Caroline Agnes, Duchess Dowager Montrose, whose 1st husband was the 4th D of Montrose (*ob* '74), who next *m* Mr W S Stirling Crawfurd (he died '83), and who is known on the turf as "Mr Manton —Marcus Henry Milner, *dr.* Lady Gérard and Lady Durham (July 26)

Nares, William Grant, *e* s Rear Admiral Sir George S Nares, K C B —Emma F Dent, *d* W Blackett Bewshei (May 25)

Newdigate Francis, late of Coldstream Guards —Hon Elizabeth Sophie Lucia Bagot, *y d* of Lord Bagot (Oct 13)

Norman George Schuyler Cardew, *y* s late J F Norman of Staplegrove, Taunton—Ada Emily 3 *d* Sir Malcolm Fraser, K C M G, Col Sec for W Australia (Jan 2)

Ogilvy, Henry T 2nd s of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart —Constance, *d* of Rt Hon R C Nesbit Hamilton (Sept 11)

Oliver Thomas Cresswick *e* s W C Lomas Oliver of Bollington Macclesfield—Maria Louisa 3 *d* Edward Henry de Moleyns, of Vesey Place Kingstown (Feb 8)

O Malley Sir William Bart aged *c* —Miss Caroline Davey, aged 0 (Aug 7)

Ormsby Rev Fredk A M A s late Rt Hon Henry Ormsby Caroline Ellen Mary *d* late E F Fraser (Feb 20)

Ouless Staff Commander Philip R N —Violet Frances *e d* Rev George Washington, Chaplain H B M Embassy, Constantinople (Feb 11)

Peacocke Lieut Gen Hon Mrs Charles Lennox Butler (May 4)

Persse Lieut Col Dudley late 13th Lt Infantry Mary Sadleir *wid* Lieut E H Labor, R N (Aug 10)

Petre Philip Benedict Joseph 3rd s late Lord Petre—Julia Mary *e d* George Cavendish Taylor (July 19)

Phillips John Wynford *e* s Rev Sir J E Phillips Bart vicar of Warminster—Nora, *y d* late J Gerstenberg Esq (Feb 14)

Piercy Benjamin J P Teresa Margherita, only *d* of Count and Countess Alliata Vagienti (Oct 13)

Playfair Major George R A only s Rt Hon Sir Lyon Playfair K C B M P —Augusta Mary only *d* Henry P Hickman, of Hagley

Portman Claude Berkley 3 s of Viscount Portman Mary A Gordon Cumming, *e* of Lady Middleton (Feb 9)

Prussia Prince Henry of 2nd s of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany Princess Irene, 3rd *d* of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt The bride and bridegroom are cousins, and grandchildren of Queen Victoria, the anniversary of whose birth was selected as the date of the wedding at Charlottenburg (May 24) in presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the Dowager Empress, the Prince of Wales and other distinguished persons

Rathbone Mr *e* s of R R Rathbone, late High Sheriff of Anglesey—Evelyn, 2nd *d* of W Rathbone, M P (Oct 20)

Raymond, Henry Warner, Capt Royal Irish Rifles Maud, 3 *d* late Major Gen Sir E R Wetherall, C B, K C S I, Under Sec State for Ireland (June 2)

Roberts F G Hodgson Violet Cunliffe, *e d* Ellis Brooke Cunliffe (July 23)

Rollo Hon Eric Norman, 2nd *s* Lord Rollo—Constance Maud, *y d* H B Hohler, of Fawkham Manor, Kent

Roosevelt, Robt B, Envoy Extraord and Min. Plenip of the United States to the Netherlands —Mrs Marion F Fortescue (Aug 18)

Roxburgh, His Honour Sir Francis, Q.C — Eleanor M A Chambers, 3rd *d.* Sir T Chambers, Q.C., Recorder of London (Jan. 24)

Russel, Col. F., of Aden, late Royal Dragoons—Philippa, *y. d.* of late Rt. Hon. Henry J. Baillie (Sept. 1)

Russell, Lord Herbrand, of the Gren. Guards, *y. s.* Duke and Duchess of Bedford—Miss Tribe, *d.* of the acting Archdeacon of Lahore (Feb. 1)

Samuelson, Francis Edwd., 2nd s. Sir B. Samuelson, Bart., M.P.—Fanny Isabel, *e. d.* late William Merritt Wright (April 24)

Sargeaunt, James Shipland, of Lewkesbury Park—Bessie, *y. d.* Charles Andrew, of Coughton Court, Warwickshire (April 5)

Savile, William Hale, M.A., vicar of Wykeham, Yorks.—Mabel, only *d.* Countess M. von Bothmer, and Count Hippolyte Alexander von Bothmer (July 21)

Savory, Joseph, Alderman of City of London—Helen Pemberton, only *d.* Lieut.-Col. George Archibald Leach, R.E. (July 26)

Scott, Archibald Edward, youngest s. of late J. Winter Scott—Cecilia, second *d.* of late William Bolitho (Nov. 22).

Scott, Capt. Buchanan P. E., C.I.E.—*e. d.* Chas. Theo. Metcalf, C.S.I. (Aug. 9)

Scott, Hon. Walter George, Master of Polwarth, eldest s. of Lord and Lady Polwarth—Edith Frances, eldest *d.* of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart. (Nov. 23)

Scully, James A.—Gertrude Annie, *e. d.* Willia. Court Gully, Q.C., M.P. (May 17)

Shaw, William Rawson, only s. Thomas Shaw, M.P.—Mary Josephine, only *d.* late Joseph Crook, J.P., formerly M.P. Bolton

Smith, George Batchelor—Emily Cook, *e. d.* Sir William Long, of Oaklands, Sheffield (July 12)

Smith, G. W. Duff Assheton, of Vaynol Park, near Bangor—Laura Alice, 2nd *d.* Colin Stanhope Jones (April 19)

Somerset, Hon. Fitzroy, sec. Conservative Central Office—Mrs. Stanley Thompson (June 15)

Spicer, Capt. J. E. Philip, J.P.—Lady Margaret Fane, *v. d.* of Earl and Countess of Westmorland (Oct. 2)

Stanhope, Hon. Evelyn T. Scudamore, s. late E. of Chesterfield—Julia Dasha, *y. d.* J. G. Potter (April 21)

Stanyforth, E. Wilfred, of Kirk Hammerton Hall, York—Evelyn, *d.* Rear-Adm. Barnardiston (March 12)

Stewart, Edward—Lady Philippa Fitzalan Howard, *d.* of Henry Granville, Duke of Norfolk (Oct. 18)

Stirling, Rt. Rev. W. H., Bishop of the Falkland Islands—Lucinda, *wid.* late Wm. McClymont (May 2)

Stopford, Capt. the Hon. E. B., Royal Irish Fusiliers, second s. of Earl of Courtown—Isabel Alice, only *d.* of late Capt. Barrington Dashwood (Nov. 22).

Stuart, Frederick Wm., *y. s.* late Sir Cumion H. Stuart, Bart.—Mildred Florence, 4th *d.* W. G. Ashby, The Highlands, Burgess Hill (May 28)

Stuckey, William Innes, only surviv. s. George Stuckey—Annie Beatrice, *e. d.* Sir F. T. Cunynghame, Bart. (July 31)

Sutton, Sir Richard, Bart.—Edith Constance, *d.* of Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart. (April 5)

Sweden and Norway, H.R.H. Prince Oscar of—Mlle. Ebba Henrietta Munck, who formerly held an appointment at the Court of Sweden; at St. Stephen's Church, Bournemouth, in the presence of the Duchess of Albany, the Crown Princess of Denmark, and the Queen of Sweden (March 15)

Sworder, Hugh, *s.* of William Sworder, of Tawney Hall, Essex—Elizabeth Mary, *e. d.* late Wm. Hart, of Fingrith Hall, Blackmore, Essex (June 2)

Symonds, Thomas Raymond, of Mynde Park, Herefordshire—Margaret Ethel, 2nd *d.* James Rankin, M.P. (April 4)

Tanner, Dr., M.P.—Miss Welch, of Cork (April 14)

Tarleton, Alfred, only s. late Admiral Sir Walter Tarleton—Henrietta Charlotte, *d.* of Admiral and Lady Henrietta Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, Lincolnshire (Feb. 8)

Taylor, John W., 3rd Batt. Essex Regiment—Florence Irene Emily, only *d.* Sir James Crichton Browne, M.P., LL.D., F.R.S. (Aug. 5)

Thursby, John O., s. of Sir John Thursby—Ella, *d.* of Col. T. and Lady Mary Crosse (Nov. 28).

Tottenham, Major Fred. St. Leger, 7th Royal Fusiliers—Mabel Caroline, *d.* late Very Rev. J. Garnier, Dean of Lincoln, and Lady Caroline Garnier (July 17)

Trotter, Alexander Edmund Coutts—Madeline Philippa Selby Lowndes, *d.* of Rev. O. C. Selby Lowndes, of Bletchley (Oct. 9th)

Vaughan, Frederick Lewis, only s. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. L. Vaughan, K.C.B.—Mary Evelyn Hilda, *e. d.* Major Stocks (July 11)

Watkin, Edward, of Heaton Chapel, Manchester—Hannah Rebecca, *d.* Thomas Copping, formerly of Coningsby

Weston, Sir Joseph Dodge—A. Beloe, *y. d.* of late C. P. Beloe (Oct. 11)

Whistler, Mr. (artist)—Mrs. Godwin (Aug. 11)

Wigram, William Arthur—Edith Constance, 2nd *d.* of Col. and Hon. W. P. and Lady Emma Talbot (Sept. 6)

Williams, Major H. D., 98th Regt., *e. s.* late Canon Henry Blackstone Williams—Ethel Louisa, only *d.* Rev. Montagu Hankey, rector of Marden Newton (Feb. 9)

Wilmot, Sir Richard, Bart. *d.* Hon. Hugh Hare (April 10)

Wingfield, Anthony H., *e. s.* late George Wingfield, of Ampthill House, Beds—Julia, *y. d.* Richard Benyon, of Englefield Park, Reading (Feb. 9)

Wingfield, Major Charles G. L., Dorsetsh. Regt.—Beatrice Marion Lysaght Griffin (April 18)

Wolff, Louis—Caroline Louisa Jane, *e. d.* of late Peter Rylands, M.P. (Sept. 8)

Yerburgh, Robert Armstrong, M.P. for Chester—Elina Amy, only *d.* Daniel Thwaites, J.P., D.L., late M.P. for Blackburn (Aug. 8)

Younger, William, 16th Lancers, of Auchen Castle, Dumfriesshire—Helen Caroline Benyon, *e. d.* Col. Gunter, M.P. (Jan. 24)

Married Women (Maintenance in case of Desertion) Act, '86. This Act provides that it shall be lawful for any married woman deserted by her husband to summon him before two justices in petty sessions or a stipendiary magistrate. If satisfied that the husband, being able partly or wholly to maintain his wife, or wife and family, has wilfully neglected to do so, and has deserted his wife, the justices or magistrate may order him to pay to her such weekly sum not exceeding £5 as may be considered to be in accordance with his means and any means the wife may have for her support, the payment to be enforced in the same way as the payment of money under an affiliation order. The order may be varied by the justices or the magistrate upon proof given that the means of husband

or wife have varied since the order was made No order for payment shall be made in favour of a wife proved to have committed adultery, unless such adultery has been condoned, and any such order may be discharged upon proof that the wife since the making thereof has committed adultery The Act does not extend to Scotland

Married Women's Property Act, 82 A short historical preface is necessary to the explanation of this Act At common law the husband and wife were regarded as one person By marriage the woman was merged in the man. He became entitled to all her personal property and to the rents and profits of her real property He also became answerable for her debts In equity a married woman was always regarded as capable of holding property, and the word and thing "separate estate" owe their origin to the Court of Chancery The chief sources of the separate estate have been settlements, devises and bequests to the separate use of married women Over this separate estate the married woman enjoyed all the rights of an owner, save that in gifts to her separate use it has always been usual to insert a proviso against anticipation of income This anomalous proviso has been enforced by the courts upon a consideration of the strong pressure which may be put upon a married woman improperly to anticipate her income In this way the common law became in a great degree obsolete in so far as it affected women of the richer class, who have been almost invariably protected by settlements But it continued to press hardly upon married women in other classes, and the Married Women's Property Act 1870, amended by the Married Women's Property Act 1874, was designed to protect married women in the enjoyment of several important kinds of property Both of these Acts have been repealed by the Married Women's Property Act 1882 the effect of which may be summed up by saying that it almost altogether annuls the effect of marriage upon a woman's right of property In the case of all marriages contracted after the last day of 1882, the married woman, the feme covert, has the same rights of acquiring, holding and transmitting property which are possessed by the spinster or widow, the *feme sole*, or by the man In the case of all marriages contracted before that day the married woman has the same rights in reference to all property accruing to her after that day In respect of her separate estate the married woman has all the means of redress by civil or criminal proceedings which are enjoyed by any other owner of property She is also liable in every respect as though she were unmarried, she is liable for her ante-nuptial debts, and to the parish for the maintenance of her husband and children Such, subject to judicial construction, is the general effect of this statute It provides no restraint upon the anticipation of her income by a married woman, nor does it annul such restraint, thus leaving marriage settlements nearly as useful as ever It provides that money lent by the wife to the husband shall in the event of his bankruptcy be treated as assets, and shall not be recoverable by the wife until all other creditors have been satisfied It does not allow husband or wife to take criminal proceedings against each other so long as they are living together. It protects as a trust in favour of wife and children a *bonâ-fide* insurance by the husband of his life for their benefit, and a similar insurance by the wife.—Law m, '88 *In re* Armstrong *v* ex-parte Trustee Court of Appeal, June '88), turned on a question of construction under the M W P Act '82. In November 81 Mrs Armstrong, at that time a widow entitled to certain freehold houses, settled them on herself for her separate use without restraint on anticipation, with a power of appointment and resulting trusts for her children In December of the same year she married her present husband Mrs Armstrong continued to carry on the business of her late husband, and was made bankrupt in May '84. The trustees in bankruptcy took possession of the property included in the settlement, and collected the rents Mrs Armstrong now claimed to have the amount collected paid over to her for her own use, while the trustee claimed to retain it for the benefit of the creditors Sect 1, subs 5 of the Act says that "every married woman carrying on a trade separately from her husband shall, in respect of her separate property, be subject to the bankruptcy laws in the same way as if she were a *feme sole* By section 19, however, "nothing in this Act contained shall interfere with or affect any settlement respecting the property of any married woman," etc The Court of Appeal held that the trustee was entitled to the rents Sec 19 only meant that settlements were not rendered inoperative by the Act Here the trustee did not seek to invalidate the settlement On the contrary, he claimed the life estate of the bankrupt under and by virtue of the settlement, as any other alienee of the life interest might claim, the only difference being that here the alienation was the act of the law and not the voluntary act of the party. The Master of the Rolls delivered a dissenting judgment His lordship, referring to the words of the section, "interfere with or affect," said that it was "too fine a distinction for the affairs of real life to say that every advantageous effect of the settlement could be taken away and yet the settlement not be "interfered with

Marseillaise Hymn So called because first heard at Paris in 1792, sung by troops from Marseilles Words and music composed (1791) by **Rouget de L'Isle**, an engineer officer, to cheer the spirits of conscripts at Strasburg

Martin, Sir Theodore, K C B, b in Edinburgh 1816 Educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, subsequently practising as a solicitor in that city In '46 he removed to London, and in 58, under the *nom de plume* of "Bon Gaultier, published, with the assistance of the late Professor Aytoun, his "**Book of Ballads**," and a translation of the "**Poems and Ballads of Goethe**" His "**Life of the Prince Consort** was written by command of her Majesty, who, on the completion of the work in '80, created him a K C B The most important of his other works are translations of "Odes of Horace,' the Complete Works of Horace, Œhlenschläger's dramas, *Correggio* and *Aladin*, Goethe's *Faust*, the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, and Henrik Hertz's drama *King René's Daughter*, and a "Life of Lord Lyndhurst." In '51 he married the celebrated actress **Helen Faucit**. Sir T M was elected **Rector of the University of St. Andrews** in '80 In '88 Sir T M issued a book dealing with the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy; he also composed a sonnet (Nov.) in honour of the visit of the widowed Empress Frederick to England.

Martineau, Rev. James, D.D., LL.D., one of the most eminent of Unitarian divines, is a brother of the late Harriett Martineau, b. at Norwich 1805. Educated at the Norwich Grammar School, Dr. Lant Carpenter's School at Bristol, and at Manchester New College (*q. v.*). He entered the Unitarian ministry in 28. After officiating for some years as minister in Dublin and Liverpool, accepted the chair of **Mental and Moral Philosophy** at **Manchester New College** 41. Was appointed minister of Little Portland Street Chapel 59, and **Principal** of **Manchester New College** '68. Dr. M. is a **voluminous writer on ethical and theological questions,** and amongst the best known of his works are "Studies of Christianity," "Modern Materialism," "Ideal Substitutes for God Considered," "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," "Types of Ethical Theory," and "**Study of Religion**" (88). Dr. M. is hon. LL.D. Harvard and D.D. Leyden and Edinburgh, and D.C.L. Oxford, 88.

Martinique. A West Indian island of the Windward group. It is a French colony. Area 379 sq. m., pop. 169,232. **Fort Royal** (or Fort de France) is the seat of government, **St. Pierre,** pop. 18,000, the principal town. Interior high and rocky, of volcanic origin. There are many streams. Lowlands very fertile, cultivation of sugar, coffee, cacao, and cotton largely carried on. The colony is governed as a French Department. Trade amounts to over £1,000,000. Originally settled by France in 1635, it has several times been in English hands, but was finally confirmed to France in 1814. See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, and **consult** Vignon's "Les Colonies Françaises," Normans "Colonial France."

Marvin, Charles, author and journalist, b. 1854. Spent his early life in Russia, entered the English Civil Service 75. The untoward disclosure of the Anglo-Russian Agreement led to his retirement from the Foreign Office, in 78. His first work, "Our Public Offices," attracted considerable attention, this was followed by "**The Russian Campaign against the Turcomans**." A series bearing upon the **Russo-Asian question** succeeded, of which the best known is "**The Russians at the Gate of Herat**." Sent on a mission to Russia by Mr. J. Cowen, late M.P. for Newcastle, to ascertain Russian views of Central Asia. Accompanied the English mission to the Czar's coronation (83), and subsequently travelled in the Caucasus and the Caspian district. Mr. M. is an authority on **petroleum,** his "Moloch of Paraffin" having reached a large circulation. He has also written on African affairs ("English Africa," 88).

Mass, Days of Attending. See DAYS.

Massage. A term applied to specific mechanical manipulations, such as "kneading" and "rubbing," which are intended to influence the human tissues and the functions of the body in various disorders and diseases, such as nerve prostration, muscular degeneration, infantile paralysis, wasted limbs, spinal distortion, impaired writing power, and other conditions. See ed. '88.

Massey, Gerald, poet and lecturer, b. at Tring 1828. His parents being very poor, his childhood was passed under all the distressing circumstances to which children were liable previous to the adoption of the Factory Acts. At the age of fifteen he obtained a situation as errand boy at Messrs. Swan and Edgar's, Regent Street, and picked up his education by reading at the second hand bookstalls at such odd moments as he could spare. He subse- [illegible] which attracted the attention of Walter Savage Landor, who pointed out the great promise which the young poet gave in this volume. Mr. M. subsequently published other poems, which won for him great popularity, and for some years he wrote the poetical criticisms for the *Athenæum*. Mr. M. has also devoted much attention to the subject of **spiritualism,** and has lectured with great success in England, America and the Colonies. Mr. M. was some years ago placed as a pensioner on the Civil List in recognition of his services to literature as "a poet sprung from the people." He has recently (Sept. '88) completed his new work on **Shakespeare,** and has started on a lecturing tour in the United States and the Australian colonies.

Massowah. An island and town at the entrance of a bay on the African coast of the Red Sea, about 350 miles N. of the Straits of Bab el Mandeb. It is the natural port and commercial outlet for Tigre and Northern Abyssinia. Was an Egyptian possession till 1885-6, when taken possession of by Italy. War with Abyssinia soon broke out, and some reverse was at first experienced by the Italians, who, afterwards reinforced, have effectually made good their position, and have occupied territory to some distance inland, through which they are now pushing a railway. Massowah has been fortified, and its development as an Italian dependency may be anticipated (see ITALY).

Master and Servant. Servants are practically of two kinds—domestic servants or menials (Lat. *intra mœnia*, within the walls), and labourers or workmen employed with a view to profit. **Domestic servants,** in the absence of express stipulation, are understood to be hired for the year, subject to a month's notice by either party. They are entitled to proper lodging and food, but not, as a rule, to medical attendance. Illness and consequent incapacity to work does not render them liable to be dismissed without notice; but wilful neglect or disobedience does. On leaving service they cannot claim a character from the employer, or obtain damages for an unfavourable character which he may give *bona fide* to a person having a right to ask for information. But they can obtain damages for an untrue character maliciously given. The relation between **employers** on the one hand, and on the other labourers or **workmen,** has been regulated by many statutes. In the first place the employer in getting servants must not transgress the Factory or Elementary Education Acts. In the next place the **Truck Act** compels the employer in all the more important trades to pay his workmen in current coin, and not otherwise; and an **Act of 1883** forbids him to pay his workmen in any premises used for the sale of intoxicating liquor. Thirdly, a variety of Acts give to the **county courts** and to the **justices** a certain **jurisdiction in disputes** between employer and workman, and provide for the appointment, by consent of both parties, of **arbitrators and boards of conciliation,** whose awards the law will enforce. As a rule, breach of the contract of service by either party now

gives ground for a civil action only But as regards merchant seamen, the captain, the employer s agent, is necessarily invested with extraordinary powers of discipline A workman is criminally liable for a **wilful breach of contract** in cases where he has reasonable ground to believe that the result of such breach would be to stop the public gas or water supply, or to occasion serious injury to life or property But in the prosecution of a trade dispute any number of persons may combine to do anything which, if done by one person would not constitute a crime A master is not criminally liable for any act of his servant but he is civilly liable for everything done by his servant in the course of service A master is now civilly liable to one servant for injuries inflicted by the negligence of another servant A master may bring an action for any injury done to his servant whereby he loses the benefit of the service—*e g*, an assault a seduction etc A master may justify an assault committed in defence of his servant, and *vice versa* A master may maintain, *i e* aid and abet his servant in an action—a thing generally unlawful If any one wilfully entice a servant to quit his master s service, the master has an action against him and the servant Formerly it was only by **apprenticeship** that persons could qualify themselves to exercise a trade But at the present day the necessity of serving an apprenticeship survives only to a limited degree The apprentice was an infant bound out by indenture for so many years to some master who undertook to maintain and teach him and exercised over him a parental authority The children of parents unable to maintain them may still be apprenticed till the age of twenty one years by the guardians or overseers to persons willing to take them In all cases the infant s consent is necessary **Chief actions under the Employers Liability Act** (*q*) in It has been laid down by the courts that a **notice** under the Act **though defective** is still a **good notice** if the judge is of opinion that the defects or inaccuracies do not prejudice the defendant On the other hand the **special rights of public bodies to a full and regular notice** given them of claims for personal injuries made by persons in their employ was emphasized in the case of **Edwards** *v* **The Vestry of St Mary Islington** The action of **Walsh** *v* **Whiteley** carried to the Court of Appeal, raised the question whether a particular form of carding machine largely used in Lancashire, was "defective under sub section 1, of the Employers Liability Act The machine was admittedly dangerous, but the court held that that did not make it "defective or imply negligence on the part of the employer if an accident happened to the workman to whom it was furnished for use with reasonable care The **Factory Act requires** that if a person injured by machinery in any factory cannot return to his ordinary work within forty eight hours after the accident such accident must be reported with a view to official investigation It has been argued that the returning to work in the factory to sort pieces of tin plate with one hand constituted a return to work within the meaning of the Act and thus rendered a report unnecessary, but it has been decided that **returning to work** means returning to the performance of ordinary work as before the accident. **Harding** *v* **Barker & Son** (Queen's Bench Division, Nov. '88) decided that the employer of a driver who had accidentally injured a street lamp in the Metropolis was not liable for the damage

Master of Faculty See DEANS

Master of the Rolls See ROLLS

Matabeleland An extensive country in South Africa between Limpopo and middle Zambesi rivers north of **Transvaal** and **Bechuanaland** Is mountainous, and has been famous from a very early age for its productive gold mines Ancient ruins of unknown origin have been seen here by Mauch who passed through the country Was conquered fifty years ago by King Moselekatse and a Matabele army, the native tribes Mashona and Makalaka, subdued and incorporated and a military despotism set up on the model of Chaka s in Zululand This endures under Lo Bengula successor of Moselekatse Its proximity to the British Protectorate and its auriferous wealth are also likely to bring Matabeleland into public attention ere long The Matabeles (near kinsmen of the Zulus) are numerous warlike drilled in regiments every able bodied man a soldier, and they are said to be well armed The king is an absolute autocrat possessing unquestioned authority It is announced that arrangements are being made for the establishment of a **postal service** by native runners between British Bechuanaland and Matabeleland (Sept **88**)

Mathew Sir James Charles was b in 1830 Educated at Trinity College Dublin Called to the bar at Lincoln s Inn (54) He was a member of the South Eastern Circuit, and, like Lord Justice Bowen and Mr Justice A L Smith had not taken silk when he was appointed a **Judge** of the **Queen s Bench Division** Just previously Mr Mathew had acted as a member of the Committee on the subject of the Costs of Legal Proceedings Mr Justice Mathew was the third Catholic judge appointed since the Catholic Emancipation Act, the two previous ones being Mr Justice Shee and Mr Justice Hayes

Matthews Rt Hon Henry M P for East Division of Birmingham and Home Secretary is the son of the Hon Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon, where he was born in 1826 He was educated partly on the Continent and partly in England Having graduated at the Univ of Paris B A he studied law at Univ Coll London and subsequently graduated LL B at the London Univ where he obtained the Univ Law Scholarship of £50 a year for three years In the same year he was appointed a Fellow of Univ Coll, the only other Fellow of the year being Bagehot the economist In 45 when he was only eighteen, Mr Matthews was admitted at Lincoln s Inn, and in 50 he was called to the bar Eighteen years later he took silk was elected a Bencher of Lincoln s Inn and was returned to the House of Commons as Liberal member for Dungarvan From 72 to 76 he acted as **Examiner in Common Law** to the **Council of Legal Education** In 85 he unsuccessfully contested North Birmingham as a Conservative In July 86 he contested East Birmingham, and by the fusion of the Unionist Liberals with the Conservatives was returned When Lord Salisbury formed his second administration after the general election, Mr Matthews was appointed **Home Secretary** He has been connected with several *causes célebres*, notably the Borghese case, the Slade case, Lyon *v* Home (the spiritualist), Boulton and Park, the Tichborne

case, Armstrong case, Crawford divorce case, Cass case, the Trafalgar Square riots, etc. His refusal to offer a reward for the discovery of the perpetrator of the Whitechapel murders gave rise to much comment. Tension having arisen between the Home Secretary and **Sir C. Warren**, owing to the publication of an article in *Murray's Magazine*, Mr. M. announced the **resignation** of Sir Charles in the House of Commons (Nov. 88).

Mauritius. So named by the first Dutch occupiers in 1598, after Prince Maurice of Holland. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2,000 miles from India, and 2,300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. Area 708 sq. m.; pop. 368,145. **The island** is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port is **Port Louis**, pop. 40,000, connected with other centres by lines of railway and excellent macadamised roads. Dependent appanages of the colony, under the administration of its governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. The **Seychelles, Rodriguez**, the **Amirantes, Diego Garcia**, and the **Chagos Islands**, are the chief of them. Total area about 350 sq. m.; pop. 16,000. **Mauritius** is mountainous, the highest peaks attaining 2,700 feet. It is well watered and fertile; vegetation luxuriant and scenery charming. Climate of the uplands delicious, that of the lowlands hot and unhealthy. Violent, frequent and destructive hurricanes. Some uncleared forest still remains, in which are deer and game. A unique native bird, the dodo, was exterminated by the Dutch. Barrier reefs surround the shore. A **Governor** presides over administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils, both of Crown nominees. Staple industry is cultivation of sugar cane. Cotton, coffee, indigo, tortoise shell, ebony, vanilla, and aloe fibre are also exported. For **financial statistics**, see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). The capital is strongly defended, but former large garrison now reduced to 400. There is a constabulary of about 1,000. The Church of England and the Roman Catholic bodies receive some State aid. There is a Royal College, and also many Government and other schools. Many of the people are of African, Hindoo, Chinese, and Malagasy race. Among the whites is a preponderance of French blood. Mauritius is the scene of St. Pierre's tale of "Paul and Virginia." **The Dutch** abandoned the island in 1710. In 1721 the French took possession, and the island was then called **Isle of France**. Its prosperity was founded by the French Governor, Mahe de Labourdonnais. A British force under Abercrombie captured Mauritius in 1810, since when it has remained a colony of England.—In 1886 the Governor (Sir John Pope Hennessy) became involved in serious disputes with the people. The Governor of Cape Colony was sent to investigate matters, as Royal Commissioner, and he exercised the authority delegated to him by suspending Sir J. P. Hennessy, who was ordered home for further inquiry (see DIPLOMATIC). This resulted (87) in Sir John's acquittal and reinstatement as Governor. **Consult** Flemyng's "Mauritius" and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

May Laws. See GERMANY and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES, ed. 88.

Mayotta. One of the **Comoro Islands** (*q. v.*).

Meat Supply, Our. For sketch of rise of foreign meat supply see ed. '87.

Medical Acts, '58-86. See ed. '88.

Medical Progress, '88. During the past year there have been no startling discoveries, but medical workers have been persistent in adding to our knowledge in the regions of high and applied pathology, in practical surgery, and in therapeutics. **Bacteriology** has made rapid strides in its progress from the transcendental to the practical, and Professors Crookshank and Klein, in their investigations into the causes of the Herdon and other epidemics, have thrown much light upon the development and propagation of the **Bacillus Scarlatinæ** and the micro-organisms found in cases of cow pox. In his **Harveian oration**, Professor Latham summarised recent investigations into the connection existing between micro-organisms round, corkscrew and straight rod shaped, and disease. Thus **Koch** proved that after inoculating an animal with the smallest drop of anthracic blood—provided it contained bacilli or their spores—it dies within twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and that on post mortem examination, in the capillaries of the liver, spleen, lungs, kidneys and stomach, huge numbers of bacilli can be seen permeating this part of the vascular system, whilst in larger vessels they may be entirely absent or only rarely seen. The **rate** at which **bacilli develop** is almost incredible, for with favouring conditions and a temperature of 12½° below human blood heat, the organism doubles in length and divides once in every half hour. Multiplication therefore proceeds to the extent of about eight hundred million millions in twenty-four hours. The **bacillus anthracis** is said to be the responsible source of wool-sorters' disease, malignant pustule and intestinal anthrax in the human subject. In **relapsing fever** a disease in the spread of which contagion direct from the patient or through articles in common use plays an important part, an ever moving, slender, threadlike organism—the **Spirochæta Obermeieri**—can be detected during the febrile stages in the blood. During the intervals between the attacks no spirochætæ can be found in the blood. These organisms outside the body show active movements at a temperature of about 65°; they become languid at 98°, and die at fever heat. For these reasons it is supposed that the febrile condition of the patient destroys the organism, which breaks up into granules, some of which probably are the spores from which the disease may redevelop. In this case the blood of the infected animal is intermittent in its power of passing the disease on to other animals. Certain bacilli of the so-called non-pathogenic character, when injected into the blood of lower animals, incapable of development or even of continued existence, though **spores** remain active for a considerable time. The propagation of certain bacteria in animals other than those in which they were originally developed is therefore, until new methods of acclimatisation are discovered, at least—impossible. As regards the **changes** that take place in **blood or tissues** in which the micro-organism is able to develop, **Dr. Latham is** of opinion that they are of the nature of fermentation, and that death actually results from the presence of chemical poisons thus developed. These chemical poisons include certain animal alkaloids or *ptomaines*, similar in nature and chemical composition to some of the vegetable alkaloids. **Professor Brieger** has succeeded in crystallising certain of these bodies—amongst

them *neuridin*, *neurin*, *cholin*, *muscarin*, *gadinin*, *cadaverin*, *putrescin*, *sapria*, and *mydaleïn* Most of these substances are developed by the action of bacilli on dead animal matter, and not necessarily on living tissue Other poisonous alkaloids have been shown by Gautier to be developed in the living body independently of the action of bacteria, these he has termed *leucomaines* From these and other facts, Professor Latham inferred that, in living animal organisms, owing to slight departures from the normal nutrition of the parts, various substances will be produced, which, if not eliminated or neutralised, may lead to pathological changes independently of any bacterial action It is possible, as **Burdon Sanderson** has stated, "that germs are not so much mischief makers as mischief spreaders, that is to say, that, although an inflammation may come into existence without their aid their presence communicates to it, after it has come into existence, the power of reproducing itself in previously healthy tissues whether by extension or dissemination Another question in connection with micro organisms is that of their **transmutation** Is it possible that by cultivation or attenuation their properties (virulence, etc) may be modified? There is as much difference of opinion on this point as there is on the question whether oxygen in that plays the more important part in the process of the attenuation of virus which is usually accomplished by exposure of the germs to the combined action of those agents Bearing upon this question may be mentioned the attenuation of **small pox** that undoubtedly takes place in transmission of that virus from the human subject through the bodies of the horse and the cow In this instance it can scarcely be contended that excess of oxygen has much to do with the attenuation, the rise in temperature, though slight must be credited with the diminution in virulence, which is most marked after passage through the cow and which persists even when re inoculation into a susceptible human subject has been performed (vaccination) **Laryngology** has been brought prominently before the public in the case of the **late Emperor Frederick** The question of which diagnosis was correct will continue for some considerable time to agitate the English and German schools of scientific thought The post mortem examination of the illustrious patient s vocal organs, and of the adjacent parts, might be supposed to have settled the matter definitely, but it was scarcely thorough enough to justify a pronouncement *ex cathedra* on the accuracy of the statements made by one side or the other Whether a false passage into the tissues immediately in front of the trachea was really made by the German surgeon or not, and whether such a false passage was or was not the origin of the abscess which was the proximate cause of death, are questions upon which the German and the English scientists seem determined to disagree When those who have had the opportunity of examining the parts fail to be unanimous, it is scarcely possible for those who have not been so favoured to come to a correct determination on the point **Lung diseases** have during recent years passed more and more under the care of the surgeon Formerly the physician both diagnosed and treated most of the ailments attacking those organs, if we except cases of effusions (purulent or otherwise) following pleurisy; nowadays the physician makes the diagnosis, whether in empyéma, gangrene of the lung, abscess of the lung, tubercular cavities, hydatids, foreign bodies, or bronchiectasis, but in many cases the surgeon's knife has to lend its powerful aid in rendering treatment efficacious In the **section of Surgery, at** the annual meeting of the **British Medical Association** at **Glasgow** in August, **Mr Pridgin Teale** described the history of several cases of abscess of the lung, in some of which free incisions were made not only into the pleural cavity, but into the lung itself The results were fairly satisfactory, though recovery did not result in every instance At a meeting of the **East Anglian Branch of the British Medical Association** at **Eye, Mr Howard Marsh** advocated free drainage in cases of empyema, and "where the condition is chronic and suppuration continues after a free opening has been made, Estlander s operation, consisting of the removal of a portion of two or more of the ribs should be performed **Mr Henry Morris** and **Mr R. J Godlee** have been prominent in their efforts at advancing this special branch of surgery, and Dr Finlay has narrated an interesting case in which Mr Morris operated by incision and drainage for bronchiectasis Other regions of the body, until lately considered almost sacred, have been fully subjected to operation, Mr Victor Horsley s case of removal of a growth from the vertebral canal being a recent example of the beneficial progress made **Surgery of the brain** itself has not been neglected, **Dr MacEwen** and other gentlemen already named (Messrs Horsley and Godlee) having been active in that **department** of advanced operative treatment

Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act, '85 The occasion for this Act was in the passing of the Representation of the People Act of the same year, which assimilated the borough and county franchises It was found that in rural districts many persons who would otherwise have obtained the franchise under that Act were regular recipients of medical relief given by the poor law authorities, and would be disqualified from voting by the rule until then maintained, that by receipt of poor relief within a certain time of the elections an elector lost his right to vote The Act therefore provides that no person shall lose his right to be registered or vote at any parliamentary or municipal election because he has received for himself or his family any medical or surgical assistance, medicine, etc, at the expense of the poor rate

Meissonier, Jean Louis Ernest A French painter, b at Lyons, 1811 Came to Paris in 1830 to study He made very rapid progress in his art, and being gifted with an original order of talent he adopted a particular branch of art—namely, that of painting pictures of very small size, but remarkable for the truth and correctness of the figures, the extreme fineness of touch, and precision of detail He sent some works to the "Salon" in 1836, which attracted much attention and won high approbation From that time till 1855 he continued to devote himself to the small works above mentioned, imparting such truth to his figures that they almost wore the semblance of life Theophile Gautier passed a high eulogium upon him Besides medals which he received at different "salons," he obtained the **cross of Knight of the Legion of Honour** in 1845, and the grand medal of honour at the Universal

Exhibition of 1855, the cross of Officer in 1856 and Commander in 1867 He was elected a member of the Academy "des Beaux Arts in 1861 In 1864 he adopted a new branch of art, painting historic subjects in the same small dimensions Among his famous paintings are "Napoleon and his staff, 1814, the "Battle of Solferino,' etc, and he has recently completed an enlarged copy in water colours of his famous picture "1807" It was exhibited at Tooth's Gallery, April 88

Melbourne Capital of Victoria (*q v*), on Port Philip, pop 380,000

Melbourne Centennial Exhibition opened on Aug 1st, '88 to celebrate the centenary of the foundation of the Colony of New South Wales It was international in character exhibits coming from all parts of the world The opening day was made a public holiday, and the ceremony which was performed by the Governor Sir Henry Loch evoked much of an enthusiasm The Governors of the various Australasian Colonies and representatives from the various Australasian legislatures were present The address read by Sir J MacBain as President of the Executive, thus defined the purpose of the Exhibition To do honour to the mother country to foster the sentiment of Australian federation and to exhibit the various resources of Australia The objects of the Exhibition were promoted in this country by a Royal Commission of which H R H the Prince of Wales was president, and of which the Hon Sir George Verdon, K C M G C B, was the official representative at Melbourne Through the efforts of the Commission the British Courts were well filled, and a splendid contribution of pictures showing modern British art at its best made to the art galleries Mr J H Cowen was specially engaged, at a remuneration of £5 for six months services, to take charge of the musical arrangements, and vocal and instrumental concerts were given under his direction daily The whole cost of the Exhibition was not to exceed £-5 000, but it considerably exceeded that figure The Exhibition gave rise to much discussion in the Australian press on the subject of Colonial Federation and Imperial Federation (*q v*) and politically the Exhibition gatherings had the effect of strengthening the relations between the Colonies most of which judging from speeches made by the various Governors visiting Melbourne recognised the desirability of united action in matters material to all

Melkite Church See Coptic Church

Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill See Session 88 sect 31

Members of Parliament, Privileges of. See Privileges of Peers and Members

Memory See ed 88

Merchandise Marks Acts, '87, consolidates and strengthens the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise The Act is applied to watches, and every person who sends or brings a watch case, whether imported or not, to any assay office in the United Kingdom for the purpose of being assayed, stamped, or marked, shall make a declaration as to what country or place the case was made in, and if the case was made in some country or place outside the United Kingdom, the assay office is to place on the case a mark differing from the mark placed by the office on a watch case made in the United Kingdom All goods which if sold would be liable to forfeiture under the Act, and all goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name or trade mark being or purporting to be the name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom, unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced, are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom There is a provision in the Act which renders any person who falsely represents that any goods are made by a person holding a royal warrant, or for the service of the Queen or any of the royal family or any Government department, liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 Consult the treatise by Mr Howard Payn of the Secretary's Department of the Board of Custom

Mercantile Marine of the World The total number of steamships and sailing vessels in the world, of 100 tons register and upwards, in 88, is 33 200 and their estimated tonnage about 20 738 645 tons According to Lloyd's Universal Register of Shipping from which most of our particulars are taken the number of such ships belonging to the different countries of the [illegible]

	Countries	No of Ships	Tonnage net of sailing vessels and gross of steamers
British	United Kingdom	[illegible]	9 127,454
	Colonies	[illegible]	1,434 141
	Total	1 [illegible]	10,561,595
	America (United States)	3 [illegible]4	1 948,090
	Argentine	81	28,304
	Austro Hungarian	4 [illegible]	790,486
	Belgian	94	119,730
	Bolivian	5	3,239
	Brazilian	495	141,802
	Chilian	145	88,316
	Chinese	35	40,714
	Columbian	5	986
	Costa Rican	6	3,215
	Danish	814	256,103
	Dutch	593	368 747
	French	1 47[illegible]	595 918
	German	[illegible]86	1 387,635
	Greek	9 7	477 341
	Hawaiian	[illegible]1	1 ,641
	Haytian	14	4 504
	Italian	1 700	885,459
	Japanese	256	134,345
	Mexican	1[illegible]	5,097
	Montenegrin	1	2,073
	Norwegian	3 [illegible]7	1,424,884
	Persian	2	1,612
	Peruvian	25	13,050
	Portuguese	220	70,516
	Roumanian	3	529
	Russian	1,[illegible]8	430,300
	Sarawak	5	1,551
	Siamese	25	10,618
	Spanish	968	531,269
	Swedish	1,465	458,034
	Turkish	842	203,469
	Uruguayan	18	7,081
	Venezuelan	11	2,151
	Zanzibar	6	4,723
	Other Countries	14	12,518
	Total	33,200	20,738,645

The number of sailing vessels of all countries is 23,310, with a net tonnage of 9,820,492 tons The number belonging to the above-mentioned nations and our Colonies are given in Table B The number of steamships in the world is 9,890, having a gross tonnage of 10,918,153 tons Of these steamers, the number owned by the before mentioned countries are given in Table C Table D. shows the number and tonnage of all ships of 100 tons and upwards built by each

TABLE B.

	Countries	No of Sailing Vessels	Tonnage Net
British.	United Kingdom	4,112	2,658,518
	Colonies	2,402	1,039,562
	Total	6,514	3,698,080
	America (United States)	3,242	1,442,113
	Argentine	37	9,278
	Austro Hungarian	278	138,008
	Belgian	9	5,395
	Bolivian	5	3,239
	Brazilian	083	80,9[illegible]
	Chilian	115	6[illegible],555
	Chinese	6	1,591
	Columbian	5	986
	Costa Rican	3	704
	Danish	623	122,816
	Dutch	443	182,703
	French.	998	264,186
	German	1,485	727,975
	Greek	845	209,456
	Hawaiian	7	3,111
	Haytian	5	98[illegible]
	Italian	1,505	619,941
	Japanese	134	35,962
	Mexican	9	1,698
	Montenegrin	12	2,073
	Norwegian	3,010	1,264,89[illegible]
	Persian	1	774
	Peruvian	10	6,129
	Portuguese	10	51,047
	Roumanian		
	Russian	1,[illegible]	284,839
	Sarawak	1	347
	Siamese	1	9,165
	Spanish	588	143,195
	Swedish	1,036	297,282
	Turkish	757	113,519
	Uruguayan	5	1,267
	Venezuelan	6	923
	Zanzibar		
	Other countries	9	5,529
	Total	23,310	9,820,492

of the several countries of the world during '87, as recorded in the "Universal Register Table E. shows the material of construction of which vessels of 100 tons and upwards are built in the world in '87, and their tonnage Table F gives an account of the number of ships classed by each of the principal classification societies of the world —The late Liverpool Underwriters' Registry is now amalgamated with Lloyd's Register The figures stated above as to the latter do not include ships classed in the Society's Yacht Register. Germany and France are the only two foreign nations which build any appreciable number of iron and steel ships, though Sweden and Nor-

way construct what merchantmen they require. There is but little for British shipbuilders to fear from competition with France, but much from Germany, as the latter is fast becoming a shipbuilding country, and now builds about two thirds of her large requirements. No nation, however, except the United Kingdom, can now supply a demand for shipbuilding beyond itself Much improvement in the British Mercantile Marine has been effected in '88 by

TABLE C.

	Countries	No of Steamers	Tonnage Gross
British.	United Kingdom	4,957	6,468,936
	Colonies	736	394,579
	Total	5,715	6,863,515
	America (United States)	398	505,977
	Argentine	44	19,026
	Austro-Hungarian	127	152,478
	Belgian	85	114,335
	Bolivian		
	Brazilian	112	60,882
	Chilian	30	27,961
	Chinese	29	39,123
	Columbian		
	Costa Rican	3	2,511
	Danish	191	133,287
	Dutch	150	186,044
	French	481	731,732
	German	601	659,660
	Greek	8[illegible]	67,885
	Hawaiian	14	10,530
	Haytian	9	3,515
	Italian	19	265 513
	Japanese	122	98,383
	Mexican	10	3,399
	Montenegrin		
	Norwegian	297	159,992
	Persian	1	838
	Peruvian	6	6,921
	Portuguese	30	28,469
	Roumanian	3	529
	Russian	227	145,461
	Sarawak	4	1,204
	Siamese	4	1,453
	Spanish	380	388,074
	Swedish	429	160,752
	Turkish	85	59,950
	Uruguayan	13	5,814
	Venezuelan	5	1,228
	Zanzibar	6	4,723
	Other countries	5	6,989
	Total	9,890	10,918,153

triple expansion engines and by re-engining steamers and having their old engines altered to triple expansion This change will be a gain to the owners of nearly 30 per cent. per annum upon the alterations, on account of the economy in fuel which will be effected. During the last five years the first-class ocean passenger steamers have been better constructed than formerly for safety and speed. Triple-expansion instead of compound engines have been generally adopted in these ships, which effects an average saving of 25 per cent. for the propulsion of the steamers. During this short period also the comfort of passengers has been improved, and especially by the enlargement

of cabins, and better food and sanitary accommodation, and the installation of the electric light (see ELECTRICITY ON SHIPBOARD) As regards the extraordinary speed of ocean steamers during 88, the most noteworthy are the two runs of the Cunarder *Etruria*, from Queenstown to Sandy Hook, near New York,

TABLE D

Country in which built	Whether sail or steam	No	Tonnage.
United Kingdom	Sail	61	70,995
	Steam	268	416,112
	Total	**329**	**477,107**
British Colonies	Sail	31	10,799
	Steam	8	1,421
	Total	**39**	**12,220**
America (U.S.)	Sail	42	19,962
	Steam	26	18,711
	Total	**68**	**38,673**
Austro-Hungary	Sail	1	100
	Steam	1	470
	Total	**2**	**570**
Denmark	Sail	2	656
	Steam	3	1,829
	Total	**5**	**2,485**
France	Sail	5	1,026
	Steam	7	9,225
	Total	**12**	**10,251**
Germany	Sail	8	8,082
	Steam	19	15,029
	Total	**27**	**23,111**
Greece	Sail	9	2,253
	Steam		
	Total	**9**	**2,253**
Holland	Sail	1	396
	Steam	1	321
	Total	**2**	**717**
Italy	Sail	9	1,252
	Steam		
	Total	**9**	**1,252**
Norway	Sail	5	1,909
	Steam	1	419
	Total	**6**	**2,328**
Russia	Sail	14	3,432
	Steam		
	Total	**14**	**3,432**
Sweden	Sail	2	714
	Steam	11	2,381
	Total	**13**	**3,095**
Other countries	Sail	3	532
	Steam	1	1,753
	Total	**4**	**2,285**
Totals	Sail	193	122,108
	Steam	346	457,671
	Grand Total	**539**	**579,779**

in both of which voyages she broke the speed record between those places, the time taken in the former voyage was **6 days 1 hour and 55 minutes**, and in the latter **five minutes less** A greater distance by **58** knots, was run on the voyage from 27th May to 3rd June than in the one made from Sept. 16th to 27th. On the fifth day's passage in June the *Etruria* made **503 knots.** These two voyages are the fastest on record for long distances on the ocean. The *Oceana*, belonging to the P. and O. Company, left Brindisi on July 23rd, and arrived at Adelaide, S A, on August 19th, her net speed at sea being 15 8 knots per hour over a distance of 8,758 knots. The fastest passages between England and the Cape have been made this year These voyages were by two liners of the Union Steamship Company The *Tartar* was driven from Cape Town to Plymouth in 17 days 6 hrs 15 min, including detentions, and the *Athenian* in 17 days 9 hrs and 10 min on one voyage and in 17 days 16 hrs 25 min on the other The steaming time of the *Tartar* was 17 days 15 min. when she was propelled at an average speed of 14 35

TABLE E.

Material of construction	Whether sail or steam	No	Tonnage.
Steel	Sail	31	31,208
	Steam	228	387,493
	Total	**259**	**418,701**
Iron	Sail	30	46,388
	Steam	91	62,938
	Total	**121**	**109,326**
Wood and Composite	Sail	132	44,512
	Steam	27	7,240
	Total	**159**	**51,752**
Total	Sail	193	122,108
	Steam	346	457,671
	Grand Total	**539**	**579,779**

TABLE F

Name of Classification Society	Sailing Vessels	Steamers	Total No of ships classed in each Register
Lloyd's Register	3,740	4,666	**8,406**
Bureau Veritas	5,499	1,039	**6,538**
Germanischer Lloyd	1,435	60	**1,695**
Nederlandsche Vereeniging Van Assuradeuren	1,367	680	**2,047**
Norske Veritas	2,957	265	**3,222**
Registre Maritime	522	26	**548**
Record of American and Foreign Shipping	2,037	188	**2,225**
Registro Italiano	981	121	**1,102**
Veritas Austro-Ungarico	1,233	25	**1,258**
Veritas Ellenico	216		**216**

knots per hour The outward voyages of this company's steamers were rather slower. The splendid North German Lloyd's liners, which consist of nine steamers, all built at the Fairfield Shipbuilding Yard, have during 88 maintained a very high speed at sea They have been driven at an average rate of from 17 to 17½ knots per hour The Messageries Maritimes Company have materially shortened their route from Marseilles to Australia since May '88, by going direct from Mahe to King George's Sound, whereby about four days are saved in the passage The most appreciable steamers of a new type which have been built in Great Britain during '88 are the *Oceana* and *Arcadia*, of the P and O. Company, and the

City of New York and *City of Paris*, of the Inman and International Steamship Company These two last mentioned ships, which are for the Atlantic passenger trade, are provided with twin screws, and are the largest steamers afloat They have better water tight compartments than any other steamers, whereby the safety of passengers is further insured These splendid ships, which are similar to each other, are respectively illuminated with electricity by more than 1,000 incandescent lamps These ships and the two before mentioned of the P and O Company, have been specially constructed for use as armed cruisers Two steamers of a further improved type are being built for the White Star Line and are expected to be ready for sea next year It is expected that their speed will be faster than that of any ship afloat and that they will therefore be able to steam between Queenstown and New York in less than six days The General Transatlantic Company are now constructing a new twin screw steamer at St Nazaire, to be christened *La Fourine*, which will be ready for making her first voyage to New York next year Although this French company own four celebrated liners, which have made voyages betwe n Havre and New York nearly as quickly in their daily runs as the *Etruria* and *Umbria* of the Cunard line the new steamer being built for them will be propelled at a considerably greater rate than any of their present ships Three new ocean liners, built in Marseilles for the Messageries Maritimes Company, of 16½ knots speed, will be ready for sea next year These also will be of a new type, and will afford the best accommodation for long voyages The number of merchant steamers built and building, capable of being propelled at 16 knots an hour and upwards as armed cruisers for four or five hours consecutively if chasing or in chase in warfare, is 46 Of these 23 belong to Great Britain 10 to Germany, 10 to France, and 3 to Italy Oceanic passenger traffic in sailing vessels is now practically limited to the carriage of first and second class passengers to Calcutta Bombay and the Antipodes, to whom economisation of time is no object Since 68 these vessels have not been constructed for speed, the new type of such have been built for carrying larger cargoes There are now several four masted vessels capable of transporting five thousand tons of cargo The fastest long distance voyages by sailing vessels were made by the *Crusader*, belonging to the Shaw, Savill, & Albion Company s Line, about twelve years ago, and by the *Thermopylæ*, of the Aberdeen Line in 68 The former vessel performed a voyage from London to New Zealand in 65 days, and the latter a passage between London and Melbourne in 60 days In one day the *Thermopylæ* made 335 knots on the voyage, and she ran at the rate of 17 knots an hour for a few hours consecutively The business of British shipowners has greatly improved during 88, on account of the increase of freights, which have improved from 25 to 30 per cent all round, compared with the last two years In some cases they have improved about 50 per cent or more, and shipbuilders are busy with many orders in hand for forward delivery, and most of the inferior cargo ships that have been so long idle have been chartered and are now fairly occupied at remunerative freights.

Merchant Shipping Bill, '84 See ed. '88, and further ed '87

Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, '87 See ed 88

Merchant Shipping, Life Saving Appliances Act See SESSION 88, sect 81a

Merchant Taylors' School, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White, founder of St John's College, Oxford, and the court of the Merchant Taylors Company The company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school In 1875 it was reorganised, enlarged, and removed from Suffolk Lane to its present site in Charterhouse Square Amongst the famous scholars of Merchant Taylors are Edmund Spenser, author of the *Faerie Queene* Archbishop Juxon; Bishop Lancelot Andrewes, Bishops Wren and Buckeridge of Ely, Dove, Bishop of Peterborough (called by Queen Elizabeth "the Dove with the silver wings"), and many other bishops and church dignitaries James Shirley, the dramatist, Lord Clive founder of the Indian Empire, Charles Lwing, the tragedian, Charles Mathews the elder and younger, Albert Smith, and Edward Bond Ite of the British Museum Amongst alumni recently deceased Edward Hawkins Provost of Oriel, Dean Mansel, Dr Samuel Birch Sir Charles Bright, Bishop Woodford (Ely) Twenty six scholarships, and exhibitions of £80 and £100 for five and seven years to St John's College Oxford, others ranging from £5 to Cambridge—altogether 39 Pupils 500, on entrance must be over nine and under fourteen Head Master—Rev W Baker D D Motto *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*

Merchants Lecture The Was established (1672) during the reign of Charles II, by the Presbyterians and Independents conjointly, at Pinners Hall, being supported by contributions from the principal merchants of the City of London Its professed design was "to uphold the doctrines of the Reformation against the errors of Popery Socinianism, and Infidelity From Pinners Hall it was removed (July 1778) to New Broad Street Chapel, and thence to the Poultry Chapel (1844), Weigh House Chapel (1869) and Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields (1883) The lecture is delivered every Tuesday morning (12 to 1)

Meredith George, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and after studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in 1851 This was followed by the "Shaving of Shagpat an Arabian Entertainment" (55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne (57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel (59), "Modern Love Poems and Ballads (62), "Emilia in England (64), "Rhoda Fleming (65), "Vittoria (66) The Adventures of Harry Richmond (71), The Egoist (79), "The Tragic Comedians (81), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth (83), and "Diana of the the Crossways (85) Mr Justin McCarthy, in his recent lecture on novels and novelists, placed Mr M in the front rank of modern romance writers

Mersey Tunnel As its name implies, this is a passage constructed under the river Mersey, to connect the two shores at Liverpool and Birkenhead, for railway purposes On Feb 13th, '85, the tunnel was formally opened; but, of course, much work had to be done before traffic could be commenced, and the actual

inauguration was eventually fixed for the end of Jan '86, when the Prince of Wales performed that ceremony The length of the tunnel, including the approaches, is 4½ miles There are two stations in the city, a lift being used at one of them (James Street) calculated to raise 230 passengers to the road level in 40 seconds, on the Birkenhead side there are four. The height between the bed of the river and the roof of the tunnel is given as about 30 ft, the tunnel itself being 21 high and 26 wide Alongside the tunnel is the ventilation heading, 7 ft 4 in in diameter, and there are ventilating fans 40 ft and 30 ft in diameter It may be added that 100 ft below is the drainage heading driven to test the strata beneath the river The Rt Hon H Cecil Raikes, M P, was chairman of the Company, Messrs Waddell & Sons were the contractors, and Messrs J Brunlees, C Douglas Fox, and J Fox were the engineers On the day of opening it was stated that the expenditure was £1 250,000 sterling The passenger traffic by boat across the river has been estimated at 26,000,000 yearly During '86 the Queen conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr Brunlees and Mr C Douglas Fox. (For other details see col 88) According to the half yearly report of the Company, ending June 30th, 88, the progress of the works had suffered from lack of funds, but as Parliament had during the session passed, as amended, the Company's Finance (No 1) Bill, they looked forward to material help The sum spent on capital account during the six months was £31 521, and the amount estimated for the current six months was £56,000 At the meeting on Sept 7th the Rt Hon I Pleydell Bouverie, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was partly with the view of making the necessary connections with the Great Western and North Western railways, and the connection on the Liverpool side, that the shareholders had been asked to sanction the Bill introduced into Parliament during the session, but now the directors had decided not to ask them yet to sanction the capital that would be required The motion was agreed to

Merv An oasis in Central Asia, situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva In ancient times the city of Merv, now in ruins, was famous for its vast size, magnificence, and prosperity The locality became notorious when Russia, having conquered Khiva in 1873, threatened to occupy the oasis The oasis has an area of 1,600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans There is no town of Merv, the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name Outside the country is not desert in the usual sense of the term, but consists of good clayey soil, which fails to grow vegetation because the water supply is too limited to irrigate it The Russians, however, are rapidly enlarging the cultivable area by extensive irrigation works, and have successfully introduced the culture of American cotton The Transcaspian Railway (*q v*), which is to connect the Caspian with the Amu-Daira, was completed in July 86 to Merv. About 10,000 troops are maintained in the oasis, distant 200 miles from Herat, and also including in its administrative area Penjdeh, half that distance from the key of India. The Turcomans of Merv are considered the bravest and best mounted horsemen in Central Asia.

"Message, Royal" See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Metamorphism A term used in geology to denote the changes which certain rocks have undergone, whereby their original characters are more or less obscured Almost every rock has suffered either mechanical or chemical change, but the term "metamorphic" is restricted to those rocks in which the alteration has been intense. See col 87

Meteorological Society, The Scottish. See BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY

Meteorology. See col 88

Metropolitan and City of London Police—**Metropolitan** Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force The Metropolitan police area includes nearly 700 sq miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which is protected by its own police (*v inf*) The former force has also jurisdiction on the river Thames A great number of the Metropolitan police are employed at the Government dockyards, naval hospitals, and military stations Many members are also engaged by other Government bodies, and a few by public departments, public companies, and private individuals The Metropolitan police district consists of twenty two land divisions and one on the Thames Every land division is under the immediate charge of a superintendent, and the subdivisions under that of two or four inspectors A certain number of beats are provided in each subdivision to be patrolled by constables, and are visited by sergeants who have sections of beats allotted to them for this purpose, and who report to their inspectors the occurrences thereon The sections are also supervised by the inspectors both day and night, and very frequently by the superintendent The former officers send reports daily to their superintendents respecting public matters in their subdivisions, and the superintendent furnishes diurnal reports to the Commissioner concerning occurrences in the division under his charge Each subdivision has a station house in charge of inspectors, who are sometimes assisted by sergeants Mounted police patrol the more distant parts of the outer subdivisions In each division there are from thirty to forty men selected as a reserve force to carry out special duties, headed by an inspector and assisted by several sergeants The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is under a Commissioner appointed by the Home Secretary The former is empowered to make rules and regulations for the service, subject to the approval of the latter. The superior officers under the Commissioner are three Assistant Commissioners, five Chief Constables, and two Assistant Chief Constables. In Jan 1888 (latest returns) the strength of the force was 14 081, comprising 30 superintendents, 820 inspectors, 1,363 sergeants, and 11,868 constables There is also a receiver, a chief surgeon, two surveyors, and about thirty Civil Service clerks There are local surgeons of the police in divisions The most important branch of the police not engaged in ordinary divisional duty is the Criminal Investigation Department, started in 1878. It is now under the immediate direction of Mr. Anderson, assistant commissioner,

who is assisted by Mr Chief Constable Williamson. A part of this service is the Scotland Yard department, and consists of a superintendent, five chief and three first class inspectors, seven second class inspectors, and about fifteen sergeants There is also a branch of the Criminal Investigation Department in each division, under the charge of an inspector The number of members belonging to each branch is regulated according to local circumstances When vacancies occur in the higher branch of the detective service, meritable divisional detectives are appointed to fill them The higher grade of detectives go to the most distant and other parts of the world for the arrest of criminals Much valuable service is also rendered by this part of the department to police forces in Great Britain and Ireland, India and the Colonies, as well as to the police of foreign governments The **Convict Supervision Office**, established in 1879, is in connection with the Criminal Investigation Department It registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and persons sentenced to police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of 1871 Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the executive branch, the public carriage branch, the lost property branch, and the common lodging house branch The **salaries** of the force are as follows The commissioner (with allowances), £2,100, two of the assistant commissioners (with allowances), £1,250, and one who incurs no travelling expenses in connection with his duties, £1,100, chief constables, various salaries ranging from £650 to £800 per annum, the two assistant chief constables £400 per year each, the receiver, £1,200, divisional superintendents, £300 to £475, three inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Department, £300 to £350, and nine other inspectors, not engaged in divisional work, £200 to £275, the chief inspectors of divisions, £190, the remainder, £117 to £167 The highest pay of a sergeant is £156, which is received by two only Three receive £151, six £146, 176 from £100 to £130, and 918 from £88 to £99 As regards the wages of the constables, more than half of them have from £60 to £75, and nearly the whole of the remainder £78 a year The highest payment to constables is £83, which sixty six receive Clothing is found for all ranks, or money in place of it at various rates, from £15 to £5 per annum Men in the reserve force obtain extra pay—viz, inspectors 4s, sergeants 3s, and constables 1s 6d per week The allowances to the police engaged on special duty in addition to their pay ranges from 2s to 19s per week, according to rank. Satisfactory provisions are made for rewards for diligence and praiseworthy acts by the police, as well as for punishment for breach of discipline Appreciable regulations also exist for promotion and testing by examination the qualifications of members to fill the higher offices A **superannuation fund** for pensioning the police is made up from various sources, the great bulk of which comes from the Metropolitan Police Fund The total receipts for the year ending March 31st, '88, were £185,838 19s 6d, while the payments during the same period amounted to the same sum · to 3,905 pensioners, and £3,028 6s. 8d. to fifty-eight constables as gratuities. No member of the Metropolitan police is entitled to retire on a pension in any grade under sixty years of age unless certified by the chief surgeon of the force to be unfit for further work For grave misconduct a member of the force may be deprived of a pension which he otherwise would receive Nearly one half of the funds required for the expenses of the police is from the money voted by Parliament, but the greater amount is from parochial rates The **total expenditure** of the Metropolitan police for the year ending March 31st, 87, is £1,752,739 9d A report is presented annually by the Commissioner of the Metropolitan police to the Home Secretary as to the result of its operations **Mr J Monro**, C B (q v), has (Nov 88) been appointed Chief Commissioner —**City of London Police** This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty He is assisted by a chief superintendent The strength of the force is 890, consisting of one superintendent, one chief inspector, 13 inspectors, 94 sergeants, and 782 constables The force has also a receiver, a chief clerk, several assistant clerks, and a surgeon Nearly the same regulations exist for the discharge of ordinary day and night duty as in the Metropolitan police, but the beats in the City are much shorter than in the inner subdivisions of the Metropolitan police district. This is necessary on account of the offices and warehouses and the very many streets, courts, and passages which are deserted at night after business hours and on Sundays The **headquarters** are at the Old Jewry The police area contains six divisions, each of which is under the immediate care of two inspectors, who are assisted by two station house sergeants The **detective department** consists of one inspector, 12 sergeants, and 22 constables attached to the chief office at the Old Jewry, and 42 constables distributed among the divisions The most competent men are selected for this service They are chiefly concerned in the prevention and detection of commercial frauds If, however, a banker or merchant requires a City police detective to be sent abroad, or for a long distance from London, for the arrest of an absconding criminal, he is obliged to pay the expenses of this mission Many of the City police are required to regulate traffic, for which they receive, some 2s 6d, some 1s a week allowance beyond their pay Several other members of the force are employed on special duty at banks, offices, exchanges, railway stations, and at the Post Office Their services are paid for by the authorities who engage them The salary of the Commissioner is £2,000 a year, and that of the chief superintendent £650 The superintendent of the divisions receives £357 per annum, the chief inspector and the inspector of detectives £213 each The twelve divisional inspectors receive different rates of pay, as there are three classes Four of these officers receive £3 11s 9d, four £3 6s 7d, and four £3 1s 6d per week To the twelve detective sergeants and the fourteen station house sergeants £2 11s per week is paid, while the remainder of the sergeants are paid from £1 17s. to £2 per week The pay of the constables, who are divided into three classes, as in the Metropolitan police force, is from £1 5s. 7d. to £1 12s. 3d. per week. Each member of the force also receives 3s. per month as boot money,

and an allowance is made to the detectives for plain clothes in lieu of uniform. The Superannuation Fund is mainly provided partly from stoppages of the pay of the force, which is not to exceed a fortieth, and partly from fines inflicted on the police or persons who assault them The balance is provided from the City cash. No member of the City police is legally entitled to a pension All pensions are granted at the discretion of the Corporation, subject to the recommendation of the Commissioner The **total expenditure** of the City police is about £112,000 per annum Of this amount £75,000 is received from a rate of 5d in the pound on the assessable rental of the City, £27,000 is paid from the City cash, the remaining £10,000 by those who employ the police in their private service

Metropolitan Asylums Board See Poor Law

Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 87. See ed 88

Metropolitan Board of Works This Board, which will **cease to exist on March 31st, 89**, was **constituted** by the **Metropolis Management Act** of 55 According to the provisions of the Local Government Act (see Session '88, sect **26**), the City Council upon its election will appoint a provisional committee to carry on the multifarious duties entrusted to this Board Although this body has during its existence carried out some magnificent works of public utility and improvement, the revelations before the Royal Commission appointed by the House of Commons have tended considerably to shake public confidence in its administration Since the Board came into existence its duties and functions have been greatly increased **Sir John Thwaites** was the **first chairman**, and at his death in 70 Sir James McGaird Hogg (now **Lord Magheramorne**) was appointed, and has been annually re-elected (salary £2,000 per annum) up to the **present** time The **most extensive** of the Board's **works**, and the most important from a sanitary point of view, has been the system of **main drainage** by which the contents of the sewers are prevented from passing into the river Thames within the limits of the Metropolis, and are conveyed to outfall works, at which costly experiments have been conducted latterly under the supervision of Sir Henry Roscoe, M P, with a view to the purification of the effluent The main and intercepting sewers are about two hundred and fifty miles in length Foremost amongst the improvements for which the Metropolis is indebted to the Metropolitan Board of Works is the **Thames Embankment**, the north side from Blackfriars to Westminster and from Grosvenor Road to Battersea bridge, and on the south side from Westminster to Vauxhall These embankments reclaimed from the river a considerable extent of ground, in all fifty two acres The **Victoria Embankment** was completed in 70, the **Chelsea Embankment** in '74, and the **Albert Embankment** in '69. All the **bridges** over the Thames upon which tolls were levied have been **made free** by the Board, at a total cost of nearly a million **and a half sterling. A new bridge** in place of **the old and defective timber structure** has been **built at Battersea**, and a new bridge has also been built connecting **Putney** and **Fulham Hammersmith Bridge** has been **rebuilt**, and the accommodation for pedestrian and vehicular traffic considerably increased; and **Albert** and **Lambeth bridges** have been **strengthened**. The Board has obtained powers for establishing a **steam ferry** for foot passengers, horses, and vehicles across the Thames from Woolwich to North Woolwich, and to form a **tunnel** under the Thames at **Blackwall** (*q v*), with approach roads at either end It has formed or widened many **leading thoroughfares**, such as Queen Victoria Street, Northumberland Avenue, Garrick Street, Southwark Street, Great Eastern Street, Clerkenwell Road, Charing Cross Road (opened to the public, Feb '88, by the Duke of Cambridge), Shaftesbury Avenue, and many others The **widening** of Upper Street, Islington, the Tower Hill improvement, the Hampstead and Hammersmith **improvements**, are also among other important works recently carried out, and considerable progress has been made with a much needed line of route from Gray's Inn Road to St John's Street Road In 88 important additions were made to **the parks** and **open spaces** under the Board's control Victoria, Battersea, and Kennington parks were, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, transferred to the Board Wandsworth Common was placed under its jurisdiction, and the Board acquired by purchase a fine extent of ground at Hammersmith known as Ravenscourt Park (*q v*) On the 31st Dec, 87, the total area of all the parks, gardens, and open spaces under the Board's control, was 2,63, acres Twenty two **improvement schemes** under the **Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act** have been prepared by the Board, and sanctioned by Parliament; and according to the Board's **last report** the blocks of buildings then erected in the Metropolis upon ground cleared by the Board under these Acts were 244 in number, and dwelling accommodation is provided in them for 25,953 persons The **Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act** was passed in the year 65, and came into operation on the first day of the following year (see Metr Fire Brigade) The quantity of water used for extinguishing fires in the Metropolis during the year 87 was over twenty six million gallons In connection with the **gas supply** the duty of the Board is for the most part limited to making arrangements for the daily testing of the gas of the three principal companies, in order to ascertain if it is of the quality prescribed by the Acts of Parliament The Board have also **other duties** cast upon them in reference to tramways, the Building Acts, the formation of streets, and the structural arrangements of theatres and music halls The Board is the local authority in the Metropolis, exclusive of the City of London, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts; it is empowered to regulate certain offensive businesses carried on in the Metropolis, and is the local authority for regulating the manufacture, conveyance, storage, and sale of explosive substances; and also the storage and sale of petroleum The Board is also the responsible authority for carrying out the provisions of the Infant Life Protection Act, except so far as the City of London is concerned It advances money on loan to the London School Board (*q v*), the Metropolitan Asylums Board the Boards of Guardians, the vestries and district boards of the Metropolis Its **expenditure** for 87 (last st return) including £692,676 advanced on loan to local authorities, £696,825 invested in Treasury bills, and £128,867 applied to repayment of temporary loans and reduction

of debt, amounted to £3,678,445, of which £757,478 was defrayed out of money raised by the issue of Metropolitan consolidated stock

Metropolitan Board Commission Act See SESSION '88, sect 32

Metropolitan Board of Works, Royal Commission on, 88 Appointed on the motion of **Lord Randolph Churchill** to inquire into the workings of the Metropolitan Board of Works, commenced its sittings on Wednesday, May 2nd The **commissioners** were Lord Herschell (chairman), Mr F A Bosanquet, Q C, and Mr H R. Grenfell At the fourth sitting of the Commission it was announced that **Mr T J Robertson**, an assistant surveyor and valuer in the service of the Board, was not in attendance Mr Robertson had previously received notice from the Board that his services would not be retained after the 24th June, it being alleged that he had given certain information to Mr Villiers as to the amount for which the Board would let the **Pavilion site**—a matter that had aroused a great deal of public comment At the next meeting of the Commission a letter was read in which Mr Robertson intimated that he should not attend At the fourth meeting, on May 15th, **Mr Alderman J E Saunders** an architect, and a member of the Board for twenty five years until January last, was examined, and stated that he acted as architect for Mr Villiers for the Pavilion, and that his commission came to £1,800, the total of his charges being £2,000 He also stated that he had been concerned in the erection of the Hotel Metropole and the Grand Hotel He received half of £5,000 as joint architect of the Grand Hotel, and his commission on the Hotel Metropole was about £1,200 He was paid 100 guineas for professional advice in connection with the Criterion Theatre, **Mr F H Fowler**, also a former member of the Board, and a member of the Building Act and Theatres Committees, stated that his firm acted as architects for the Avenue Theatre, and that he had been connected with other buildings on the Board's sites On the eighth day, June 8th, **Mr. Villiers** stated that for six years he paid **Mr. F W. Goddard**, surveyor and valuer to the Board, the sum of £200 a year, and he further stated that he gave Goddard £5,000 in debentures for his assistance in obtaining the site and his previous services, and that he had given Robertson £1,000 and other sums At the meeting of the Board on the same day Mr Goddard was suspended During the course of the inquiries other witnesses proved paying considerable sums to Goddard and Robertson, and allegations were made against several members of the Board At the meeting of the Board on the 15th June Mr F W Goddard was dismissed, and a week later his son, **Mr Matthew Goddard**, who was employed in the department under his father, and who had admitted before the Commission that he had received "presents," was also dismissed At the thirteenth sitting (June 26th) Mr Robertson attended the Commission, and, through counsel, offered to give evidence; but Lord Herschell said that Mr. Robertson did not make a full disclosure and withdrew himself from the jurisdiction of the Commission, and the Commissioners would consider what course they would take with regard to him. On August 14th (the twenty-fourth sitting) the Commission adjourned *sine die*. An interim report was laid on the table of the House of Commons on its reassembling, on Nov 6th The Commissioners stated that they reserved to themselves power to proceed further with the inquiry The course pursued by Mr Fowler and Alderman Saunders was censured, but the Commissioners stated there was no evidence that the fact of these gentlemen having been professionally employed induced them to act at the Board, as they might otherwise have done They also expressed the opinion that there were no circumstances which disclosed to the Board in general that irregularities were going on, but in some respects the Board's proceedings facilitated the misconduct disclosed The Commissioners further reported that, with the exception of Messrs Saunders and Fowler, there were, generally speaking, no suspicious circumstances shown to be within the cognisance of the Board, and that the irregularities, so far as disclosed, affected only a small part of the Board's operations, and that there was no evidence that malpractice or corruption affected the greater part of the work of the Board which had really rendered valuable services to the Metropolis With regard to Goddard and Robertson, transactions are mentioned in which the Commissioners say that the Board was distinctly defrauded Enough had transpired to show that for many years Goddard was altogether undeserving of the confidence reposed in him; and with regard to Robertson also, it was clear that he grossly betrayed his trust The Commissioners further stated that they were not satisfied that the latter could materially add to their knowledge of the facts, and they were not disposed, unless there was good reason for doing so, to afford him the opportunity of making a true and full disclosure, and so entitle him to a certificate indemnifying him against the consequences of his misdeeds There was no evidence that either Mr Fowler or Alderman Saunders was in the habit of throwing unnecessary difficulties in the way of applicants to the Building Acts Committee and the Theatres Sub committee, but great dissatisfaction existed at the mode in which applications were dealt with, and the impression prevailed that matters would be made smoother by the employment of these gentlemen. In view of the facts elicited by this inquiry, the Commissioners thought it might have a wholesome effect if it were made a criminal offence to offer to any member or official of a public body any kind of **payment**, fee or reward, having any relation to the affairs of the body of which he was such member or official, and also to make the person accepting any such payment, fee, or reward, amenable to the criminal law

Metropolitan Commons Act, '66 See 88

Metropolitan Fire Brigade (established Jan 1st, 1866) The duty of extinguishing fires in the Metropolis for thirty three years previously was almost entirely performed by the Fire Insurance Companies, who had a brigade called the **London Fire Engine Establishment.** By the **Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act of 1865** the Metropolitan Board of Works was charged with this work, and that of protecting life and property in the Metropolis in the event of fire, and in 1866 the stations, engines, appliances, officers and men of the old fire brigade were transferred to the new one. In 1867 the **Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire** assigned its

escapes, apparatus, and staff to the **Metropolitan Board of Works**, and then the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were intrusted with the protection of life as well as property against fire. During the twenty years of its existence the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled, although no material alteration has been made in the constitution of the force. The **chief officer, Captain Shaw**, who has had the command of the Brigade since its commencement, is now assisted by a **second officer, Mr. J S Simonds**, appointed 1881. The **area protected** by the Brigade is about 122 square miles, including the City of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works district, and extends from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Rochampton in the West to Plumstead in the East According to the **last report** of the chief officer of the Brigade, the number of **calls for fires**, or supposed fires, exclusive of chimneys, received during 87 was 3,059 Of such calls 528 were false alarms and 165 chimney alarms Only 175 of the fires resulted in serious damage The number of **persons** who were greatly **endangered** by fire was 108, of whom only 55 lost their lives The **total number of calls** attended by firemen for actual and supposed fires and chimney fires and supposed chimney fires in 87 was 4,714 According to the report referred to, the **strength of the Brigade** is as under 55 land fire engine stations, 4 floating or river stations, 6 hose cart stations, 127 fire escape stations, 5 steam fire engines on barges, 45 land steam fire engines, 78 six inch manual fire engines, 7 under six inch manual fire engines, 63 hose carts, 30 miles of hose, 2 self propelling fire floats, 5 steam tugs, 7 barges, 116 fire escapes, 9 long fire ladders, 9 ladder vans, 2 ladder trucks, 1 trolly for ladders, 1 trolly for engines, 11 hose and coal vans, 13 waggons for street duties, 5 street stations for ditto, 13 watch boxes, 591 firemen, including chief officer, second officer, 4 district superintendents, and all ranks, 16 pilots, 67 coachmen, and 131 horses An excellent system of **Fire Alarm telegraphs and telephones** between fire stations, and to police stations and to public and other buildings, is provided At the end of 1886 every land station had an appreciable method of fire alarm which gave about 350 call points within the Brigade area. The substitution of telephones for telegraphs is now completed throughout the whole of the system The **remuneration** of the members of the service is as follows The 4 district superintendents receive from £1 5 to £ 45 per annum, and rooms, lighting and firing, 63 engineers or officers in charge of stations are paid from £2 1s to £2 7s per week, including rooms, lighting and firing, 76 first class firemen receive £1 14s 3d, 81 second class firemen £1 10s ; 130 third class firemen £1 7s 5d, and 220 fourth-class firemen £1 4 per week Gratuities and pensions are paid to the men of the Brigade upon equitable terms After thirty years' service any man who has reached the age of fifty five can retire on two thirds of his pay. The **total annual expenditure** of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade is about £113,000 Of this sum the **fire insurance companies** contribute £26,000; the **Government** £10,000, for the protection of the public buildings, and the **ratepayers** £77,000—being the amount realised at ½d. in the pound on the estimated gross ratable value of the Metropolis. An interesting **Fire Rescue Exhibition** was held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street (July '88). **Head Quarters**, Southwark Bridge Road, S E

Metropolitan Police (Compensation) Act, '86. See 88.

Metropolitan Public Gardens. The invasion of bricks and mortar at almost every point of the green border land of London, and the increasing congestion of the population within, have made the provision of Metropolitan recreation grounds necessary for sanitary, if for no other reasons The difficulty of securing breathing spaces for the people in the overcrowded districts, however, is annually increasing, and would probably be insurmountable, but for the action of the **Metropolitan Public Gardens Association.** Much of the income of the Association is subscribed on the condition that it should be expended in wages to the "unemployed Last year the income was increased by subsidies received from Mansion House funds raised for the benefit of the unemployed The provision of **seats** in thoroughfares, the **planting of trees** the formation of **public gymnasia** and the **opposing** of **illegal encroachments** upon commons, burial grounds, etc , ... among the several undertakings carried out by this society **Chairman**, the Earl of Meath ; **Sec** , Basil Holmes **Office**, 8 , Lancaster Gate, W.

Mexican (Gulf and Pacific) Railway. It was reported from Philadelphia Sept 9th, 88, that Mr Joseph Pool, of an English American syndicate, proposed to construct a railway across Mexico from the Gulf to the Pacific, stating that he had obtained a subsidy from the Government for the purpose The western terminus was fixed at Tonala, and the eastern at San Juan Baptista, on the river Grijalva, 100 miles from the Gulf The river, it was calculated, would take vessels drawing 25 ft up to the terminus of the line The railway would be 5 miles long, the necessary capital had been subscribed, and President Diaz was said to be actively interested in the scheme. The route from the western point to New York would be shorter by 800 miles than that *viâ* Panama

Mexico A country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America bounded on the north by the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras **Area**, 741,791 sq. m ; **pop** 10,447,074 Capital **Mexico**, **pop** 300,000 Chief ports on Gulf of Mexico are Vera Cruz, Campeche, and Tampico, on the Pacific, Mazatlan and Guaymas Besides these some twelve important cities Divided into twenty seven states, one territory, and one district —The country is an elevated plateau, varied in contour, with volcanic peaks, Popocatepetl, etc , attaining nearly 18,000 feet There are three great divisions the torrid regions, chiefly on the coast, very unhealthy at some seasons; the temperate regions, occupying the lower slopes of the mountains, limited in extent, agreeable, humid, and prolific , and the cold regions, not less than 5,000 feet above sea level. With the exception of the Rio Grande del Norte, which is the boundary of the United States, rivers are few and unimportant. There are lakes, some large, mostly impregnated with sodic carbonate. Resources enormous, but, from political and social causes, inadequately developed. All cereals, fruits, and vegetable

produce of southern Europe thrive in Mexico Wheat, barley, maize, pulse, pepper, sugar cane, potatoes, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, etc, are the chief crops The forests abound in valuable timber, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, caoutchouc, the maguey (from which a sort of wine is produced), fibre plants, etc The flora and fauna are rich and profuse, the bird and insect tribes being especially notable for beauty and variety of colouring Vast herds of cattle are bred, but the sheep are of inferior breed Horses, of a fine description, are wild in great numbers, and even beggars ride Mules of a beautiful and vigorous breed, are raised in large numbers The mineral wealth is great comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron tin zinc, lead antimony, arsenic and sodic carbonate **The Republic** is governed by a President and Ministry There is a Senate, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected by universal suffrage The states have also their individual autonomous local governments Prevailing religion Roman Catholic, but all sects tolerated, and none state aided or allowed to possess land Primary education nominally compulsory, but the law is not enforced There are some 9,000 **schools** publicly supported There is an **army** of 30,000 on the peace footing, raised to 160,000 in time of war The **navy** consists of five small gunboats — Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals agriculture, and cattle herding From 1871 80 the **mines** produced £18 000 000 of silver and £968,200 of gold **Estimated revenue** (87) £6,36 ,000, **expenditure** £6,337 187, debt about £42,000,000, **exports** (86) £9 7 , o There are 3,703 miles of **railway** Capital joined to New York by rail Of the inhabitants 15 per cent are Europeans 1 of European origin, 38 per cent are Indians and 43 per cent are of mixed race Proclamation of independence, 1810, Emperor Iturbide shot and republic proclaimed, 24 Emperor Maximilian shot and republic again proclaimed 67 Of late years there has been decided progress and less disorder The opening of railways and spread of education are aiding in the development of this fine country In Sept 88 a severe earthquake occurred in Mexico For Ministry etc, see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** Hamilton's "Mexican Handbook, Conkling's Mexico and the Mexicans, etc

Michel, Louise A well known figure and actor in recent political agitation in France In 1871 she was an active Communist, and was suspected of being a *pétroleuse* Along with many others conspicuous in the **Commune** rising, she was banished to a French penal settlement in the Pacific, where she remained until the proclamation of an amnesty some years ago Her return to Paris was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration A year or two after her return she took part in some bread riots in Paris, and was tried and convicted for inciting the mob to break into bakers shops She was sent to prison, whence she was released in January 86, on the proclamation of an amnesty in commemoration of M Grevy's re-election as president In the winter of '87 she took part in some street disturbances in Paris, the result of the **Wilson-Limousin scandals.** Mdlle M was early in the year shot at and wounded by a Communist, but refused to prosecute her assailant.

Microphone. See ed 86

Middle Temple See INNS OF COURT, ed 88

Midlothian Campaigns. See ed 86

Milan Obrenovitch I, King of Servia, b [illegible] at Paris, [illegible] assassina [illegible] recall to Servia, where he was proclaimed prince at the age of fourteen A Council of Regency administered the government till the Prince came of age (1872) In 1875 he married the Princess of Stourdza, from whom he is now divorced and by whom he has a son, Prince Alexander Much attention was attracted to King Milan in 88 owing to his summary treatment of Queen Natalie See SERVIA

Military and Naval Men Deceased (Jan. 1st to Dec 6th, '88) See OBITUARY

Military Ballooning See BALLOONING

Militia. See ARMY

Mill Hill School Situated in the N W district of London founded 1807 reconstituted 69 Awards the Bousfield **scholarship** of about £50 tenable either at University College or New College London, for three years Pupils 150 **Head Master** C A Vince, M A

Millais, Sir J Everett, Bart, R A, was b at Southampton in 1829 At the age of eleven he became a student at the Royal Academy gaining the principal prizes for drawing His first picture 'Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru, was exhibited at the Academy (1846) In conjunction with Dante Rossetti and Holman Hunt he set up a school of painting from nature which obtained the title of **pre Raphaelite** (*q v*), and published a periodical entitled **The Germ, or Art and Poetry,** in support of this school (1850) Their views were afterwards supported by Mr Ruskin (*q v*) in the *Times*, as well as in a pamphlet on pre Raphaelitism, and in Lectures on Architecture and Painting He was elected an A R A (1853) and became R A (1860) He has exhibited a large number of pictures up to the present time A large and **representative collection** of his **works,** embracing from his earliest to his latest styles, and illustrating his emancipation from the trammels of 'pre Raphaelitism, was **exhibited** at the **Grosvenor Gallery** in 87 Sir J E M was decorated with the '**Legion of Honour**" (78), and a **baronetcy** was conferred upon him (85) He is chiefly distinguished for his **portraits** and exquisite delineation of **child faces** His **portrait** of **Mr Gladstone** is considered one of his finest efforts He contributed to the *Magazine of Art*, June [illegible] article on **Thoughts on our Art of To day,**" in which he endeavoured to show that modern art is as excellent as that of classic or mediæval times In the past year, Sir J F M contributed to the Royal Academy '**Murthly Moss, Perthshire**" He also exhibited a portrait of Sir A Sullivan at the Grosvenor Gallery, and "The Forloin" and "The Last Rose of Summer' at the New Gallery

Milne, John, F G S, Associate and Hon Fellow of King's College, London, Royal Exhibitioner of the Royal School of Mines, and now Professor of Mining and Geology in the Imperial College of Engineering, Tokio, Japan,

a portion of the Imperial University of Japan He has travelled in Iceland, was engaged in 1873 74 in mining Newfoundland, accompanied Dr Beke as geologist to north west Arabia, and travelled across Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, and China, to Japan He founded the **Seismological Society** in **Japan** for studying earthquakes He has written the volume on "**Earthquakes**" in the **Natural Science Series, 1886**, has established observatories in Japan, and has also written on the volcanoes there He has been described as the most daring of seismologists

Mineral Rights. Clay Law on, in 88 The **House of Lords** has decided that clay is not included among the "**minerals** which a seller of land had reserved to himself

Minority Representation The Reform Bill, which was passed August 15th 1867, contained provisions for the representation of minorities in such constituencies as returned three members The principle was to limit each elector to two votes Lord Cairns introduced the proposal on the bill being brought into the Lords (July 30th), and the principle was afterwards accepted by the Commons

"Mint Par of Exchange" See FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Miquelon and St Pierre Islands in the Gulf of St Lawrence, south of **Newfoundland** They belong to France, area 90 sq m, pop 6,300, and are chief centre of French cod fisheries Export to France valued at £1,000 000 per annum **Consult** Bonwicks "French Colonies, and Normans "Colonial France

Ministry When a Ministry **resigns** it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some person to form another administration There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses If the individual chosen undertake the task of forming a ministry, he commences by nominating his Cabinet, taking himself the principal position which is variously designated as head of the Government, or First Minister, or Prime Minister, or Premier The **offices** which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty The **Prime Minister** usually takes the office of First Lord of the Treasury himself, but Lord Salisbury has twice given that position to another member of the Cabinet, and associated with himself the office of Foreign Secretary, or the Prime Minister may be First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal The **other offices**, the holders of which may or may not be in the Cabinet, include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster General, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Local Government Board **Appointments to all these offices, and to many others, a full list of which follows this article, are made by, or on the recommendation of, the** new Prime Minister, and each person so appointed may hold office as long as he does. **Cabinets** vary in **number** from eleven or twelve to sixteen or seventeen, their **members** are necessarily **Privy Councillors**, and their deliberations are confidential If a cabinet minister was in office before election there is no re election necessary, as there is when the acceptance of office comes after a general election. Ministers on going from one office to another do not vacate their seats There is, in effect, no limit to the **duration** of a **ministry** but the confidence of the Commons, it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be **defeated** upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is placed in a minority there upon some question of importance In such a case the **Prime Minister** either **places** his **resignation** in the **hands** of **Her Majesty**, or asks leave to **appeal to the country**, and should the **latter** course be decided upon a **general election** follows If the elections go against the Government it is now the custom for the ministry to resign and a new administration to be formed before the meeting of the new Parliament The **chief Executive power** (see CROWN), though **theoretically** vested in the **Crown**, is **actually** exercised by the **Cabinet**, which is responsible to Parliament, and to the House of Commons more especially, for all its acts While each minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues, the most important business of every office is brought under the consideration of the whole Cabinet, who in Parliament are bound to act together on all executive questions From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a **privy council**, matters of state being discussed in the sovereign's presence, and the result determined by vote subject to his pleasure The selection by the sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council It was not until the Restoration, says **Macaulay**, that the interior council began to attract general notice "It at length drew to itself the chief executive power, and has now been regarded, during several generations, as an essential part of our polity Yet, strange to say it still continues to be altogether unknown to our law, the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never officially announced to the public, no record is kept of its meetings and resolutions, nor has its existence ever been recognised by any Act of Parliament The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council "The **Cabinet**" says Mr Gladstone ("Gleanings of Past Years), "is the **threefold hinge** that **connects** together for action the British constitution of King or **Queen, Lords** and **Commons** Every one of its members acts in three capacities as administrator of a department of State, as member of a legislative chamber, and as a confidential adviser of the Crown Two at least of them add to those three characters a fourth, for in each House of Parliament it is indispensable that one of the principal ministers should be what is termed its leader " On the next pages is given a full list of all those who go out of office at a change of ministry, and under corresponding headings throughout this work will be found a summary of the powers and duties exercised by most of them, whether they be ministers or officers of the Royal Household See CROWN, PARLIAMENT.

Ministries from 1880 to 1888

Notes —The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*) In columns 1, 2 and the names of those forming the original administrations are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently *in italics*

Office and Salary		Mr Gladstone's 2nd Administration (Apr 80—June 85)	Ld Salisbury's 1st Administration (June 85—Jan 86)	Mr Gladstone's 3rd Administration (Jan —July 86)	Ld Salisbury's 2nd Administration (formed July 86)	Ld Salisbury's 2nd Ad as at present constituted (Dec 4th, 88)
Prime Minister		*Mr Gladstone	*M of Salisbury	*Mr Gladstone	M of Salisbury	*M of Salisbury
First Lord of the Treasury	£ 000	*Mr Gladstone	*E of Iddesleigh	*Mr Gladstone	*M of Salisbury	*Mr W H Smith
Lord Chancellor	£1 000	*E of Selborne	*Ld Halsbury	*Ld Herschell	*Ld Halsbury	*Ld Halsbury
Lord President of the Council	£2,000	*E Spencer *Ld Carlingford*	*V Cranbrook	*E Spencer	*V Cranbrook	*V Cranbrook
Lord Privy Seal	£2,000	*D of Argyll *Ld Carlingford* *E of Rosebery*	*E of Harrowby (unpaid)	Mr Gladstone unpaid)	Earl Cadogan	E Cadogan
Chancellor of the Exchequer	£ 000	*Mr Gladstone *Mr Childers*	*Sir M Hicks Beach	Sir Wm Harcourt	*Ld R Churchill (res Dec 80)	*Mr G J Goschen
Home Secretary	£ ,000	*Sir Wm Harcourt	*Sir Rich Cross (1)	Mr Childer	*Mr Hy Matthews	Mr Hy Matthews
Foreign Secretary	£ 000	E Granville	*M of Salisbury	E of Rosebery	*E of Iddesleigh	*M of Salisbury
Colonial Secretary	£ 000	F of Kimberley *E of Derby*	*Sir Frederick Stanley 2)	*E Granville	Mr Edward Stanhope *Sir Hy H lands	Lord Knutsford
Secretary for War	£5 000	*Mr Childers *M of Hartington*	*Mr W H Smith *V Cranbrook*	*Mr Campbell Bannerman	*Mr W H Smith	*Mr E Stanhope
Secretary for India	£5 000	*M of Hartington *L of Kimberley*	*Lord Randolph Churchill	*E of Kimberley	*V Cross	*V Cross
First Lord of the Admiralty	£4 500	*E of Northbrook	*Lord G Hamilton	*M o Ripon	*Ld Geo Hamilton	Ld Geo Hamilton
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	0 000	E Cowper *E Spencer*	*E of Carnarvon	E of Aberdeen	M of Londonderry	M of Londonderry
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	£8 000	Ld O Hagan *Mr H Law* *Sir E Sullivan* *Mr Naish*	*Ld Ashbourne	Mr Naish	*Ld Ashbourne	Ld Ashbourne
Chief Secretary for Ireland	£4 425	*Mr W E Forster *Ld F Cavendish* *Mr G O Trevelyan* *Mr Campbell Bannerman*	Sir William Hart Dyke *Mr W H Smith*	*Mr John Morley	*Sir M Hicks Beach (res Mar 87 but remained a member of the Cabinet without office until the end of the year)	Mr Arthur Balfour
Secretary for Scotland	£2,000	—	*D of Richmond	*Sir Geo Trevelyan *E of Dalhousie*	Mr Arthur Balfour	Marquis of Lothian
Chancellor of the Duchy (Agriculture)	£2,000	*Mr Bright *E of Kimberley* *Mr Dodson* *Mr G O Trevelyan*	Mr Chaplin	Mr Heneage *Sir U Kay Shuttleworth*	*Ld John Manners (7)	Duke of Rutland.

President of Board of Trade	£2,000	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*D. of Richmond. *Mr. Edward Stanhope.	*Mr. Mundella.	*Lord Stanley of Preston.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach (app. Feb. '88).
President of Local Gov. Board	£2,000	*Mr. Dodson (3). *Sir C. W. Dilke.	Mr. Arthur Balfour.	*Mr. Chamberlain. *Mr. Stansfeld.	Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Ritchie.
Postmaster-General	£2,500	*Mr. H. Fawcett. *Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre.	*Ld. Jno. Manners.	Ld. Wolverton.	Mr. Raikes.	Mr. Raikes.
Vice-President of the Council (Education.)	£2,000	Mr. A. J. Mundella.	*Mr. Stanhope. Sir Hy. Holland.	Sir Lyon Playfair.	Sir Hy. Holland.	Sir W. Hart Dyke.
First Commissioner of Works	£2,000	Mr. W. P. Adam. Mr. J. G. Shaw Lefevre. *L. of Rosebery	Mr. David Plunket.	E. of Morley. E. of Elgin.	Mr David Plunket	Mr. David Plunket.
Junior Lords of Treasury (3)	£1,000 each	Sir A. D. Hayter Mr. J. Holms. Mr. C. C. Cotes Mr. H. Gladstone. Mr. R. W. Duff.	Mr. Charles Dalrymple. Mr. Sidney Herbert. Lt.-Col. Walrond.	Mr. Cyril Flower. Mr. G. Leveson-Gower. Sir Edward Reed.	Lt.-Col. Walrond. Mr. Sidney Herbert. Sir Herbert Maxwell.	Lt.-Col. Walrond. Mr. Sidney Herbert. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Financial Sec. to the Treasury	£2,000	Ld. F. Cavendish Mr. L. H. Courtney. Mr. Hibbert.	Sir Hy. Holland Sir M. W. Ridley. Mr. W. L. Jackson.	Mr. Hy. Fowler.	Mr. W. L. Jackson.	Mr. W. L. Jackson.
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury	£2,000	Ld. R. Grosvenor (4)	Mr. Akers Douglas.	Mr. Arnold Morley	Mr. Akers Douglas.	Mr. Akers Douglas.
Paymaster-Gen.	(unpaid)	Ld. Wolverton	E. Beauchamp.	Ld. Thurlow.	E. Beauchamp.	Earl Brownlow.
Judge-Advocate-Gen.	£2,000	Mr. O. Morgan.	Mr. Marriott.	Mr. J. W. Mellor.	Mr. Marriott.	Sir W. T. Marriott (6).
Naval Lords of the Admiralty		Adm. Sir A. C. Key. Vice Adm. Lord John Hay. Adm. Ld. Alcester Vice-Adm. Sir W. Hewett. Rear Adm. Sir T. W. Richards. Rear Adm. A. H. Hoskins. Rear Adm. T. Brandreth. Mr. G. W. Rendel.	Vice Adm. Sir Arthur Hood. Vice Adm. Sir Anthony Hoskins. Vice Adm. Brandreth Capt. William Codrington.	Adm Ld. Jno. Hay. Vice Adm. Sir Anthony Hoskins. Vice Adm. Graham. Rear Adm. Erskine.	Adm. Sir Arthur Hood. Vice Adm. Sir A. Hoskins. Vice Adm. Graham. Capt. Ld. Charles Beresford (£1,428). Res. Jan. '88.	Adm. Sir Arthur Hood. Vice Adm. Sir A. Hoskins Rear Adm. John Ommaney Hopkins. Rear Adm. Hotham, C.B.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	£1,000	Sir Thos. Brassey Mr. W. S. Caine.	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.	Mr. R. W. Duff.	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.	Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.

(1) Now Viscount Cross.
(2) Now Lord Stanley of Preston.
(3) Now Lord Monk-Bretton.
(4) Now Lord Stalbridge.
(5) Now Lord Knutsford.
(6) No provision is made in the Estimates for '88-9 for a salary to the holder of this office.
(7) Now Duke of Rutland.

Office and Salary		Mr Gladstone's 2nd Administration (Apr 80—June 85)	Ld Salisbury's 1st Administration (June 85—Jan 86)	Mr Gladstone's 3rd Administration (Jan —July 86)	Ld Salisbury's 2nd Administration (formed July 86)	Ld Salisbury's 2nd Ad as at present constituted (Dec 4th, 88)
Sec to the Admiralty	£2 000	Mr J G Shaw Lefevre *Mr G O Trevelyan* *Mr Campbell Bannerman* *Sir T Brassey*	Mr Ritchie	Mr Hibbert	Mr Forwood	Mr Forwood
Under Sec Home	£1 500	A W Peel *Mr L H Courtney* *E of Rosebery* *Mr Hibbert* *Mr H Fowler*	Mr C Stuart Wortley	Mr Broadhurst	Mr C Stuart Wortley	Mr C Stuart Wortley
Under Sec Foreign	£1 500	Sir C W Dilke *Ld L Fitzmaurice*	Mr Robt Bourke now Lord Connemara	Mr Bryce	Sir Jas Fergusson	Sir James Fergusson
Under Sec Colonial	£1 500	Mr M E Grant Duff *Mr L H Courtney* *Mr E Ashley*	E of Dunraven	Mr Osborne Morgan	E of Dunraven (res Feb 87) Earl of Onslow	Baron H de Worms
Under Sec for War	£1 500	E of Morley	V Bury	Ld Sandhurst	Ld Harris	Ld Harris
Under Sec for India	£1 500	M of Lansdowne *V Enfield* *Mr J K Cross*	Ld Harris	Sir U Kay Shuttleworth *Mr Stafford Howard*	Sir John Gorst	Sir John Gorst
Under Sec for Ir	(unpaid	—	—	—	*Col King Harman* (app April 87 died 88)	Office not since filled up
Sec to the Board of Trade	£1 00	E E Ashley *Mr J Holms*	Baron Henry de Worms	Mr Charles Acland	Baron H de Worms Earl of Onslow	Lord Balfour of Burleigh
Sec to Local Gov Board	£1 20	M J T Hibbert *Mr G W E Russell*	E Brownlow	Mr Jesse Collings *Mr Borlase*	Mr Walter Long	Mr Walter Long
Surveyor Gen of Ordnance	£1 00	Gen Sir J M Adye *M H Brand*	Mr Guy Dawnay	Mr Woodall	Mr Henry Stafford Northcote (11)	Office abolished
Financial Sec to War Office	£1 500	Mr Campbell Bannerman *Sir A D Hayter*	Mr Henry Northcote	Mr Herbert Gladstone	Mr W St John Brodrick	Mr W St John Brodrick
Attorney-General	£7 000	Sir H James	Sir Rich Webster	Sir Chas Russell	Sir Rich Webster	Sir Richard Webster
Solicitor-General	£6 000	Sir F Herschell	Sir John Gorst	Sir Horace Davey	Sir Edward Clarke	Sir Edward Clarke
Lord Advocate	£2 385	Mr J McLaren *Mr J B Balfour*	Mr J H A Macdonald	Mr J B Balfour	Mr J H A Macdonald	Mr J P B Robertson
Solicitor General for Scotland	£955	Mr J B Balfour *Mr Asher*	Mr J P B Robertson	Mr Asher	Mr J P B Robertson	Mr M T Stormonth Darling

Attorney-General for Ireland	£5 000	Mr H Law *Mr W M Johnson* *Mr A M Porter* *Mr Naish* *Mr S Walker*	Mr Hugh Holmes	Mr Walker	Mr Hugh Holmes *Mr J G Gibson*	Mr Peter O Brien
Solicitor-General for Ireland	£ 000	Mr W M Johnson *Mr A M Porter* *Mr Naish* *Mr S Walker* *The Macdermott*	Mr Munroe *Mr J G Gibson*	The Macdermott	Mr J G Gibson *Mr Peter O Brien*	Mr Serjeant Madden

Household Appointments

Lord Steward	£ 000	Earl Sydney	E of Mt Edgcumbe	E Sydney	E of Mt Edgcumbe	E of Mt Edgcumbe.
Lord Chamberlain	£ 000	E of Kenmare	E of Lathom	E of Kenmare	E of Lathom	E of Lathom
Master of the Horse	£ 500	D of Westminster	E of Bradford	E of Cork	D of Portland	D of Portland
Master of the Buckhounds	£1 500	E of Cork	M of Waterford	Ld Suffield	E of Coventry	E of Coventry
Treasurer of the Household	£004	E of Breadalbane	V Folkestone	E of Elgin	V Folkestone	V Folkestone
Comptroller of the Household	£004	Ld Kensington	Ld Arthur Hill	Mr E Marjoribanks	Ld Arthur Hill	Ld Arthur Hill
Vice Chamberlain	£9	Ld Charles Bruce	V Lewisham	V Kilcoursie	V Lewisham	V Lewisham
Lords in Waiting	£ 2 each	V Enfield (8) *E of Dalhousie* Ld Methuen Lord Sudeley E of Zetland *Ld Thurlo* E of Listowel *Ld Sandhurst* Ld Ribbesdale Ld Wrottesley	Ld De Ros E of Kintore V Hawarden (9) Ld Henniker E of Hopetoun Ld Elphinstone Ld Boston	Ld Camoys Ld Thurlow Ld Houghton Ld Methuen Ld Kensington Ld Hothfield	Ld De Ros Ld Henniker E of Hopetoun Ld Elphinstone E of Onslow E of Limerick E Waldegrave Lord Balfour of Burleigh	Ld De Ros Ld Henniker E of Hopetoun Ld Elphinstone One vacancy E of Limerick E Waldegrave
Party Groom in Waiting	£ 4	Col W H P Carrington *Mr W H Grenfell* *Col Gerard Smith*	Sir Hy Fletcher	Hon Rbt Spencer	Lord Burghley	Lord Burghley
Capt of the Yeo of the Guard	£1 000	Ld Monson (10)	V Barrington	Ld Monson	E of Kintore	E of Kintore
Capt of the Corp of Gentlemen at Arms	£1 00	E of Fife *M of Huntly* *Ld Carrington*	E of Coventry	Ld Sudeley	V Barrington	E of Rosslyn
Mistress of the Robes	£500	Ds of Bedford *Ds of Roxburghe*	Ds of Buccleuch	(Vacant)	Ds of Buccleuch	Ds of Buccleuch

(8) Now Earl of Strafford (9) Now Earl De Montalt (10) Now Visct Oxenbridge (11) Now Sir (H) Stafford Northcote, Bart

Mining. (See ed. 88 for descriptive explanation of mining, districts, works, legislation, etc.) During 88 mining operations in general shared the continued prosperity which marked the trade and industry of the year, and although in the coal section (which see) a great strike was threatened in the autumn, happily we have no considerable mining revolt to record. In Parliament there was no special legislation as to Mines Regulation, as in the Session of 87, but on the semi political question of the payment of **Miners Members in Parliament** there was an interesting development. It will be remembered that in '87 the members of the Northumberland Miners Union decided against the payment of the salaries of Mr Burt M P for Morpeth, and Mr Fenwick M P for Wanbeck, both of whom may be described as typical Miners members. But this was overruled by the delegates in November who rescinded the resolution. Again as the feeling of dissatisfaction was still manifest another vote was taken by ballot as before in the spring of 88, and the result was made known on April 7th but not the figures to the effect that the payment of the members be continued which was carried by a small majority. Mr Burt has continuously sat in the House of Commons since 74 and his salary from the Union was fixed at £500 a year, Mr Fenwick was elected in 85 and the Union agreed to make up any deficiency to secure a salary of £300, the first contribution to come from a public fund raised by the Liberal party in his division. Amongst some of those who opposed the payments a feeling seemed to exist that the mining and other labour representatives in the House should form a **Labour Party** and not tie themselves to any other political section. In regard to the interesting question of **female labour** at coal mines—above ground, of course—the Home Secretary stated in the House on March 8th that in 87 the number of females so employed under 13 years of age was 2, between 13 and 16 years of age, 259, and above 16 years of age, 3,922, making a total of 4,183. The old question, **Is there coal under London?** was revived in October in connexion with a boring for water carried on by the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company at Streatham, in the south of London. At a depth of 1,095 feet the boring came upon the Lower Jurassic limestone, and as the practical result was to prove the absence of the Lower Greensand, from which the Company hoped to obtain water it was announced that they contemplated ceasing operations. This caused Mr William Whitaker, of the Geological Survey, to suggest that there was here a good opportunity for continuing the boring for purely scientific purposes, for thereby the question of the existence of coal, in a locality supposed to be favourable, might be settled. Another interesting experiment of this description was being carried on at the end of the year in **South east Durham**. A boring was commenced between West Hartlepool and Seaton Carew, to ascertain if the salt beds of South Durham extended thither. A brine spring was found, and it was determined to continue the boring in search of coal although it had been held that the mineral had been removed by denudation from this part of the country. At a depth of between 500 and 600 feet the magnesian limestone was met with, and at about 1,400 feet the carboniferous strata. At a little over 1,500 feet a seam of coal about 4 inches thick was passed. According to a report published on November 16th, a depth of ,800 feet had been reached, the indications being encouraging. As to the **mineral statistics**, it appears that in '87 there were 428,540 persons employed in underground coal mining, and 97,737 above ground, making a total of 526,277. In the same year there were 995 fatal accidents, and 162,119,812 tons of coal raised, making 62,924 tons per fatality. During '88 the two most serious **calamities** of this nature were at St Helen's colliery, Workington, on April 19th, when an explosion killed seventeen men outright, two or three others being brought out in a dying condition, and at Aber colliery, Tynewydd Ogmore Valley, where an explosion killed five men on May 14th. Amongst the **inventions** to check this loss of life were the 'Deflector' miners lamp, the invention of Mr Andrew Howat, of Manchester, which is designed as an improvement upon the Marsaut or bonneted Muesler and a new portable electric lamp, the joint invention of Messrs David Urquhart Mr D G Fitzgerald, and others. With regard to the **drainage of the Black Country mining area** at the meeting of the Commissioners at Wolverhampton on Feb 1st, it was agreed to levy a surface rate of 1*d* per ton on all minerals raised, and it was decided to take steps with regard to those owners who had made false returns as to their output. Something like an organised opposition to the general policy of the Commissioners appeared later in the year, especially as regarded a proposed application to the Parliament for extended powers. The result of this was seen at the triennial election at the beginning of November, when the ten retiring members were rejected and the Ratepayers Society candidates elected. At the first meeting of the **New Drainage Board** on Dec 5th, at Wolverhampton, the ratepayers representative members succeeded in upsetting the policy of the old body. Towards the end of the year a **scheme** to establish an **Imperial Institute of Mining Engineers** was being freely discussed a scheme promulgated by the late Mr T W Bunning in 87, when Secretary of the North of England Mining Association, being taken as a basis. It seems there are no less than eight bodies of associated engineers connected with mines including the Mining Institute of Cornwall, and the object is to amalgamate them.

Missionary Societies. The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. **The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts** was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The **Moravian Church** was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, and at Labrador. Norway sent missionaries to Greenland in 1721, where work has since been carried on successfully ever since. The **Baptist Missionary Society** was founded in 1792, the **London Missionary Society** in 1795, the **Church Missionary Society** at the commencement of the

present century, and the **Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society** in **1814**. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society —**Baptist Missionary Society.** Received on behalf of the Society during **1888**, £66,2 ; deficiency on the operations of the year ,859 In India operations are carried on in South India, Western India, Bengal, and the North West Provinces, there are 156 stations and sub stations, 59 European missionaries, and 116 native evangelists In China the principal stations are in Shansi and Shantung, there are 57 stations and sub stations, 21 European missionaries, and 5 native evangelists Japan has a station at Tokio, and 10 sub stations, there are 3 European missionaries and 4 native evangelists In Palestine the chief station is at Nablous, and there are 5 sub stations and 1 European missionary Africa has 3 stations on the Lower Congo and 2 on the Upper Congo There are 22 European missionaries at work, and 2 female school teachers Mission work is also carried on in the island of Ceylon, in the West Indies, at Jamaica, and in Norway, Brittany and Italy The statistics for 1887 summarised show the following results missionaries, 133, self supporting churches, 62, evangelists, 639, baptised, 3,020, number of members, 46,962, day school teachers, 379, Sabbath school teachers, 2,328, day scholars, 17,445, Sabbath scholars, 27,465 **Mission House** 19, Furnival Street, Holborn E C —**Church Missionary Society** Amount raised in **1887 8** £221,330 The Society labours in West **Africa** (Sierra Leone, Lagos and Yoruba country, and the Niger), in Eastern Equatorial Africa (Mombasa, Teita and Chagga, Usagara and Unyamwezi, and Uganda) Palestine (Jerusalem, Nazareth, Salt, Nablus, Jaffa, Gaza, and Hauran) In **India** it has five missions, having headquarters in Calcutta, Lahore, Bombay, Madras, and Travancore and Cochin Besides these, mission work is carried on in Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North west America, and the North Pacific The **summary** of the work shows the following results Stations, 294, Missionaries in holy orders, including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, 539, European laymen, female teachers, and native unordained teachers, 3,721, native adherents, the great majority baptised, 185,538, native communicants, 47,531, schools, 1,928, scholars, 77,451 **Mission House**, Salisbury Square, London **London Missionary Society** Amount received in **1888**, £1 4,860 Mission operations carried on in China, at Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Hankow, Tientsin, and Peking In India at Calcutta, Berhampore, Benares, Mirzapore, Kumaon, Almora, and Ranee Khet, in the north, and at Belgaum, Bellary, Gooty, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Tripatoor, Madras, Travancore, and other places in southern India In Madagascar 28 principal stations are sustained In South Africa there are 11 and in Central Africa 3 stations Mission work is also carried on in the West Indies and Polynesia A general summary shows that the Society has 184 European missionaries and 5,668 native agents, 78,618 Church members, and 347,015 native adherents, while they conduct 1,647 native schools, with 115,246 scholars The total amount raised and appropriated at mission stations was £19,4 4 **Mission House**. 14, Blomfield Street, London Wall, E C.—**Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society** The total sum received in 1887 (last received) from the home districts amounted to £105,382 0s 7*d*, Ireland £4,917 0s 11*d*, foreign districts £5,803 0s 6*d* ; these sums, with a number of extraordinary receipts, amount to £131,867 2s 6*d* The expenditure was £137,967 10s 3*d*, leaving a deficiency, inclusive of the debt of 1886, of £16,869 7s 8*d*. Mission operations carried on in France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and Malta, in four districts of Ceylon, seven districts of India, two districts in China, in Southern and Western Africa, and in the West Indies The summary of the year gives the following results —Circuits, 1,063, chapels and preaching places, 7,619, missionaries, 1,730, other paid agents, 6,678, unpaid agents, 28,203, full church members, 223,164, on trial for church-membership, 23,633, scholars, 79,213 **Mission House**, Bishopsgate Street Within An **interesting classified catalogue** of the **missionary enterprises** of all the **Protestant Churches**, and of the **Greek Orthodox Church** to the non Christian world, was given by the *Record* (June 9th, 88) **Great Britain** and its **colonies** support 113 organisations, as follows Undenominational, 26, Episcopal, 25, Methodist, 6, Congregationalist, 1, Presbyterian, 7, Friends, 2, Bible Christian, 1, Baptist, 2, Plymouth Brethren, 12, miscellaneous, 5, Colonial, 26, **total** 113 There are 110 organisations supported in **foreign countries**, as follows, Germany, 20, Switzerland, 4, France, 1, Denmark, 2, Sweden, 8, Norway, 3, Russia, 2, Netherlands, 14, United States (North America), 56, **total**, 11 In June '88 an interesting **International Missionary Conference** was held in Exeter Hall, also an important gathering in celebration of the **centenary** of Protestant Missions **Consult** Johnson's 'Report of International Missionary Conference, and "Handbook of Foreign Missions

Mississippi River Bridge It was reported in October **88** that operations had been commenced on the bridge for the Kansas City, Birmingham, and Memphis Railroad, across the river at Memphis, Tennessee, to replace a train ferry There is to be a **cantilever channel span** of 770 ft, and two others of 620 ft, the width will be 34 ft, and the height above high water mark 75 ft On the east, the approach will be in **embankment** and an iron trestle 1,000 ft long, on the west in embankment 1,800 ft long, and an iron trestle 5 co ft long The **cost** is estimated at 2,250,000 dollars The project has been in contemplation for a number of years

Mivart, St George, F R S, a well known **naturalist** and **writer** on **scientific subjects**, b 1827 Educated at Harrow, King's College, London, and St Mary's College, Oxon He was called to the bar in 51 Appointed **lecturer at St Mary's Hospital** 6 He is a **Fellow** of the **Royal Society**, which, along with the Linnæan and Zoological Societies, has published many of his papers, and has written extensively in popular and scientific periodicals He is the author of "**The Genesis of Species**," a work of much power, in which he grapples with Mr. **Darwin's theories of evolution** Mr M does not dispute the existence of the principle of evolution, but contends that it does not extend to men He further denies the Darwinian doctrine that natural selection can be the cause of evolution, even granting that evolution were true. In another work he has condemned evolution on the ground that between man and the lower

animals there is a fundamental distinction—a distinction which clearly manifests itself in the superiority of the human intellect over the instinct of the brutes Among other works written by M Mivart are "Man and Apes," "Lessons in Nature," "Contemporary Evolution," "Defence of Freedom and Liberty of Conscience," "The Cat,' etc Mr M became a member of the Roman Catholic Church in '44

Mobbs' Estate This estate, in the parish of Hoxton, has been the subject of an extraordinary amount of litigation, and innumerable persons rejoicing in the name of Mobbs have from time to time put in a claim for its possession In May 88, however, Lord Alington was successful in an action of ejectment brought against one Russell, who claimed to hold certain property under the will of John Mobbs, and since then comparatively little has been heard of the dispute

Mobilisation Scheme See ARMY

Mohammedan Era, The Dates from the flight of Mohammed to Medina, July 15th 622 A D This date is frequently spoken of as the **Hegira.**

Mohammedanism For detailed article on, see ed 88

Mohilla. One of the **Comoro Islands** (*q v*)

Mojanga A port on the north west of **Madagascar** (*q v*)

Moltke, Field Marshal Helmuth Carl Bernhard, Count Von A great European strategist, b Oct 26th, 1800 He left the Danish service ('22) for that of Prussia, and became (32) one of the staff officers In '35 he superintended the **Turkish military reforms,** and went through the Syrian rebellion (39) He was in 56 aide de camp to Prince Frederick William of Prussia He was appointed (64) **chief of the staff** in the **Danish war.** In 66, in the **Austro-Prussian war,** his successful tactics as General of infantry won the battle of Sadowa On the conclusion of the war the decoration of the **Black Eagle** was conferred upon him, and he was created **General-in-chief of the staff** The successful conduct of the **Franco-Prussian war** (70 71) was also due, in great measure, to the tactical plans of Count Moltke He was made **Field-Marshal** in 71, Count, 72 For some years past Field Marshal Moltke has been assisted by **General Waldersee** (*q v*), who has now succeeded him as **chief** of the **General Staff** of the German Army On the **retirement** of the Count in Aug, 88, the Emperor William II appointed him **President** of the **National Defence Commission,** an office held by the first German Emperor when Prince of Prussia, and by the late Emperor Frederick when Crown Prince

Moluccas, or Spice Islands. A group of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Celebes and New Guinea, all more or less under Dutch authority Area, 42,420 sq m, pop 353,000 Amboyna is the chief seat of Dutch government and trade See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Mommsen, Theodor, the eminent German **jurist** and **historian,** b at Garding, Schleswig, 1817 Educated at the Univ of Keil. **Professor of law** successively at Leipzig, Zurich, Breslau, and Berlin, and in '82 he was **tried** on a **charge** of **libelling Prince Bismarck,** and was **acquitted** His **best known works,** in addition to his splendid collection of Latin inscriptions, are his the misfortune of having his library destroyed by fire, he was presented by his admirers in England with a collection of historical classics printed in this country. On the occasion of his **seventieth birthday,** in November 87, a **congratulatory address** was sent to him by members of **Oxford University,** signed by sixty-two Dons

Monaco. A principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alps Maritimes, except to the south where it borders on the sea Consists mainly of the town of **Monaco** and its suburbs, 9 miles north east of Nice. Area 9 sq m, pop 12,548, pop of town 3,242. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control Noted casino, where gambling is licensed

Monarchists See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES

Moncrieff, Sir Colin Campbell Scott, C B, Colonel R I Appointed chief of Irrigation Department in Egypt, '83, and Under Secretary of State P W D Egypt, 84 Has done excellent service in improving the irrigating capacity of the Nile

Money Changing, Law of. The question whether money changing is a matter of sale and purchase, or merely a transaction in which one of the parties is entitled to a commission, was raised in the action of **Firth v Cook,** May, '88. The plaintiff had obtained from the defendants, who are tourist agents and bankers, a quantity of Russian roubles at the rate of 1s 10½*d* per rouble Afterwards, finding that the rate for bills on St Petersburg was 1s 8½*d*, he brought an action for "**excess commission,**" and recovered the sum of £1 in the City of London Court, Mr Commissioner Kerr holding that the rate should have been 1s 10*d* On the case being carried to the Queen's Bench Division, Mr Justice Field held that no question of commission could arise It was nothing but a case of sale, and the appeal must be allowed

Money Market The Money Market in this country is **composed of three groups of dealers**—the Bank of England, the private and joint stock banks, and the **bill brokers** (discount houses) The last named, as their title indicates, act as intermediaries between the banks, finding money for those who want to discount bills, and bills for those who want to invest money The **banks,** on the other hand, collect and utilise the deposits intrusted to them by the public, issue notes, etc There is however, a great distinction between the Bank of England and the other banks of the country The **Bank of England** is not only the banker of the Government, but also the bankers bank All the other banks keep their bullion reserves at the Bank of England, and it is this circumstance which gives that establishment its special importance as the centre of our monetary system **The Bank's reserve** is really the banking reserve of the entire kingdom, and for this reason it forms the **barometer** of the **Money Market** We work, as it is said, on a "one reserve' system, and the value of money in this country mainly depends upon the amount of reserve held by the Bank of England. The **discount rates** quoted by the other banks and bill brokers, who collectively are called "**the market,**" are generally below the Bank of England rate; and one reason for this is, that there is a very **important difference** between **gold**" and "**money**" as these terms are technically used. It is quite possible to dis-

cover that gold is scarce, whilst money is plentiful For example, the Bank s reserve may be low,—which means that gold is scarce,—but if under such circumstances the bill brokers or merchants borrow money from the Bank for ten days or a month, the sup of money in the market would immediately be plentiful, although the Bank's stock of bullion would not have been increased by a sovereign This is what is constantly occurring, and the level at which the private deposits at the Bank of England stand is therefore a very important element in controlling the course of market rates The "**price of gold**" is another expression which constantly puzzles the public It seems strange that anything can have a price measured in terms of itself, but the paradox is easily explained By law the Mint is compelled to coin gold sovereigns for any person tendering bar gold at the rate of £3 17s 10½d per ounce, but, owing to the time taken by that establishment in minting, importers usually resort to the Bank of England, and sell it outright at the buying price fixed by law for that institution—viz, £3 17s 9d As, however, the Bank, when selling bar gold, only does so at the price of £3 17s 10½d, the difference of 1½d per ounce allows bullion brokers to make a profit in times when gold is in demand for export by intercepting imported gold and selling it to the exporters at a little below the Bank s price The **gold movements at the Bank** are the result of banking operations made either on home or foreign account The **internal** movements are remarkably regular There is always an outflow of cash to the provinces during the spring and autumn, and a subsequent reflux of money to London in the early summer and the winter These movements, however, have become less important during recent years It is the **foreign** movements of gold that are of chief interest, and as regards these, the only law, if law it can be called, is that gold usually tends to leave the country during the autumn It is then that we frequently export gold to the United States in payment for imports, and it is then, too, that the Continent and other parts of the world often draw upon our gold reserve for payments on foreign loans subscribed for here during the earlier part of the year The **Bank s reserve** is seldom allowed to fall below £10,000,000 A fair average is £13,000,000 to £14,000,000 The **Bank rate** is never reduced below 2 per cent, and it has never exceeded 10 per cent

Money Orders. See POST OFFICE

Monier Williams, Sir Monier, the distinguished **Orientalist**, b at Bombay 1819, of which Presidency his father was Surveyor Gen Educated at King's Coll Lond, and Balliol and Univ Colleges, Oxford **Professor** of **Sanscrit at Haileybury** '44 58, and in '60 **Boden Sanscrit Professor at Oxford.** Prof M W is the **author** of a well known **Sanscrit Grammar**, an **English and Sanscrit Dictionary**, and has **edited** a number of **Oriental classics** His "Hindooism,' "Modern India and the Indians, and "Religious Thought and Life in India,' are amongst the most popular of his writings. Professor M -W has been instrumental in founding an **Indian Institute** and a **School of Indian Studies at Oxford** He **represented** the **Government of India** at the **International Congress** of **Orientalists at Berlin**, in '81, and was knighted in '86 Was appointed **Duff Lecturer** at Edinburgh, '88.

Monro, James, C B. **Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police**; is a son of the late Mr. George Monro, solicitor, of Edinburgh, and was born in that city in 1838. At the age of nineteen he entered the Bengal Civil Service, and successively held various appointments, both magisterial and executive, including the secretaryship to the Bengal Board of Revenue, a district and sessions judgeship, the chief inspectorship of the Bengal police, and Commissioner of the Presidency Division He was, on the retirement of Mr Howard Vincent, appointed **Director of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard**, with the title of Assistant Commissioner Shortly after the appointment of Sir Charles Warren to the Chief Commissionership, Mr Monro resigned his appointment On the resignation of Sir Charles Warren, in November last, Mr. Monro was nominated his successor by the Home Secretary (Mr Matthews) The nomination received the approval of the Queen on Nov 28th

Monroe Doctrine, The James Monroe, President of the United States (1816), declared that no European Power ought to be allowed to found fresh settlements on the Continent of America This has since been interpreted in a much wider sense, to signify that no European Power should be allowed to interfere in restraining the progress of liberty in North or South America

Monsoons See METEOROLOGY, ed. 88

Monte Carlo The casino at **Monaco** (*q v*) First stone laid in 58

Montenegro A principality under the patriarchal rule of Prince Nicholas I, which is practically absolute, though nominally shared with a council of eight, half elected by the inhabitants capable of bearing arms, and half nominated by the prince Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 80), 3,630 sq m, pop, 236,600 Capital, **Cettinjé.** pop 1,500 Prevailing religion, Greek Church, Education compulsory and free No official returns of the revenue exist, but it is supposed to be about £60,000 A debt of £100,000 was raised on security of the salt monopoly in 1881 An annual pension of £4,800 has been paid by Russia in return for consistent support, and an annual sum of £3,000 from Austria as a subvention for carriage roads **Imports** valued at £20,000, **exports** at £200,000 **Chief exports,** sumac, flea powder, smoked sardines, smoked mutton, cattle, goats, etc There is no standing army except a bodyguard of 100 men, but all the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms (about 20,000) are called out in war time The nation joined the Servians in their war against Turkey in 1876, repelling with heavy loss all attacks made by the greatly superior forces of the Turks, at the close of the war they were declared independent, and accessions of territory were granted During the past few years the Black Mountain has been comparatively quiet, though the army has been increased, in view of the unsettled state of affairs in Bulgaria Various cases of brigandage took place during **88** A solemn promulgation of the **New Civil Code** by Prince Nicholas took place (July) in the presence of the whole diplomatic corps, in which he expressed deep gratitude to **Russia,** alluding to the Czars Alexander II. and III. as "the protectors of all the Slavs ' A clause was included by which no foreigner is to be allowed to acquire land in Montenegro by inheritance, purchase, or donation, unless it be

a personal gift from the Prince For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC

Montreal The largest and most attractive city in Canada, and the present commercial and financial centre of the Dominion Pop 200,000 Situated on the St Lawrence river, in the province of **Quebec** (*q v*)

Montserrat A British West Indian island, forming a presidency of the **Leeward Islands** Area 32 sq m, pop 11,097 Capital, **Plymouth** The island is of volcanic formation, and there is no good harbour About half of it consists of mountain and forest Is called the most healthful and pleasant of the West India Islands Soil extremely fertile Sugar limes, and fruits principally cultivated The woods afford many valuable drugs, dyes, timbers, etc Sulphur, iron, and aluminous schist are its minerals Governed as a Presidency of the Leeward Islands Education well provided for For **financial statistics**, see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Montserrat was colonised by English in 1632 It passed into French hands for a time, but was finally rest in 1784

Moore, Miss Mary, actress, made her *d bt* about five years ago She quickly established herself as a favourite in London by her impersonation of "**Wild Oats**" at the **Criterion** At her performance from the German critics

Moravians, The A body of Christians thought to have formed at one time a part of the **Hussites** Withdrew into Moravia in the fifteenth century In 1722 they formed a settlement called "**The Watch of the Lord** on the estate of Count Zinzendorf There were 500 members of the Church in 1727 The Society was introduced into England by Count Zinzendorf in 1738 In 1817 a London Association was formed They also founded settlements abroad in 1732 See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

Moreton Bay Port of **Brisbane** capital of **Queensland** (*q*)

Morganatic Marriage Morganatic or "left handed marriages are by the common law of Germany permitted to the royal houses and the higher grades of nobility, the Prussian law allowing a like indulgence to the lower nobility They are, practically, marriages contracted by princes and nobles with their inferiors in rank, so far recognised that they do not reflect upon the wife's honour or the children's legitimacy, but do not preclude a subsequent full marriage with an equal in rank during the lifetime of the morganatic wife The arrangement is purely dynastic and social, and does not possess the direct sanction of any Christian religious body The term 'morganatic" is said to be derived from the fact that the wife's rights were limited to the **Morgengabe** (*donum matutinale*), or, according to others, from the old Gothic *morgan*—*i e*, "to shorten, to limit' Inequality of social condition, however, is not necessary to an alliance of this kind It may be made between persons of equal rank, so as not to prejudice the children of a first marriage by giving rights of inheritance to the offspring of a second

Morley, Rt. Hon John, M P, was b at Blackburn, 1838 Educated at Cheltenham and at Lincoln Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B A (59), subsequently called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (73) Hon LL D. of Glasgow Univ **Author** of various works on the **French Philosophers of the 18th century**, of an essay on Compromise, and of a "**Life of Cobden**" and "**Edmund Burke**" He has also recently published an essay on aphorisms He was for some time **editor** of the *Literary Gazette*, the title of which he altered to *The Parthenon*, and for fifteen years (67 82) conducted the *Fortnightly Review* (*q v*) For three years he was editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (*q v*), with which he terminated his connection in 1883, on his acceptance of the editorship of *Macmillan's Magazine*, from which he retired in 85 In 69 Mr Morley unsuccessfully contested Blackburn as a Liberal He was also defeated in Westminster in '80 Three years later, however, he succeeded at Newcastle on Tyne, for which he has sat ever since When Mr Gladstone propounded his **Home Rule** scheme he found in Mr Morley one of his ablest and most enthusiastic supporters, and who subsequently became **Chief Secretary for Ireland** Mr Morley retired with his leader when the Government collapsed in June 86, but he has never swerved from the advanced position he took up at first He is one of the five Liberals who met (Jan 87) for the purpose of discovering a *modus vivendi* for the reunion of the Liberal party During the past year Mr Morley has been one of the most active leaders of the Home Rule campaign both in and out of Parliament Early in the year he visited Dublin in company with Lord Ripon and was received with demonstrations of the most extraordinary enthusiasm Mr M took part in a debate at the **Oxford Union** (March), and addressed a meeting at Newcastle (April) He subsequently visited his native town, and both there and at a mass meeting held at Lord Ripon's seat in Lincolnshire, in August, delivered powerful speeches against the Irish policy of the Government Mr M also visited Ipswich in October and accompanied Mr Gladstone to Birmingham in November last on the occasion of the meeting of the National Liberal Federation His **literary work** during **88** includes an introductory essay to "The Complete Poetical Works of William Wordsworth" and "Walpole in the "Twelve English Statesmen series

Mormonism The Mormons, or **Latter Day Saints**, are a sect founded by **Joseph Smith** at Manchester, New York (1830) (For history of Mormonism up to last year see 88) On Jan 11th, 87, the **House of Representatives** passed without division a bill for the **suppression of polygamy in the Territory of Utah** The bill is a substitute for that passed by the Senate, though it aims at similar results Its chief **provisions** are (1) Polygamy is declared to be a felony, (2) The chief financial corporations of the Mormons are dissolved, and the Attorney General is directed to wind them up by process of the courts, (3) Polygamists are made ineligible to vote, (4) All voters in Utah are to be required to take an oath to obey the laws of the United States, and especially the laws against polygamy, (5) Woman suffrage in Utah is abolished, (6) Lawful wives and husbands are made competent witnesses against persons accused of polygamy

"**Morning Advertiser**," daily paper (3*d*), founded February 8th, 1794, is the recognised organ of the licensed victuallers It possesses distinctive features of its own, while being

Liberal and Independent and Constitutional in politics, it is not exclusively the advocate of any one party Editor, **Thos Wright** Offices, 127, Fleet Street, E C

"**Morning Post**, daily (1d) Conservative in its politics, it is the fashionable chronicle of the party, giving events of interest among the higher circles of society It also, in addition to news of the day, home and foreign, gives critiques on literature, science, and art Offices, Wellington Street, Strand

Morocco The westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N W corner of Africa An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Suse, Draha, and Tafilet, with the oasis of Twat Area (estimated) about 260,000 square miles, of which the Tell or coast region, occupies 76,000, the steppes 26,000, and the Sahara districts 158 000 Population estimated at from 500,000 to 5,000,000 There are three capitals Fez (pop 80,000) Morocco (pop 50,000) Mequinez (pop 56,000) **Chief ports** are Mogador and Tangier, on the Atlantic, Tetuan and some smaller places on the Mediterranean **Tafilet** is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara Country little known to Europeans The highlands are said to be romantically beautiful, well wooded and fertile Products are wheat, barley, maize, olive oil, esparto grass hemp, many fruits, wool, etc It is said there are coal, iron, antimony, copper, lead, tin, gold and silver, and other minerals in quantity Chief manufactures are carpets, slippers, and famous leather Exports, produce and manufactures, also fowls, eggs, cattle, gums, ostrich feathers Ruled by a sultan (**Mulai Hassan**) usually styled 'emperor' by Europeans He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority The sultan is head of religion as well as of the state He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the executive Vizier, Ministers for Home and Foreign Affairs, Chief Chamberlain, Chief Treasurer, and Chief Administrator of Customs Disciplined standing army 10,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and some artillery, militia infantry 10,000, cavalry 10,000, irregular forces 40,000 Imperial revenue about £500,000 per annum. **Imports** (86), £1,543,719, **exports** £1,312,985 Trade chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany Three fourths of the trade with Great Britain, which takes maize and beans, gum, almonds, olive oil, and sends cotton manufactures Trade passes mainly through **Tangier**, which is under European influence Inhabitants are Berbers, descendants of ancient Numidians, Moors, half caste descendants of Arab conquerors of eighth century, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews Religion, Mohammedanism In '83 **Spain** acquired a port south of Mogador, and holds some "presidios on the coast (See SAHARA COAST) In 86 the Moors declined new commercial treaties with the Powers, on the ground that foreign consuls already abused rights conceded to them Some of them gave "protections" to Jews and others, who were thus enabled to set the government at defiance and exact sums from Moorish subjects under false pleas of debt The first step towards remedying this state of things was taken by the United States Government early in 1887 A new consul (Mr Reed Lewis) was appointed to Morocco. He abandoned the claim to "protections" on the part of his Government, and caused all persons imprisoned on such pretext to be released The representatives of other Powers have more or less followed this example. In October an alarming illness of the Sultan caused a general fear of revolution and resulting anarchy Most of the Powers despatched war ships to Tangier for the protection of their subjects The alarm subsided with the Sultan's recovery During '88 the dervishes at Tafilat proclaimed a holy war Serious disputes arose between the **United States** and Morocco, which were ultimately settled in May A Spanish Red Book on Morocco was issued early last year (For relations of Morocco with Spain see SPAIN, and for Ministry see DIPLOMATIC) **Consult** De Amicis "Morocco, Hooker's "Tour in Morocco, Leared's 'Morocco and the Moors, Watson's "Visit to Wazan'

Morris, Lewis, author of the "**Epic of Hades**," "Songs of Two Worlds, "Gwen, "The Ode of Life "Songs Unsung etc, originally published anonymously as the productions of "A New Writer, was b in Carmarthen Graduated First Class in Classics at Jesus College, Oxford, 18 5 Called to the bar 6, and (80) served on the **Committee of Inquiry** into **Intermediate and Higher Education in Wales** He succeeded the late Mr W Adam as **vice chairman** of the **political committee** of the **Reform Club** He unsuccessfully contested Pembroke as a Home Ruler in 86 Mr M (Jan **88**) received a **silver medal** from Her Majesty in recognition of his **Jubilee Ode**

Morris, Philip Richard, A R A, b at Devonport, 1838 He early attracted the notice of Mr Holman Hunt, by whose advice he studied the Elgin marbles at the British Museum Afterwards a most successful student of the Royal Academy His first exhibited picture appeared under the title of 'Peaceful Days,' since when Mr Morris has become celebrated for his tender and poetic rendering of scenes of humble life, and his delicate arrangement of colour Among his best known pictures are "**The Shadow of the Cross**, 'Prison Lane, and "A Procession at Dieppe Elected A R A (1877)

Morris, William, artist and poet, b at Walthamstow in 1834, educated at Marlborough and Exeter Col Oxford Mr M turned his attention for some time to the study of architecture, and in 68, together with his friends Dante G Rossetti and Burne Jones, endeavoured to elevate the artistic taste of the public For this purpose a business of "art fabrics, wall papers, and stained glass, was started Though undertaken rather as an artistic venture than as a business speculation, the concern—now carried on by Morris and George Wardle—has been extremely successful, and has effected something like a revolution in the art of designing Mr M published in 67 his poem, '**The Life and Death of Jason**," which was followed in 68 70 by "**The Earthly Paradise**," a series of 24 romantic tales His

Æneid of Virgil, and in conjunction with Mr Eiriki Magnusson has rendered into English verse a number of **Icelandic Stories** Mr W M is one of the leaders of the **Socialistic Movement** in England

Morrisonianism, a name used to designate the principles held by members of the Evangelical Union, formed by Dr Morrison and others, in May 1843, of those who disagreed

with the doctrine held by the Presbyterian Churches that Christ only died for the elect Evangelical Unionism first originated in 1841, when its founder and three other ministers separated from the United Secession Church The Evangelical Union Churches, which are mainly confined to Scotland, have a theological hall, where a number of students attend; and a weekly official organ, the *Christian News* Many of the ministers, all of whom are total abstainers, have settled in England in Congregational churches, which are somewhat similar in church government In all there are about ninety E U churches The **distinctive tenets** are that the Divine Father loves all, the Divine Saviour died for all, and the Divine Spirit strives with all

Mortgage See ed 87, and **consult** Williams "Principles of Real Property,' the chapter entitled "Of a Mortgage Debt '

Mortmain, Statute of Gifts in Mortmain first prohibited by Henry III (1225), afterwards by Edward I (1279) applied to restrain growth of Church funds, Richard II (1392) extended prohibition to all lay corporations, statutes suspended by Philip and Mary (1554), legacies by Mortmain restricted by George II (1736)

Moyer (or Lady Moyer's) Lectures The history of these lectures may be almost sufficiently understood from the following extract from the will of the founder, Lady Moyer, or, as she is therein styled, "Dame Rebecca Moyer, late of the parish of St Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, widow The will of **Lady Moyer**, who was a daughter of Alderman Sir William Jolliffe, and widow of Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart —a rich Turkey merchant who was sheriff of Essex in 1698, and who died in 1716—bears date Dec 16th, 1722, and was proved Feb 21st, 1723 She had however endowed the Lecture about three or four years before her death The **first Lecturer** on the Lady Moyer foundation was the celebrated polemic and apologist, **Dr Daniel Waterland** who in 1719 20 inaugurated the series with "Eight Sermons preached at the Cathedral Church of St Paul, in Defence of the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ , and who in his published volume describes them as having been delivered 'upon the encouragement given by the Lady Moyer and at the appointment of the Lord Bishop of London In 1757 8, the Moyer Lectures were preached by the **Rev William Clements**, A M , then curate at St Mary at Hill, London, and afterwards librarian at Sion College, who published them for the first time in 1797, with a dedication "to the Right Reverend Beilby, Lord Bishop of London ' In the years 1764 and 1765, the preacher was the **Rev Benjamin Dawson**, LL D , rector of Burgh, in Suffolk, who printed his lectures under the title of "An Illustration of several Texts of Scriptures, particularly those in which the *Logos* occurs," and whose title page has the statement made, without any further identification of the lady referred to, that they were delivered "at the appointment of Mrs Heathcote, and by permission of the Lord Bishop of London " The **Rev. Thomas Morell**, D D , is supposed to have been the last of the Moyer Lecturers , one of his discourses "preached in the Cathedral Church of St Paul, London, June 2nd, 1774," having been published as "The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity justified." This lecture, which was published anonymously, was conceived in opposition to Theophilus Lindsey, and was printed "with occasional remarks on the preacher's (Lindsey's) first sermon in Essex House, Essex Street, April 17th, 1774 ' It has been currently affirmed that Lady Moyer founded her lectures for a limited number of years and, again, that they terminated with the expiration of the lease of the estate out of which the Lecturer s stipend was provided Bishop Van Mildert, however, in his "Review of the Life and Writings of Dr Waterland, points out the circumstance of "no limitation being mentioned in Lady Moyer s will "But since, he says, "there is no compulsory obligation in the will to perpetuate the Lecture, the probability is, that in course of time (perhaps immediately after Dr Morell s turn expired) the property fell into other hands, and the Lecture was no longer continued

Mozambique A Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa, nominally extending from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, over 1,200 miles, with area 382 683 sq m , pop 350,000 In reality the Portuguese only occupy a few points, to which their authority is limited The **chief** of these **settlements** on the coast mostly on islands are Mozambique (the capital), Quilimane (at one of the entrances to the Zambesi), Sofala, Inhambane, and **Lourenzo Marquez** in Delagoa Bay Up the Zambesi 120 miles is **Sena**, of little importance , 260 miles up is **Tete**, and 500 miles up the stations of **Zumbo** and **Chicova** This territory has been in Portuguese hands since 1497, yet nothing has been done by them to open up the country Government and trade are in the most debased condition A small military force, composed of convicts and natives, is little respected The slave trade continues in spite of laws against it The coast is unhealthy, but rich in products Gold has been worked at some places inland Recently a splendid harbour has been discovered—**Nakala**, in Fernao Veloso Bay Some portions of the inland border are now being opened up by the Blantyre Mission of the Universities African Missions The settlement in **Delagoa Bay** (*q v*), isolated and almost lost, has lately come into notice through the efforts made by the Boers to obtain it as a port for the Transvaal

Muller, Frederick Max, b 1823 Educated at Leipsic Univ , where he graduated ('43) Studied for some time in Paris, and ('46) came to England, where he found employment in collating MSS at the East Indian Museum and at the Bodleian Appointed ('50) Deputy Taylorian Professor, and ('54) Taylorian Professor at Oxford Made the first **Professor of Comparative Philology** in **Oxford** ('68), with which University he has been associated ever since Professor Müller is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and is a Knight of the *Ordre pour le Merite* He is an honorary LL D of Edinburgh and Cambridge Among his published works are "The Rig Veda Translation from the Sacred Books of the East," "The Religions of India, "A Survey of Languages," "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims," "**Lectures on the Science of Language**," "Chips from a German Workshop," "Biographical Essays," "Biographies of Words and the Home of the Aryas," etc

Municipal Election Law The House of Lords decided, March '88, in the case of Pritchard *v.* The Mayor of Bangor, that an

alderman is eligible for election as a councillor, before he has actually resigned the former office

Murray. See VICTORIA.

"Murray's Magazine" (monthly 1s) Started January 1887 by the well known firm of John Murray, Albemarle St Is a popular magazine for the general reader, containing articles upon topics of the day, sport, travel, literature, and art, and devoting considerable space to fiction Short notices of new books are given monthly under the heading of "Our Library List" **Editor,** Mr Edward A Arnold (a nephew of the late Matthew Arnold) **Office,** Albemarle St , W

Muscat For Political Agent see DIPLOMATIC

Musha and Efat Islands Two small unoccupied islands in Tajurah Bay, Gulf of Aden Acquired by Great Britain in 1858 In **1887** formally admitted by the British Government to be within the sphere of French claims

Musical Festivals. For short history of these see ed 86

Music, '88 There would be no difficulty in recalling an English musical year in which more important novelties were produced than in ", but no season can be considered uneventful that includes the celebration of a **Handel Festival** under such conditions as are afforded at the Crystal Palace By drafting contingents from the leading musical centres of the country, the **triennial meeting** has assumed the character of a national gathering that is both significant and impressive Greater honour could not be paid to any representative of Art, whether past or present, than that bestowed at these fixed intervals upon the genius of Handel Though the programme is virtually the same—being of necessity indeed almost unalterable—the patronage of the general musical public remains as steady as it was ten or fifteen years back With such an enterprise the fluctuation of three or four thousand persons in the attendance matters little The numbers cannot be always the same, and a few less or more are not worth mention when the total is about 80,000 during the three days of the Festival and the preliminary rehearsal In 88 as much interest as ever was evinced in proceedings long since familiar to the great majority of supporters, and the entire performance, under the direction of Mr August Manns, was in every detail equal to the best in preceding years As usual, the Monday and Friday were respectively devoted to "**Messiah**" and to "**Israel in Egypt,**" those imperishable monuments to the power of the master, but in the Selection on Wednesday a successful attempt was made to exhibit in chronological order various specimens of his workmanship, from early Italian operas to his latest productions in the domain of sacred music This arrangement allowed of the performance of some excerpts from operas, cantatas, and oratorios not previously heard at Sydenham The result of the Festival was again eminently satisfactory to all concerned Having acquired **Covent Garden Theatre** for **Italian Opera, Mr. Augustus Harris** soon bestirred himself to fulfil the expectations created by his initial venture with this costly branch of entertainment at Drury Lane in '87 He now trusted to singers for whom his subscribers had already shown great partiality The catalogue of his **company** included nearly a dozen ladies who had earned the right to be considered *prime donne* both here and elsewhere; and among the male principals were the Brothers De Reszke, M Lassalle, Signor Del Puente, and Signor Ravelli Signor Mancinelli and Mr Randegger were once more the conductors. Mr Harris, by personally directing the *mise en-scene*, not only secured pictorial completeness, but evolved much that was new in the way of grouping, etc The co operation of Madame Albani and the De Reszkes in "**Lohengrin,**" the further assistance in "**Faust**" of Madame Scalchi and M Lassalle, and the appearance in "**Les Huguenots**" of Madame Nordica, Miss Ella Russell, Madame Scalchi, the two De Reszkes, Signor Del Puente, and Signor Navarrini, caused these three fine examples of varying styles of composition to be so frequently heard during the season (always to densely crowded audiences), that Mr Harris was induced to prolong the performances a fortnight beyond the period announced at the outset of his campaign During these extra representations the attendance did not decline, and on the final night (when *Les Huguenots* was played) the assemblage did not depart until they had summoned the manager and extorted a few words of grateful acknowledgment, in which better things, if possible, were promised for the succeeding year Mr Harris was not rash enough to say exactly what he hoped to do during his **second season** at **Covent Garden,** but as it was whispered that he intended to witness the performance of the *Meistersinger* at Bayreuth, the conclusion was arrived at that he would probably place the only comic opera of Wagner upon the stage in the Italian language It has since transpired that **Mr Goring Thomas** s English opera '**Esmera'da**' (originally produced by Mr Carl Rosa) has been translated into Italian with a view to **Madame Albani**—for whom the composer has provided an additional air—playing the heroine **Madame Minnie Hauk** appeared several times in "**Carmen,**" and celebrated the tenth year of her performance in London of the gipsy girl, **Mdlle. Sigrid Arnoldson** played some lighter characters, and as Cherubino joined **Madame Albani** and **Miss Ella Russell** in **Le Nozze di Figaro**, such a pronounced success was gained by **Miss MacIntyre,** a *debutante*, that Mr Harris towards the close of the season permitted her to represent **Margaret** in Boito s **Mefistofele,** the character of Helen of Troy (hitherto in the Metropolis assigned to the same *prima donna*) being sustained by Miss Ella Russell, and a favourable impression was made by **Madame Rolla,** whose useful readiness was shown by the manner in which at short notice she sang the music of **Donna Elvira** in the Mozartian *chef d œuvre* Mr Harris gave about twenty operas with perfection of *ensemble*, and on no occasion throughout the season was compelled to change the performance advertised For the first time for many years **Mr Carl Rosa** did not bring his company to London, so that enterprise in elaborate opera was restricted to Covent Garden The **provincial musical festivals** of the year were held at **Birmingham, Chester, Hereford,** and **Bristol.** Of the three latter nothing need be said, inasmuch as the programmes were chiefly made up of pieces often heard elsewhere True, the **Three Choirs meeting** on the banks of the Wye brought about the first performance in England of the **Ode** for chorus and band composed by **Mr. F. H. Cowen** for the inauguration of the **Melbourne Exhibition,** and also led to the **revival** of **Sir F. G. Ouseley's** oratorio "**St Polycarp,**" written as his "degree

exercise more than three decades back, but neither of these could be looked upon as musical items of supreme consequence The committee of the **Birmingham Festival** was called upon to endure a series of provoking disappointments It was not designed to have so many altogether fresh works as in 85, when novelty was rather overdone, but two or three composers who had been invited to contribute were for divers reasons unable to respond At length the list of new compositions dwindled to two—**Dr Hubert Parry s** oratorio '**Judith or the Regeneration of Manasseh** and **Dr F Bridge s** cantata '**Callirhoë** Both these works were received with hearty approval and were generally held to manifest qualities with the possession of which their respective composers had not heretofore been credited Dr Parry s oratorio was found to be clear, melodious and based on the methods of the distinguished producers of sacred music in the past while Dr Bridge s cantata displayed dramatic strength in addition to the elegance and knowledge of instrumental resource patent in former essays **Sir Arthur Sullivan s Golden Legend** (which here as elsewhere, drew an overflowing audience) **Berlioz s "Messe des Morts** and **Handel s Saul** were also given during the Festival week with Herr Richter wielding the bâton The question of the **conductorship** of the concerts of the **Philharmonic Society** was settled by the appointment of **Mr F H Cowen** notwithstanding that it was known he would soon have to leave for Melbourne, in order to direct the musical performances in connection with the Centennial Exhibition To fill the void thus occasioned the directors hit upon the happy idea of persuading **M Tschaikowsky M Widor** and **Herr Grieg** as **representatives** of the **Russian French** and **Scandinavian schools** to bring to England (and conduct) some of their newest compositions In each case the issue of the visit proved decidedly interesting Certainly the Philharmonic directors had no reason to regret their liberal policy Another foremost artist absent from England during some weeks of the busiest portion of the season was **Mr Edward Lloyd** the tenor singer, who accepted an engagement for the **Cincinnati Festival** As was expected he was received with enthusiasm and was compelled to promise that he would again visit America professionally In October after a series of **revivals**, of which '**The Mikado** seemed the most welcome, a **new Gilbert-Sullivan opera** called "**The Yeomen of the Guard** was produced at the **Savoy**, and the composer s share in the work was unanimously and cordially approved For the **second year** continuously, "**Dorothy** was a fixture at the **Prince of Wales s**, "**Carina** ' at the **Opera Comique** contained some pretty music in the Balfe Wallace vein by **Madame Julia Woolf**, the mirthful opera **Nadgy** at length ousted "**The Old Guard** from the Avenue, and "**Pepita**" at **Toole's Theatre** justified the good opinion delivered for many months in the provinces **Novello's Oratorio Concerts** the **Richter Concerts**, the **London Symphony Concerts**, the **Crystal Palace Concerts**, the **London Ballad Concerts**, and the **Monday** and **Saturday Popular Concerts**, profitably pursued their respective paths The **Royal Albert Hall Choral Society**, in May, gave a performance of "**The Golden Legend** ' by command of the Queen, who was present, and Mr Barnby s force is henceforward to be called the "**Royal Choral Society.**" As usual there were **Promenade Concerts** at Covent Garden Theatre in the autumn — Among **occurrences** that had some bearing upon the musical proceedings of the year was the **death** of **Sir George Macfarren**, and the consequent **vacancy** in the lofty position of **Principal of the Royal Academy of Music** As the time approached for the election, the number of candidates was reduced to two, Dr A C Mackenzie and Mr Joseph Barnby the former being ultimately chosen The boy pianist, **Otto Hegner** delighted the admirers of rare juvenile talent, just as did **Josef Hofmann** twelve months before and other noteworthy incidents of the year were the **farewell** (at the Royal Albert Hall) of **Madame Nilsson** the revival in November by Mr L Prout and the **Hackney Choral Society** of Handel s long neglected oratorio **Joshua** the performance of the ill fated **Georges Bizet s** beautiful music to **Daudet s** ' **L Artesienne** during representations of the drama at the Prince of Wales s Theatre in January, and the arrival of a **Russian Opera Company** The latter acquired a very sad experience After playing in the provinces they gave some concerts at the **Royal Albert Hall** under circumstances that afforded little hope of their talents being effectively demonstrated Subsequently they appeared in Rubenstein s opera **The Demon** at the Jodrell Theatre (the newly named Novelty), but here again ill luck attended their performances The work they chose had been tried in London nine years before with an exceptionally strong cast, and had failed Operatic amateurs were disappointed that the company did not play Tschaikowsky s **Mazeppa** (one of the favourite operas in their *repertoire*) which would have been a novelty here When the speculation suddenly, but not altogether unexpectedly, came to an end a number of Russian choralists ignorant of the English language, were found helpless starving, and destitute at the East End and for funds to send them back to their native country an appeal was made to the public Towards the end of November **Mdme Patti** (*q v*) sang at Paris in Gounod s opera Romeo et Juliette (conducted by the composer) with great success The **150th anniversary** of the Royal Society of Musicians was celebrated on Nov 30th by an unusually imposing performance of **The Messiah** in Westminster Abbey

Mutiny Act See ed 88

Mutsuhito The present Mikado (or Emperor) of Japan, b 1852 Ascended the throne in 1867 His reign has been marked by great reforms, prompted by a liberal spirit, resulting in abolishing entirely the feudal system which has impeded the general progress of the country Under the rule of the present Mikado, **Japan** has entered into an unprecedented era of prosperity Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations

Mysore For Resident see DIPLOMATIC

Mythology See ed 88

N

"Named." See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis Napier, P.C., 1st Baron (cr. 1868), was b. 1810. Was brigade major in the Sutlej campaigns ('45-46), where he was severely wounded, acting Chief Engineer during part of the siege of Moultan, where he was again wounded, commanded the Engineers during the operations which ended in the capture of Lucknow (58), was made K.C.B. for his services ('58), and received the thanks of Parliament (59). Again received the thanks of Parliament (61) for the "skill, zeal, and intrepidity shown in the operations which terminated in the capture of Pekin." Appointed to conduct the expedition to Abyssinia (October following), on the successful conclusion of which, and capture of Magdala, he once more received the thanks of Parliament, was created a peer, and granted a provision of £2,000 per annum for himself and his next heir. Subsequently Governor of Gibraltar. **Constable of the Tower** (87).

Napoleon, Victor, son of Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde, b. 18 , has taken little part in public affairs. When his father, after the death of the Prince Imperial in '79, took up the position of **head of the house of Bonaparte**, the claim was disputed by M. Paul de Cassagnac and several other Imperialists, who put forward the young Prince Victor as his father's rival. But this move was not encouraged by the son, though the latter, it is understood, was nominated in the Prince Imperial's will as his successor. When the Expulsion Bill of '88 became law, the Prince and his father were exiled from France. In Aug. '88 the annual Bonapartist banquet was held in Paris, when an address was presented to the Prince.

Narcissus Farming. The great horticultural homes of the beautiful narcissus flower are **Holland** and **the Riviera**. It is also successfully cultivated in the **Channel** and in the **Scilly Islands**. The mercantile value of the flower depends on the period when it reaches the London market. The Scilly Islands have been especially fortunate in bringing the narcissus early to market, when their rivals are hopelessly out of the field, and the narcissi which brighten and beautify the shop fronts of fashionable florists in the early New Year have, as a rule, the little Cornish archipelago as their place of birth. The narcissus increases and multiplies rapidly. Consequently, in the great growing centres, the plant is grown for the sale of the root or bulb as much as for the sale of the flower. Bulb culture is a horticultural art by itself, and has long been lucratively practised in Holland, which country is being imitated at a distance by the Scilly Isles.

Nassau. Capital of the **Bahama Islands** (*q. v.*).

Nasser ed Deen, Shah of Persia, son of the late Mehemet Shah, b. in 1829. He ascended the throne in '48. In '52 he occupied Herat, when an expedition under General Outram was sent against him, and after a very successful campaign compelled Persia to sign a treaty of peace at Paris, on terms favourable to England. Under his reign a treaty uniting [illegible] and India by telegraph across Persia signed in '66 at Teheran. In '73 he [illegible] in Europe, and met with a cordial reception in London and elsewhere. He proposes to repeat this tour in '89.

Natal. A British colony, on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco de Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Sea board extends from the Umtamfuna river on S., to the Tugela on N., a distance of 170 miles. Zululand borders the colony on the N.E., Transvaal on N., Orange Free State and Basutoland on W., Transkeian Territories on S.W. Area 24,000 sq. m., pop. 477,100. Capital **Pietermaritzburg**, pop. 14,429, the only port is **D'Urban**. Other centres inland are Verulam, Isipingo, Richmond, Ladysmith, etc. The colony is divided into fourteen districts. The coast scenery is bold, and the whole country inland romantically beautiful, being dominated everywhere by the precipitous heights of the Drakensberg, some of the peaks of which attain an altitude of 9,500 feet. The numerous rivers are not navigable, although some of them are considerable streams, so that the country is well watered and fertile. The climate is very fine, the winter bright and tolerably cool, and the summer heat tempered by cloud and rain. Country divisible into three belts or terraces—coast land, midland, and upper. The low lying **coast-land**, extending about fifteen miles inland, is highly fertile, and has been found suitable for the growth of sugar, coffee, arrowroot, spices, tobacco, cotton, flax, silk, and tropical fruits, at present sugar growing is a profitable and flourishing industry. For sugar cultivation it has been found necessary to introduce Indian and Chinese coolies. Coal and lime are worked, iron, copper, and gold are found. The native fauna and flora are extensive and interesting, the hippopotamus is still to be found, as also crocodiles, guanas and chameleons, leopards, hyænas, tigers, etc. Timber trees are numerous and valuable, especially the yellow wood, the stink wood, and the iron wood. The **middle region** is well adapted for cereals and European farming. The **upper region**, mountainous, is pastoral—sheep, cattle and horses being reared in great numbers. The colony has representative **government**. There is a Governor, an Executive Council of officials, and a Legislative Council of thirty members, of whom seven are nominated by the Governor and the remainder elected by property holders in the boroughs and counties. Religion well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 13 Government schools, 42 aided, besides others, and 85 native and Indian schools. There is a force of 350 mounted police and 800 volunteers. For financial statistics see **British Empire**, etc. (table). **Principal exports**, wool, hides, sugar, arrowroot, maize, ostrich feathers, mohair. Of the area, 8,000,000 acres have been acquired by colonists, 2,000,000 reserved to Kaffirs, and 2,800,000 are Crown property, open to lease, sale, or grant. 88,000 acres are under cultivation, leading crop, sugar. Nearly 300,000 more are cultivated by natives. The colonists own 170,000 cattle, 84,000 Angora goats, 520,000 sheep, 24,000 horses. Kaffirs own 400,000 cattle, 200,000 goats, 35,000 sheep, and 20,000 horses. There are 217 miles of railway, now extending inland to Ladysmith, near the Transvaal border and the goldfields. **Natives** are chiefly of the

Zulu nation Most of them belonging to the colony are peaceable, orderly, good herdsmen, farmers, or labourers But the recent troubles in Zululand, particularly the invasion of it by Boers, have caused and are causing a large influx of Zululand natives into Natal, giving rise to no little anxiety for the future —In 1837 a party of Dutch Boers "trekking from Cape Colony settled in Natal Their conduct speedily brought about a series of desperate struggles with the powerful Zulu nation Owing to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape sent troops to take possession of Natal, and in 1843 the country was annexed, whereupon many of the Dutch re crossed the Drakensberg In 1849 numerous British settlers located themselves in Natal In 1853 a bishopric was created, under **Bishop Colenso** In 1856 Natal was erected into a separate colony, distinct from the Cape In 1873 there was an outbreak of the Amalubi Kaffirs, under Chief **Langalibalele** Colonial troops were employed to quell it Langalibalele and others were brought to justice, transported and imprisoned, though afterwards amnestied The question of native government was brought into prominence The Imperial authorities sent out **Lord Wolseley** as Administrator, and in 1875 an Act came into force for the better management of native affairs In 1879 Natal became the base of operations in the Zulu war In 1886 a serious dispute arose between the Governor (Sir A Havelock) and the Legislative Council and people of the colony Appointed by the Imperial Government to settle affairs in **Zululand**, where Boer raiders had established themselves, the Governor gave way to the Boer claims, whereas the people of Natal desired their expulsion and the annexation of Zululand to the colony The Legislative Council adopted resolutions of censure, and refused supplies to the Governor But this difficulty has since passed over See ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, TRANSVAAL, GOLDFIELDS etc, and for Executive Council etc, see DIPLOMATIC. **Consult** Peace's 'Our Colony of Natal, Brooks "Natal, Gillmore's "Great Thirst Land, and Petherick's 'Catalogue of York Gate Library

Natalie, Queen See SERVIA

National Anthem For origin, see col 87

National Biography, Dictionary of Projected by Messrs Smith, Elder, & Co, under the editorship of **Mr Leslie Stephen**, assisted by a staff of eminent writers The first volume, published in 85, began with Dr Abbadie, Dean of Killaloe, and ended with Queen Anne Volume xvi, published Sept 88, reached to Drant—Eldridge **Office** 15, Waterloo Place, S W

National Debt Conversion. See FINANCE, NATIONAL, and SESSION 88, sec **33**

National Defence Act. See ARMY AND VOLUNTEERS

National Footpath Preservation Society, The, was formed Sept 30th, 1884, for the "preservation of ancient foot and bridle paths, and all other rights of way by land and water, fishing, vacant spaces, as village greens, roadside strips of land, etc" **Branch societies** have been started in Henley, Kendal, Lancaster, Stockton, Keswick, Carlisle, Cardiff, Leicester, Bristol, Flackwell Heath, Witney, North Durham, and elsewhere. The patron of the parent society is the Duke of Westminster. The Earl of Bective is **president**, and among the **vice-presidents** are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Claud J Hamilton, Baron Henry De Worms, M P, Lord Randolph Churchill, M P., Sir Lyon Playfair, M P, Earl Granville, Viscount Cross, Mr W H Smith, M.P, Marquis of Hartington, M P, Sir Henry James, M P, Lord Brassey, Mr Chaplin, M.P, and Lord Tennyson The society publishes a lengthy list of **honorary solicitors** The subscription is 5s a year, but a 10s 6d subscription entitles the member to legal advice **gratis.** It is stated that scarcely a week elapses but the newspapers chronicle attempts to close footpaths, or other encroachments It may be assumed that an encroachment on an ancient common or open space, such as a village green, can generally be successfully resisted, if care is taken to adopt a legal course of procedure. **Complaints** may be addressed either to a local Footpath Society or to the **Sec and Surveyor**, Mr Henry Allnutt, 42, Essex St, Strand, W C

National Fruit Growers League. See FRUIT FARMING

National Gallery (For earlier history of, see col 88) The **present trustees** of the Gallery, in the order of their nomination, are — Sir Henry Layard, Sir William H Gregory, Lord Northbourne, Viscount Hardinge, Mr George J Howard, and Sir Richard Wallace The Director is Sir F W Burton, the Keeper and Secretary is Mr C L Eastlake The **abolition** of the **autumnal recess**, during which the Gallery was formerly closed for six weeks, the admission of the public by payment on students days (Thursdays and Fridays), the extended hours for keeping the collection open to the inspection of visitors, and the annual grant by means of which the contents of the **library** have been supplemented, are all recent measures which indicate that the trustees and directors are keeping pace with the times What has been for a long time urgently needed viz, a **new edition** of the **official catalogue**— is now promised to be published shortly It will contain many improvements upon the old and now inaccessible catalogue The **public** are **admitted free**, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays The National Gallery, as may be supposed, contains by far the best examples of the **English school** of painting to be found, comprising as it does the **masterpieces** of Turner, Reynolds, Landseer, Gainsborough, Wilkie, Romney, Constable, Herring Callcott, Etty, and others. On the other hand, the **foreign masters** are well represented, the paintings including **works of** Raphael, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Rubens, Cuyp, Teniers, Correggio, Titian, Murillo, and others Among the **most recent additions** are five landscapes by Constable, and a Gainsborough The "Madonna degli Ansidei" of Raphael was purchased by the Government out of the Blenheim collection for £70,000, and Vandyck's "Equestrian Portrait of Charles I" obtained from the same source for £17,500 The purchase of these two pictures led the Government to suspend for a term of years their **annual grant** of £10,000 to the Trustees of the National Gallery for the augmentation of the collection An endeavour was recently made to get this decision reversed, but so far without success During '88 a portion of the series of portraits recently exhibited by Mr Flinders Petrie at the Egyptian Hall, discovered by him in excavations in

Hawarâh, has been acquired by the N G A Rembrandt, three pictures by Nicolas Maas, a portrait by Van der Helst, a Virgin and Child by Morales, and three small panels, two by Mocetto and one by Pedro Campana, have also been added by gift and purchase **Mr Harry Furniss** (*q v*), in his lecture on "Portraiture," at the Birkbeck Institute, in Oct 88, criticised the arrangements for purchasing pictures for the National Gallery, and lamented the absence of good contemporary portraits **Consult** Cook's "Popular Handbook to the National Gallery

Nationalisation of the Land See LAND QUESTION, ed 88

National League founded in 1882 on the ruins of the Land League, after the suppression of the latter by the Government It is both a political and an agrarian organisation, its **main objects** being the reform of the Land Laws, the weakening of the power of the landlords, the increase of peasant proprietors and the creation of some kind of independent or semi independent Government for Ireland under the name of Home Rule There are nearly 2,000 **branches** of the League scattered throughout **Ireland**, each with its president, secretary and treasurer In **America** there is an organisation of a similar character and another in **England**, whose chairman is Mr T P O'Connor, M P (*q v*), **Scotland** also has a League, principally composed of Irishmen which advocates the principles of the parent institution north of the Tweed The main **resources** of the N L are drawn from America whence, a year or two ago from £2,000 to £3,000 were often received between one and the other of the fortnightly meetings in Dublin Though **Mr Parnell** is **President** of the League, neither his health nor his disposition fit him to carry on the practical work of such a great political organisation which is mainly done by **Mr T Harrington M P** the **Secretary** In the columns of *United Ireland* (*q v*), the organ of the N L **Mr William O'Brien**, the **editor**, propounded about two years ago what was known as **The Plan of Campaign** This "Plan" was, in brief a recommendation to tenants not to pay rent to landlords, but to pay to officials representing the N L what was deemed a fair rent, which would be handed over to the landlords provided the latter accepted it as payment in full The "Plan" was not long in being put in operation and proved so embarrassing that the Government proclaimed it as illegal In spite of this, however, the "Plan" was long subsequently in operation in remote districts, and is so even now, though it gives much less trouble to the Government On the 19th of August, 87 it was announced in both Houses of Parliament that the N L had been **proclaimed** as a dangerous association, thus giving the Government power to suppress at any moment the League or its branches, or disperse its meetings The proclamation produced much excitement both in England and Ireland, and gave rise to a great **Parliamentary debate** on a **Resolution** brought forward by **Mr Gladstone** condemning the action of the Lord Lieutenant (see SESSION 87, ed 88) The Government emerged from the debate with a large majority, but the League persevered with their meetings in spite of the efforts made by the Government for their suppression Mr. O'Brien, Mr Wilfred Blunt, Mr T Harrington, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmond, and other **prominent Home Rulers** were **imprisoned**, but they were no sooner released than they continued their opposition **Mr. Mandeville**, a local agent of great activity, was imprisoned, and his **death** seven months after his release led to **exciting discussions** in **Parliament** and the **Press** Mr O'Brien declared that he had been murdered, and he was habitually written about as "a martyr" The **Chief Secretary**, on the other hand, pointed out that Mr Mandeville lived for many months after he left prison, that during that period he carried on an active propaganda as a League agent, that the seeds of his disease were not laid in gaol, as was asserted, but more probably during his open air work in connection with the Land League The net result of the struggle is that there has been a great diminution of agrarian crime in Ireland, and that, though meetings of the League are surreptitiously held the power of the organisation has been greatly weakened

National Liberal Federation, The For history see ed 88 The **headquarters** of the Federation are now removed to London—42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S W

National Liberals See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and GERMANY

National Provident Insurance For concise summary of the report (87) of a **Select Committee** of the **House of Commons** appointed in 85 to consider this question see ed 88

National Temperance League See TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES

Natural Gas See ed 88

Natural Railway Tunnel See ed 88

Natural Selection See ed 88

'**Nature**' a scientific journal and review (weekly, 6*d*), founded Nov 4th, 1869 Treats of current scientific topics, with articles contributed by the leading specialists of the day Its columns are also open to correspondence on scientific questions Editor, **J. Norman Lockyer** (1869)

Naval Construction and Equipment See NAVY, BRITISH

Naval Manœuvres Many of the **Continental Powers** have for several years past exercised a portion of their fleets annually, for the purpose of giving their officers and men instruction, testing the new material of war and solving, so far as is possible by operations in peace time, problems of naval tactics under modern conditions In this country we have also essayed something of the kind, but not on so large a scale until 87, when, after the **Jubilee Review**, most of the ship present were divided into various squadrons and manœuvred against one another In **88**, however, the most complete operation of this nature which Great Britain or any other nation has yet attempted was made With the manœuvres was **combined** a **partial mobilisation of the Fleet**, with a view to test the **scheme** prepared by the new **Admiralty Intelligence Department**, which is to enable the vessels of the First class Reserve to be completed for active service in a much shorter time than was possible under the old system, or rather want of system, which ruled in 85, when we were on the verge of war with Russia Preparations were made in the dockyards some months in advance, and on July 2nd orders were issued from the Admiralty to mobilise all the ships in

the First class Steam Reserve Next day the **Channel Coast Guard** and **Training Squadrons** were ordered to rendezvous at Portsmouth and Portland On July 4th there were **commissioned** 2 armourclads, 5 cruisers, and 10 torpedo boats at **Portsmouth**, 2 armourclads, 9 cruisers and 10 torpedo boats at **Devonport** and 4 cruisers and 4 torpedo boats in the Medway at **Chatham** and **Sheerness** July 5th and 6th were occupied in getting in powder and making trials, and by the beginning of the next week all the vessels were ready for sea Such an act of mobilisation had never taken place previously and it is indisputable that if it had not been for the formation of the Intelligence Department and the able exertions of its staff of naval officers, under the late Director of Naval Intelligence, Captain W H Hall, R N, such a mobilisation would not have been possible The immeasurable value of being in a position to place the Fleet on a war footing with such rapidity requires no stating On July 14th the whole of the vessels were assembled in two **squadrons**, under the command of **Admiral Baird** and **Sir George Tryon** at Portsmouth and Portland, and were there inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty The composition of the squadrons was as follows —

Squadron A 1 (Admiral Bai

Ships	Commanders	Speed in Knots	Armament *	
Northumberland	Capt S C Darwin	11 5	7 12t M, 6 6t M 11 m, 4 T	710
Benbow	Capt A I Powlett	15 5	2 110t B, 10 5t B, 5 6 B 7 m, 5 T	500
Collingwood	Capt H I Pearson	14 6	4 45t B, 6 5t B, 15 6 T 13 m, 4 T	459
Monarch	Capt U C Singleton	1 0	4 25t M, 12t M, 1 71n M, 4 Q F, 14 m, 2 T	560
Northampton	Capt R H Harris	11	4 18t M 6 1 t M 14 Q F 8 m 2 T	474
Conqueror	Capt A H Alington	1 5	2 45t B, 4 5t B, 6 Q F, 1 m, 6 T	290
Hotspur	Capt Stewart	16 5	2 25t M, t B, 4 Q F 6 m, T	224
Mersey	Capt F G Hutton	16	2 15t B, 16 6t B 3 Q F, 1 m, 6 T	300
Arethusa	Capt I R Beardman	15	1 5t B 16 m 4 T	281
Racoon	Com J M McQuhae	15 6	6 5t B, 8 6 F, m, 5 T	156
Archer	Com G I Pee	14 3	6 t B, 8 6 F 2 m, 5 T	158
Active	Comdr A Markham	13 1	10 4t B 6 4pr M 1 m, T	374
Rover	Capt G H U Neel	1 5	14 4t B 6 m, T	373
Rattlesnake	Lieut J W Ingram	17	1 5cwt B 6 Q F, 4 T	61
Number 25	Lieut C F Imbert	18 0	(Thornycroft) 4 T	16
,, **41**	Lieut A I Taylor	18 5	(Thornycroft), 4 T	16
,, **42**	Lt A I C Warren	8 5	(Thornycroft) 4 T	16
,, **49**	Lieut I I Patterson	18 5	(Thornycroft), 4 T	16
,, **67**	Lieut J J White		(Yarrow) 4 T	16
,, **76**	Lieut R Hedleston	0	(Yarrow) 4 T	16
,, **79**	Lieut S Nicholson		(Yarrow) 4 T	16
,, **81**	Lieut H B Jackson	16 0	(White) 4 T 6 T	20

* M Muzzle loading guns B Breech loading guns Q F Quick firing guns, m — Machine guns, T Torpedo ejectors

The first named seven vessels counted as battleships although the *Northampton* is properly speaking a cruiser

Squadron A 2 (Admiral Rowley)

Ships.	Commanders	Speed in Knots	Armament *	
Agincourt	Capt S C Holland	11 7	7 12t M, 15 m 2 T	710
Inflexible	Capt R D King	11 5	4 80t M, 6 6 5cwt B, 6 Q F, 14 m, 4 T	460
Iron Duke	Capt Rodney Lloyd	10 5	10 12t M, 6 6 5cwt B 4 Q F 14 m, 4 T	482
Neptune	Capt J F G Grant	10 3	4 38t M, 2 12t M 14 6 F, 10 m, 2 T	538
Belleisle	Capt H n R Hare	1 0	4 25t M, 6 Q F, 7 m, T	231
Shannon	Capt I R Blackburne	16 5	2 18t M, 7 1 t M, 10 m, 2 T	454
Mercury	Capt F F Jeffreys	15 5	13 2t B, 4 Q F, 7 m, 4 T	276
Thames	Capt C B Theobald	15 8	2 15t B, 1 5t B, 3 Q F, 12 m, 6 T	300
Inconstant	Capt A P Hastings	14 3	10 12t M, 6 6½t M 13 m, 2 T	618
Tartar	Com G C Langley	15 6	6 5t B, 8 Q F, 2 m, 5 T	156
Mohawk	Com R P Humpage	15 3	6-5t B, 8 Q F, 2 m, 5 T	156
Grasshopper	Lt F L Campbell	17	1 25cwt B, 6 Q F, 4 T	16
Number 50	Lt St F Fraherne	18 5	(Thornycroft), 4 T	16
,, **68**	Lt C D Granville	20 0	(Yarrow), 4 T	16
,, **72**	Lt S A G Calthorpe	20 0	(Yarrow), 4 T	16
,, **80**	Lieut A Dodgson	21 5	(Yarrow), 4 T, Q F	20

Muzzle-loading guns, T — Breech loading guns, Q F — Quick firing guns, m. Machine guns, T — Torpedo-ejectors.

These two squadrons represented the British fleet in the future operations.

Squadron B 1 (Admiral Sir G Tryon).

Ships.	Commanders	Speed in Knots	Armament *	Men.
Hercules	Capt C F Buckle	12 5	8 18t M, 2 1 ½t M, 4 6½t M, 6 6½cwt B, 5 Q F, 14 m, 4 T	630
Ajax	Capt I Durrant	11 0	4 38t M, 2 5t B, 6 Q F, 13 m, 2 T	382
Warspite	Capt F J Church	15 7	4 24t B, 6 5t B, 6 Q F, 14 m, 6 T	514
Hero	Capt A F Dupuis	13 5	2 45t B 4 5t B, 12 Q F, 5 m, 6 T	290
Rupert	Capt St J Garforth	11 5	2 18t M, 5t F, 4 O F 8 m, 4 T	237
Severn	Capt A F St Clair	16	15t B, 1 5t F 3 O F, 1 m, 6 T	300
Iris	Capt A C H Paget	16 0	13 2t F, 1 m, T	271
Volage	Capt C Johnstone	13 1	1 4t B 64pr M 1 m T	338
Cossack	Com C J Turner	15 2	6 5t F 8 Q F, m, 5 T	156
Sandfly	Lt Hon A Bethell	17 3	1 5cwt F 6 O F, 4 T	61
Number 53	Lt H G L Clarke	15 5	(Thornycroft) 4 T	16
,, **54**	Lieut G A Heyman	18 5	(Thornycroft) 4 T	16
,, **59**	Lieut C F Carey	1 5	(Thornycroft) 4 T	16
,, **60**	Lieut F J W Slade		(Thornycroft) 4 T	16
,, **64**	Lt A Y Moggridge		(Yarrow), 4 T	16
,, **78**	Lt H H Campbell	18 5	(Yarrow), 4 T	16

* M Muzzle loading guns B Breech loading guns, Q F Quick firing guns, m Machine guns, T Torpedo ejectors

Squadron B 2 (Admiral Fitzroy)

Ships	Commanders	Speed in Knots	Armament	Men.
Rodney	Capt A W Moore	15 0	4 6½t B, 6 5t F 1 O F, 1 m 4 T	500
Invincible	Capt A I Brooke	11 6	10 12t M 6 6½cwt B 4 O F 15 m, 4 T	479
Devastation	Cpt Vander Meulen	11 8	4 35t M, 6 O F, 1 m, T	357
Black Prince	Capt R G Kinahan	10 8	4 9t M 22 6½t M 5t B 11 m, 2 T	697
Amphion	Cpt W A D Acland	15 0	1 4t F 14 m 4 T	281
Serpent	Com J T Needham	15 6	6 5t F 8 Q F, m 5 T	156
Calypso	Capt J C Burnell	11 9	4 5t B, 12 6cwt B 10 m T	312
Curlew	Com F J Norcock	1	1 5t B, 3 38cwt B, 7 m, 5 T	97
Spider	Lieut F J Foley	17	1 5cwt B, 6 O F 4 T	61
Number 45	Lieut A D Ricardo	18 5	(Thornycroft) 4 T	16
,, **51**	Lieut S C Weigall	13	(Thornycroft) 4 T	16
,, **52**	Lt R J Prendergast	1 5	(Thornycroft) 4 T	16
,, **55**	Lieut F H Peyton	18 5	(Thornycroft), 4 T	16
,, **57**	Lieut F H Eagles	1 5	(Thornycroft), 4 T	16
,, **58**	Lieut Harry Jones	0	(Thornycroft), 4 T	16

* M Muzzle loading guns F Breech loading O F Quick firing guns, m Machine guns, T Torpedo ejectors

These two squadrons represented the **Enemy's fleet**

The **general idea of the operations** was that a maritime nation, with whom hostilities are imminent, prepares two squadrons in two ports some distance apart, ready to commence operations the moment war is declared, but before their preparation has been completed, war breaks out and the British blockade both ports Of course it was the duty of the British to keep the 'enemy in, of the "enemy' to get out and do what damage he could The **ports chosen** for the "**enemy**' were Berehaven, in the S W corner of Ireland, Lough Swilly, on the north coast of the same island On July 16th the various squadrons proceeded to their stations—Admiral Tryon with that part of his fleet called B 1 to Berehaven, where he arrived on July 18th, and prepared to make himself secure from attack by laying down booms and mines, etc The second portion of his fleet, called B 2, under the second in command, Admiral Fitzroy, proceeded to Lough Swilly, and arrived there on July 19th. Admiral Baird proceeded to Milford Haven with A 1 and Admiral Rowley with A to Lamlash in the Bay of Arran During the operations England and Scotland were considered friendly to the British fleet and Ireland to the 'enemy' Pembroke Plymouth Portland Spithead, Lamlash, Milford Haven and the Medway were to be considered strongly fortified British ports, which could not be attacked by the 'enemy's squadrons, and Berehaven, Queenstown, and Lough Swilly were likewise strongly fortified 'enemy's ports **Rules** were laid down to determine **capture** or **destruction** of **vessels or property**, etc, and **umpires** were appointed to settle questions in dispute The **area of the operations** included the British Isles and waters within the following limits on the **north** 62° north latitude, on the **east** 3 east longitude, on the **south** 48° north latitude, on the **west** 13° west longitude On July 22nd Squadron A 1 left Milford to blockade Berehaven, and established a blockade on the morning of the 24th.

On July 23rd Squadron A 2 left Lamlash for a similar purpose, and took up position off Lough Swilly the following morning July 24th, at noon, war was declared, and the blockade began From that date until the night of Aug 2nd the ports were closed, but it is now known that Admiral Tryon had secret orders not to attempt to escape before the 1st of August These orders were not known to the blockading fleets, and they wore themselves out in rough and nasty weather endeavouring to prevent what appeared to be attempts to break the blockade, but were in reality feints The "enemy also made torpedo boat attacks on the blockading squadron, successfully torpedoing the *Inconstant* of Rowley's division, and obliging both British admirals to keep at a greater distance from the blockaded ports The difficulty of coaling ships when employed on such work, and also keeping up communication with the bases at home, was fully shown On Aug 2nd the *Calypso* and *Spider* cruisers escaped from Lough Swilly, and the first intimation the blockaders had of their getting away was the capture of a torpedo boat engaged in running mails from Rowley's squadron to the base and the news of the destruction of shipping at Oban The next night the *Warspite*, *Iris* and *Severn* cruisers escaped at Berehaven Admiral Baird, fearing lest these vessels should join hands with Fitzroy and overwhelm Rowley, despatched the *Mersey* to warn that officer and acquaint him with the fact that the British admiral intended to raise the blockade The same morning (Saturday) Baird left Berehaven for the Mull of Galloway to join Rowley, who was also in full retreat, the *Rodney* and *Amphion* having broken out of Lough Swilly and rendered his position untenable Sunday, Aug 5th, found the British squadrons endeavouring to effect a junction before dark which, however, they failed to do, but shortly after midnight met off the Mull of Galloway Meantime Tryon, finding Baird gone left Berehaven with the *Hercules* *Ajax* *Hero* and *Cossack*, and proceeded round the west coast of Ireland to the northward The same day the *Rodney* from Lough Swilly, and the *Warspite*, *Iris*, and *Severn* from the southward met by preconcerted arrangement 20 miles north west of St Kilda on the Scotch coast and proceeded to carry out a dashing plan, the conception of which is due to the author of 'The Great Naval War of 1887' (which read) the design to Admiral Sir George Tryon, and the execution to Admiral Fitzroy and his subordinates in this flying squadron On Monday they passed Cape Wrath, Tuesday threatened Aberdeen and Edinburgh, destroying the shipping off these ports, Wednesday the Tyne, Tees, Scarborough, Grimsby and Hartlepool were all threatened or destroyed, and having made this daring raid, they turned back and arrived once more safely at Lough Swilly on Aug 12th, without having seen a British cruiser On the very day that Fitzroy was reported off Cape Wrath, Baird, fearing lest an attempt should be made on the Thames, took his squadron, or such of the ships of A 1 as were coaled, round the south coast to the Downs, where he arrived on Aug 10th, and the same day ordered Rowley, whom he had left in the Irish Channel, to join him The absence of British ships enabled Tryon to make his appearance in the Mersey, where he captured the *Belleisle*, and off Holyhead, which he bombarded, and then returned to Lough Swilly on Aug 11th Thus, in seven days from the raising of the blockade the whole of the coast towns of England and Scotland not between Bristol round the south coast to Harwich had been visited by the "enemy On Aug 13th Baird and Rowley were in the Downs, Tryon and Fitzroy were in Lough Swilly, both fleets occupied in coaling. During the next week, up to Aug 21st at noon, when war ceased, Tryon's cruisers succeeded in making raids on the south coast ports much as they had done in the north, but the immunity they enjoyed at this time may have been due to the illness of Admiral Baird, who appears to have broken down from over work Not only did four admirals accompany the fleets as umpires, but all the principal newspapers sent correspondents, and many officers and gentlemen interested in the services were spectators on board ships engaged To the Times, in addition to the letters from their special correspondents on board the *Northumberland* and *Ajax*, Lord Brassey, Lord Charles Beresford, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir G Hornby, and others, contributed letters on the lessons of the operations The Standard had correspondents on board the *Agincourt*, *Hercules*, *Rodney*, *Northumberland*, and *Amphion*, the Daily News in the *Severn*, the Daily Telegraph in the *Arethusa*, the Morning Post in the *Northumberland*, the Daily Chronicle in the *Rodney*, the Morning Advertiser in the *Thames*, and the Army and Navy Gazette in the *Agincourt* The Illustrated London News and Graphic were also well represented in both fleets, and their pictures aided not a little in enabling the country to get an intelligible knowledge of what was taking place Since the close of the operations articles on the subject have appeared in the Fortnightly, Blackwood, the National Review, and other periodicals The following is a summary of the lessons which the various writers claims to have been taught by the operations (1) Sealing up an enemy's port so as to prevent egress to swift, well armed cruisers for raiding purposes is practically impossible in the face of steam and torpedoes Strict blockade even cannot be carried out except by an immensurably superior force, and even then its success is doubtful (2) Coast towns, and shipping entering and leaving them, cannot be adequately protected by forts, mines, and torpedo boats alone, but require a mobile defence as well (3) Speed is not only a desideratum in cruisers for blockading, keeping touch of an enemy, protection of commerce, etc, but also in battle ships the present "official speeds of vessels cannot be kept up in practice (4) An increase to our fleet of battle ships, cruisers, rams, torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, and small speedy seaworthy despatch boats, is much wanted. (5) Behind a blockading fleet or fleets must be a second fleet to hold the Channel A system of coast defence in which the *materiel* is supplied by Government, the *personnel* by volunteers, is imperatively needed (6) Better telegraphic communication between signal stations on shore and between these and defending cruisers is very desirable (7) The manœuvres should be annual, as it is proved that both officers and men require experience in the new machinery of war (8) The means of coaling the fleet is wofully deficient (9) The engines and boilers of many of the ships appear untrustworthy, from their flimsy construction and the cramped space allowed to them. (10) The position of the naval lieutenants requires to be remedied. (11) There is an admitted deficiency of stokers and

of **signalmen.** (13) To rely upon a **reserve** of **officers,** seamen and stokers from the Royal Naval Reserve is fallacious under existing conditions

Naval Volunteers. See NAVY, BRITISH

Navies, Foreign —AUSTRIAN (See also ed '88) The **naval appropriations** for '88 provide for the commencement of a **ram cruiser** of 4,200 tons, and a **torpedo vessel** of 360 tons displacement A **torpedo cruiser** named the *Tiger*, somewhat similar to the *Panther* but larger, was laid down at the **Stabilimento Tecnico Triestino** in '86, and was launched at their yard at San Roco, near Trieste, in the end of 87 Her **armament** consists of four 4 72 inch B L for the main battery mounted in sponson ports The secondary battery consists of six 3 pounder R F G, four rifle calibre guns and four torpedo discharge tubes The **estimated speed** with forced draught (q) is 19 knots Her **principal dimensions** are, length 230 feet, beam 34 feet, mean draught 14 feet, displacement 1 641 tons Another **torpedo vessel** called the *Meteor*, made and launched at Schichau s firm at Elbing completed at Pola in September 87 and has there been supplied with her armament in all respects like that of the *Panther* Her **dimensions** are—length 187 feet, beam 22 feet displacement 330 tons She carries a complement of 5 officers and 44 men, and has made the **mean speed** of 21 knots in a run from Barcelona to Messina with everything on board The torpedo vessel, of about the same displacement mentioned above, is also to be built by Schichau A **coast defence ironclad** called the *Kronprinzessin Erzherzogin Stefanie*, launched at San Rocco April 87, is now reported as complete She takes the place of the *Ferdinand Max* Her **protection** consists of a complete steel belt of nine inches thick, an oval shaped barbette tower forward eight inches thick, a complete steel protective deck over top of belt, and steel shields for all the guns **Another** coast defence ironclad called the *Kronprinz Erzherzog Rudolf*, but of somewhat larger dimensions, is building in the Pola dockyard Five torpedo boats were built at Pola during the year, three were of sixty tons and two smaller seven more boats have been ordered The Trieste firm of shipbuilders mentioned above have recently built a 1 5 ft boat, which the Government will probably purchase The **ordinary and extraordinary credits** for last year s (88) navy estimates have been adopted by the Budget Committee without amendment They include the building of a torpedo catcher of the following dimensions length 298 feet, beam 23 feet, draught 8 feet 4 inches, displacement 480 tons Her estimated speed is 20 knots, and she will carry ten quick firing guns besides torpedo discharge tubes This vessel will be built on the Tyne

BELGIUM has no navy

BRAZILIAN. (See ed 88)

CHILIAN (See also ed 88) In November '86 this Government ordered of the Elswick firm a powerful **protected steel cruiser** of 4 500 tons displacement and 19 knots speed, to carry the following **armament** two 28 ton B L, one 14 ton B L, two 5 ton B L, four 6 p R F eight rifle calibre, and eight torpedo discharge tubes Her **cost** to be about £300,000 The two principal ironclads of this Power have been recently repaired in this country and re armed The *Blanco Encalada* and the *Almirante Cochrane* are now reported to be equal to any modern second-class battleship.

CHINESE. (See also ed '88) This nation continues to build or order rapid cruisers. Six **gun vessels** are building at the Foochow yard, and four 1,500 ton **torpedo cruisers** are about to be laid down A **dispatch vessel,** the *Huan Tai*, carrying eight 4 in guns, has been finished at the same yard Three **revenue cruisers,** well armed vessels built by the Elswick firm, sailed for China April 2nd, '88. A small **steel cruiser,** designed to act as an armed submarine telegraph cable layer, has also proceeded to her destination Two **torpedo boats,** one 144 feet long, built by Schichau the other a 128 feet boat, built by Yarrow, have proceeded safely from Europe to Foochow

DANISH. (See also ed 88) A small **ironclad** the *Iver Hvitfeldt* made on her steam trials a speed of 15 6 knots and a **similar vessel** for **coast defence** has been ordered A **steel cruiser** of 2,9 tons displacement, called the *Valkyrien* has been launched and a **smaller vessel** of the **same type** with a displacement of 1,280 tons, has been commenced The displacement of the *Valkyrien* is 9 0 tons, length 260 feet, beam 42 feet, draught 77 feet She will be armed with two 8 inch 27 cwt guns on the upper deck six 6 in 95 cwt guns in sponsons, four R F G eight machine guns, and two mitrailleuses Her complement is 300, and the estimated speed is 17 knots The deck of this protected cruiser is covered with 2½ inches of steel She is to be completed early in '89 Two **Thornycroft torpedo boats** of 124 feet length have been added to the Navy and twenty eight **new boats** are ordered to be built

DUTCH (See also ed 88) The *Tiso*, launched last year is unfinished This is the last of six **large cruisers** of which the others are the *Atjeh*, *Tromp*, *Evmade Nederlanden*, *De Ruyter*, and *Van Speyk* They are of 3,400 tons displacement, built of iron and steel, wood sheathed and coppered They are ship rigged, and their heaviest guns are 7 in, of which they carry six apiece Their speed is about 14 5 knots, complement 4 Two **small armed cruisers** for the Dutch Indies have also been built by contract and completed this year

FRENCH (See also ed 88) The shipbuilding policy of this nation appears to be mainly directed towards the supply of **fast cruisers** for attacking commerce or making sharp destructive dashes against an enemy s coast towns, fortified or unfortified, whether purely peace establishments or warlike, to quote a late Minister of Marine At the same time a return to the construction of **armourclads with side protection** has been also made, and "speed is not made the paramount element in ship design at the expense of all other features The number of first cruisers building is considerably in advance of that in this country, as may be seen by the table (See NAVY, BRITISH) Of the *Brennus* and *Charlemagne*, two first class ironclads mentioned last year, the former is now to be built at L Orient on designs that allow for protection against melinite and other explosive shell. The heaviest gun will be 13 4 inch B L, speed estimated at 18 knots There will be a complete six feet deep steel belt at the waterline of 17 7 inches thickness amidships, tapering towards the ends The turrets will also carry the same thickness of armour, and a steel deck will cover the vitals above the armour belt. Another battleship of the first class is to be

laid down at L'Orient. Two 20-knot steelclad cruisers are also to be built, the first, called the *Dupuy de Lome*, at Brest, the second at Rochefort. A cruiser protected by coir or cellulose, on a system invented by Admiral de la Barrière, is to be built at St. Nazaire. The *Dupuy de Lôme* will have a 4-inch steel complete belt, steel decks and cofferdams of cellulose as protection against quick firing and high explosive shell. Her dimensions are—374 feet long, 52 feet beam, draught 23 feet, and displacement 6,250 tons, complement 400 officers and men, cost £400,000. A torpedo cruiser, the *Wattignies*, is to be commenced at Rochefort, and two *aviso torpilleurs* at L'Orient. Among the vessels launched during '88 are the *Grenade*, armoured gunboat, *Forbin*, *Cecille*, and *Troude* cruisers, and *Rance* transport. In May a 24 miles run was made near Toulon with the six battleships, giving results as follows:—*Courbet* 15 knots, *Redoubtable* 14 knots, *Admiral Duperin* 14 knots, *Devastation* 13.5 knots, *Indomptable* 13.4 knots, *Colbert* 13 knots. (Compare with NAVAL MANŒUVRES.) It having been settled that torpedo boats are unsuitable for purposes other than coast defence, the programme of '87 has not been carried out. Five sea-going boats have been added to the fleet, and the number of first class boats ordered and on order amounts to thirty. The *Ouragan*, a sea going craft, has proved successful, and five similar vessels are to be taken over from the contractors. Thornycroft has also launched a new boat called the *Coureur*, sister to the 147 feet boat *Ariete*, by the same builder. A submarine boat called the *Gymnote* has also been launched. During the year satisfactory experiments have been made in transporting torpedo boats complete from Toulon to Cherbourg overland by rail. Twelve small floating decks for the repair of torpedo boats have been constructed, and are to be placed at suitable ports round the coast. During the year the rapid mobilisation of the fleet has been tested with success. Six battleships and eight smaller craft were commissioned as a Channel Fleet at Cherbourg and Brest, and

Battleships, Cruisers, and Torpedo Craft of the French Navy building or ordered.

Name	Description or Class	Tonnage	Speed in Knots	Heaviest Guns.	Promised date for Completion	Port and Remarks.
Admiral Baudin *	Battleship	11,200	15.0	75 ton	88	Brest
Formidable *	,,	11,260	,,	,,	89	L'Orient
Hoche *	,,	10,480	,,	52 ton	,,	,,
Neptune *	,,	10,480	,,	,,	90	Brest
Marceau †	,,	10,480	,,	,,	,,	Toulon
Magenta *	,,	10,480	,,	,,	91	,,
Brennus	,,	9,780	,,	48 ton	92	L'Orient
Caiman *	,,	7,120	14.5	75 ton	88	Toulon
Requin *	,,	7,060	14.0	,,	,,	Brest
Acheron *	armd vessel 8 in. on turret	1,600	13.0	28 ton	,,	Cherbourg
Cocyte *	,,	,,	,,	,,	89	,,
Phlégeton	,,	,,	,,	,,	90	,,
Styx *	,,	,,	,,	27 ton	91	,,
Flamme *	armd vessel 8 in. on barbette	,,	,,	16 ton	88	,,
Fusée *	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	L'Orient
Grenade	,,	,,	,,	,,	89	,,
Mitraille	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Rochefort.
Dupuy de Lôme	Armord cruiser	7,000	20.0	,,	90	Brest
Tage *	Protctd cruiser	6,950	19.0	6 inch	88	,,
Cecille *†	,,	5,680	,,	,,	89	Toulon
Jean Bart	,,	4,000	19.5	,,	90	Rochefort
Alger	,,	,,	,,	,,	91	Cherbourg
Isly	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Brest
Mogador ?	,,	,,	,,	,,	90	Contract.
Chansy ?	,,	3,000	,,	,,	,,	,,
Davoust *	,,	,,	,,	,,	89	Toulon
Suchet	,,	,,	,,	,,	91	,,
Forbin *	,,	1,840	,,	5 inch	88	Rochefort
Coetlogon †	,,		,,	,,	89	Brest
Surcouf *	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Cherbourg
Tronde *†	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Rochefort.
Lalande †	,,	,,	,,	,,	90	,,
Cosmao †	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Epervier *	Torpedo cruiser	1,180	17.5	4 inch	88	,,
Faucon *	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Toulon
Vautour *	,,	,,	,,	,,	89	,,

Ordered to be laid down at L'Orient one battleship and two torpedo boat destroyers; at Rochefort, the *Wattignies* torpedo cruiser and another cruiser *blinde* similar to the *Dupuy de Lome*. Those vessels marked * are already launched, those marked † have been built, or are building, in private yards.

upwards of fifty craft, including armourclads, hoisted the pennant at Toulon In an order to the fleet subsequently issued by the Prefet Maritime of Toulon, the Minister of Marine expresses his gratification at the satisfactory result attained The estimates of Admiral Krantz for the Navy have been voted, and, save in respect to torpedo boats and perhaps the two cruisers *Mogador* and *Chanzy*, the ship building programme of Admiral Aube, or 86, is being carried out, but with greater rapidity To this may be practically added the new armourclads, *Brennus* and another, and the two armoured cruisers The following expenditure has also been authorised for the defence of Cherbourg 39,400,000 francs, Brest 21,900,000 francs, Toulon 21,000 francs, and for provision of electrical communication between these ports, Paris and Rochefort and L'Orient, 500,000 francs A survey has been of the littoral, with a view of drawing up a comprehensive plan of coast defence, including the establishment of a number of fortified torpedo boat stations, upon a settled system, within semaphore distance of one another Armaments have been provided for the Transatlantic steamers starting from Havre and Cherbourg Altogether 88 has been a year of energetic activity for the French navy, as the Minister of Marine said at Toulon, "Although our navy is not the first in the world, it can look its rivals in the face, and as regards our men and our material we can stand comparison

GERMAN (See also 89) A reorganisation of the Admiralty has taken place since the accession of the Emperor William II, the executive and administrative departments being separated, so that the exclusive command of the former branch will now be in the hands of professional officers Vice-Admiral Count von Monts has been appointed chief of the executive department in succession to General von Caprivi The new Naval Academy at Kiel was opened in October 88 During 87 two protected cruisers were launched, the *Irene* and *Prinzen Wilhelm* The heaviest guns carried are 5 9 inch B L Krupps, and their expected speed is 18 knots The principal dimensions are—length 3 8 feet, beam 45 feet, draught 21 feet, and displacement 4,400 tons Their complement consists of 5 officers and men A composite cruiser called the *Schwalbe* was completed in May 88, and two smaller vessels have hoisted the pennant the *Wacht* and the *Iltis* The *Sperber* and *Falke* gunvessels have been launched The following ships have been ordered to be built An armoured gun vessel, one of six for the protection of the canal between the Baltic and North Seas, a protected cruiser, same type as the *Irene*, two composite cruisers like the *Schwalbe*, and a despatch vessel like the *Wacht* Four first-class torpedo boats, Schichau type, of 188 feet length, have been completed Of the sixty-four 121-feet boats ordered of Schichau, forty two have now been handed over to Government During 88 the Germans had their usual annual naval manœuvres, ending by fight in the Jade, which is considered to have proved Wilhelmshaven impregnable It began with encounters near Cuxhaven and Ruestersiel, in which the attacking force was successful An attempt to land failed, but the defending squadron had to withdraw to a point close off Wilhelmshaven, so that the mouth of the Jade was forced. The attacking squadron consisted of four ironclads, four cruisers, a torpedo division boat, and six other torpedo boats. The defending squadron consisted of an ironclad, an artillery training ship, a cruiser corvette, four coast defence ironclads, a torpedo division, several small steam-pinnaces, and the despatch boat *Blitz* It was also supported by all the coast fortifications, with their artillery, and by the submarine defences The attacking squadron reopened the fight in the Jade by directing upon the defending squadron and the shore batteries a fire of which at times the smoke completely shut out the view On both sides the torpedo boats took an active part in the conflict The attacking ships advanced with great audacity and came very near the defenders, but were at last repulsed The construction of the Baltic and North Sea Canal, from the Gulf of Kiel to the mouth of the Elbe, began June 3rd, 87, and the projected continuation of this canal across the province of Hanover to the mouth of the Weser has brought about a reconsideration of the German naval ship building programme The completion of these canals will enable the German squadron to rendezvous at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven Brunsbuttel desired and for the protection of the canal and efficiency of the fleet, more ships are considered desirable A memorandum attached to the Naval Budget for 88 9 contains the following scheme Ten ironclads for coast defence, of from 2,000 to 2,500 tons displacement, one is now building, four more to be laid down at once and five later on, ten in all, four new battleships, to replace one lost and three obsolete, 8,000 to 10,000 tons displacement, seven protected cruisers of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons displacement (one is already ordered), four unprotected cruisers, two despatch vessels and two torpedo cruisers The cost of this programme will be about £6,000,000, and will be charged to the Budgets of several years, ending in 94 5

GREEK (See 88)

ITALIAN (See also 88) The building programme of 88 89 proposes a gradual increase during the next ten years to a strength of 373 effective vessels in 98 One armoured vessel will be added to the fifteen already in service under construction The number of protected cruisers will be augmented by nine of the *Etna* and *Dogali* types Two of this type were building at the commencement of the year, three have since been laid down. Eighteen torpedo cruisers of the *Tripoli* type are to be built, six of which are in hand Ten torpedo vessels of the *Polluce* class are to be built Six improved gun vessels are also to be constructed Italy is also adding to her torpedo boat ships and armed sea going tugs The programme above mentioned includes seventy-three sea going torpedo boats Ten 121-ton boats have been delivered Schichau, Thornycroft, Yarrow, and White, as well as native builders, are or have been at work in the completion of the above number Two vessels of the *Tripoli* class, referred to above, called the *Monzambano* and *Montebello*, were launched in March '88. The *Lepanto* made at her trials in May '88 a speed of 18 4 The *Re Umberto*, described below, was launched in October, on the occasion of the visit to Italy of the Emperor William of Germany The *Piemonte* a fast cruiser, has also been completed at Elswick The naval manœuvres off the ports of Genoa and Spezia this year were full of interest. The object was

to attack the latter port. The principal operations of the hostile fleet against Spezia having been unsuccessful, an unexpected attack was made upon Genoa This attempt likewise failed, and two torpedo boats of the "enemy" were declared *hors de combat* The results of the manœuvres have been very satisfactory, as showing the efficiency of the system of naval and coast defence The *Lepanto, Italia, Duilio, Dandolo, Giovanni Bausan*, and many other powerful ships, were engaged in these manœuvres

Battleships, Cruisers, and Torpedo Craft of the Italian Navy building or ordered.

Name	Description or Class	Tonnage	Speed in Knots	Heaviest Guns	Promised date for Completion	Port and Remarks.
Morosini	Battleship	11,000	16 0	16 3 inch	89	
Doria	"	"	"	"	"	
Lauria	"	"		"	88	
Sicilia	"	13,250	18 0	13 4 inch	90	
Sardegna	"	"	"	"	"	
Re Umberto	"	"	"	"	"	
Fieramosca	Protected cruiser	3 750	17 0	10 inch	88	
Four cruisers of	Dogali type	2,500	20 0			
Monzambano	Torpedo cruiser	730	18 0	4 inch	89	
Montebello	"	"	"	"	"	
Confienza	"	"	17 5	"	90	
Five cruisers of	Tripoli type	750	23 0	"		
Five torpedo vessels	of Folgore type	317	20 0			

One specimen of each of three types *Dogali, Tripoli*, and *Folgore*—will be built in the Government yard at Castellamare, the remainder by contract

JAPANESE. (See also ed 88) During the five years '88 93 it is proposed to increase the strength of the navy by fifteen vessels and thirty torpedo boats Two coast defence vessels have been ordered at the *Societe des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee*, and another has been laid down at the Yokosuka navy yard, a smaller armoured gun vessel is also being built in Japan Seventeen first class torpedo boats are being built for this service seven at Kobe and ten in France An order has also been placed with Messrs J and G Thomson, of Clydebank, for the construction of a new cruiser to replace the *Umbi Kan*, lost at sea The new vessel will be called the *Shioda Kan* Her particulars are length 300 feet, beam 41 feet, displacement 2 400 tons, speed 19 knots, armament eleven 12 cm guns, besides machine guns and torpedo discharge tubes

PORTUGUESE (See also ed 88) Two small composite cruisers of 590 tons displacement are building at Lisbon They are to carry complements of 107 officers and men, and a battery of two 6 in Armstrong B L Their dimensions are as follows Length 143 feet, beam 26 feet, draught 10 feet 10 in, and the estimated speed is 10 knots Laird of Birkenhead has launched two steel gunboats of 220 tons for service on the African coast They are 120 feet long, 19 feet beam, and 8 feet draught, will carry 3 in R T guns, and have a speed of 11 knots

ROUMANIAN A steel protected cruiser of 1,320 tons displacement has been completed for this government by the Elswick firm, and called the *Elisabeta*. Estimated speed 18 knots Three gunboats are also building at Blackwall for the Roumanians

RUSSIAN. (See also ed '88) Great activity continues to be shown in shipbuilding, principally in the Black Sea, where in '89, for the first time since the Crimean war, an evolutionary squadron will proceed on a cruise It will consist of the new armourclad battleships *Catherine the Second* and *Tchesma*, and the new cruisers *Kubanetz, Teretz*, and *Uraletz* The third new armourclad, *Sinope*, will be completed shortly, and make her trial trips This vessel and the new torpedo cruiser *Captain Sacken* were launched in August 88 In February 88 two new 8 000-ton ironclads were commenced, one at the Government yard at Nicolaeff, the other by the "Kundester Volodin Shipbuilding Co Four more cruisers of the *Uraletz* type have been ordered, and twenty new vessels of from 500 to 1,000 tons displacement are to be built for the Caspian service Of two new armourclads commenced in the Baltic in 86 the *Nicholas I*, built by the Franco Russian Co was to have been launched in October but owing to the early closing in of the Baltic by ice will not take the water till next spring Her dimensions are as follows Displacement, 8 000 tons, length, 326 ft, beam, 57 ft, draught, 22 ft, horse power, 8,000 tons, twin screws, and estimated speed, 16 knots Armour, 10 in on belt, 10 in on battery, 12 in. on each of her two barbette towers, 3 in steel deck Armament—Two 12 in 36 ton B L, four 8 in 9 ton B L, eight 6 in 4 ton, fourteen machine and quick firing guns four torpedo discharge tubes Her sister ship, the *Alexander*, has received her armament The *Pamyat Azova*, a belted cruiser of the English *Imperieuse* type, was launched in June, and the *Admiral Koniloff*, a steel protected cruiser, built at Ste Nazare, in France, and launched in 87, will be completed this year Russia is still adding to her torpedo fleet, and in addition to a number of boats building in the Government yards, twelve have been ordered in France The bicentenary of the founding of the Russian Navy was celebrated on May 30th The Russian marine force, which corresponds to our coastguard service, has been increased from 16,000 to 24,000 men, nineteen Baltic regiments, and six for the Black Sea. A subsidy of 15,000 roubles a year for five years has also been granted to the Patriotic Fleet Commission, for

founding a line of steamers — suitable for cruisers in war time—to run between Vladivostock and Eastern ports 250 000 roubles have been voted for replacing the steam engines and boilers of part of the torpedo fleet by electrical propelling apparatus

Battleships, Cruisers, and Torpedo Craft of the Russian Navy building or ordered.

Name.	Description or Class.	Tonnage	Speed in Knots	Heaviest Guns	Promised date for Completion.	Port and Remarks
Emp. Alexander II	Battleship	8,440	15 5	12 inch	88	Baltic.
Emp. Nikolas I	,,	8 000	,,	,,	89	,,
Tchesma	,,	10,800	,,	,,	88	Black Sea.
Sinope	,,	10,800	,,	,,	89	,,
Emp Katerina II	,,	10,800		,,	88	,,
A	,,	8,500	16		92	,,
B	,,	8 500			92	,,
Pamyat Azova	Armord cruiser	6 000	17 5	8 inch	89	Baltic
Admiral Koniloff	Protctd cruiser	5,5 0	18 5		88	,,
Capitan Sacken	Torpedo cruiser	600	0 0	4 inch	89	Black Sea.
Four cruisers of Uraletz type						

SPANISH, (See also ed 88) Although the naval policy expressed in the royal decree of January 87 has been somewhat modified, it is only in the direction of building fewer, larger, and faster armoured cruisers in place of a greater number of smaller protected ones Three 7,000 ton belted cruisers are to be built in the public yards at Ferrol, Cartagena, and Cadiz, and three by the Naval Construction and Armament Co in their new works at Bilbao Three torpedo vessels have been begun in the public yards, and these are to be built by contract Three 3000-ton unprotected cruisers, the *Cretina*, *Mercedes*, and *Alphonso XII*, have been launched, as well as some smaller vessels The *Reine Regente* and *Isla de Cuba* and *Isla de Luçon* have been completed by the contractors and handed over to the Spanish authorities Of torpedo boats the *Iruta* and *Rayo* have been delivered by Thornycroft, who is building four more of the same type This firm also built the *Habana* for the merchants of Havana to defend their port Crossing the Bay of Biscay, an accident to her boiler was fatal to four of her crew Yarrow has built two boats for Spain, the *Halcon* and *Azor*, which have given great satisfaction Upwards of twenty boats are under construction by contract or in the public yards The following vessels have been or are to be added to the Spanish Navy since 79 In that year first class cruisers *Ñavarra* and *Castilla*, each 3,290 tons, 14 knots, second class cruiser *Velasco*, 1 140 tons, 14 7 knots, second class gunboats *Pax* and *Pilar*, each 215 tons, five torpedo boats '82—Second class gunboats *Alsedo* and *Eulalia*, each 215 tons '83—Transport *Manila*, 1,000 tons, three torpedo boats '85—First class torpedo boat *Orion*, 19 8 knots, second class cruiser *Infanta Isabela*, 1,130 tons, 14 knots, first-class gunboats *Elcano*, *General Lezo*, and *Magallanes*, each 520 tons '86—Torpedo boat catcher *Destructor*, 460 tons, 21 knots, second-class cruiser *Isabela II*, 1,130 tons, 14 knots '87—Steel ironclad barbette ram *Pelayo*, 9,650 tons, 15 knots, protected cruiser *Reina Regente*, 5,600 tons, 20 knots, torpedo boats *Asor*, *Ariete*, *Halcon*, and *Rayo*, each 108 tons, 23 knots, two other torpedo boats, second class protected cruisers *Isla de Cuba* and *Isla de Luçon*, each 1,030 tons, 15 knots, first class unprotected cruisers *Alphonso XII*, *Reina Cristina*, and *Reina Mercedes*, each 3,040 tons, 17½ knots, second class unprotected cruisers *Cristobal Colon* *Don Antonio Ulloa*, and *Juan de Austria* each 1,130 tons, 14 knots '88—(Building or ordered) Six cruisers, each of 7 000 tons, 16 to 20 knots, first class protected cruisers *Alphonso XIII* and *Lepanto*, each 5,600 tons, 20 knots, second class protected cruisers, *Infanta*, 1,030 tons, 16 knots, second class unprotected cruiser *Conde de Venadito*, 1,139 tons, 14 knots, two gunboats, *Concha*, 520 tons, *Lezaspi*, 102 tons, four torpedo boats, each of 108 tons, 23 knots; twenty torpedo boats, each of 60 tons, 18 knots In April a portion of the Spanish fleet assembled at Cadiz for manœuvres, and afterwards proceeded to Barcelona to be present at the opening of the Exhibition (*q v*) at that port, when a large number of the ships of all nations likewise assembled In October an electrical submarine vessel, the invention of Lieut Peral, was launched at Cadiz, and is to be completed this year The Spanish navy has also been deprived of the services of the *Fealtad*, a frigate of 3,000 tons displacement, 1,400 horse power This vessel foundered in Batabano Harbour in September, in a hurricane

SWEDEN AND NORWAY (See also ed. 88) A sister ship to the *Loca* has been ordered from the Motala Co in Sweden, the armour for the hull and turret to be made in France A 14 knot torpedo cruiser is also contemplated, and a small sum has been appropriated for her construction

TURKISH. (See also ed 88) The Minister of Marine, it is reported, has been ordered to renovate some of the obsolete ironclad ships, and to order four new powerful vessels of the latest type The expenditure would amount to about £4,000,000 if this order is carried out. At the Germania works at Gaarden, near Kiel, Turkey has several smaller vessels under construction, one of 25, one of 23, and one of 20 knots speed, all torpedo cruisers, also a despatch boat and a torpedo boat catcher, and nine boats, Schichau model, of 128 feet length Two or three small cruisers and four T boats are also under construction at Constantinople, and Maudsleys, Sons, & Field have completed a 126-feet boat for them, which averaged 21 knots at the trials.

UNITED STATES (See also ed '88) All the new vessels authorised by Acts of Congress [illegible]

6,750 tons displacement, and is to be built at the Norfolk navy yard from designs by Mr W John of the Naval Construction and Armaments Co The *Maine* to be built at the New York navy yard, will be an enlarged and improved *Riachuelo*, her displacement is 6,750 tons The *Charleston*, a cruiser of the *Nanivalin* type, was launched at San Francisco on July 19th, 88 The *Newark* protected cruiser is building at Cramp & Sons' Shipbuilding Co The *Baltimore*, protected cruiser of 4 4 0 tons is building by the same firm The *Philadelphia* a sister ship, is also building by this Company The *San Francisco*, another protected cruiser of slightly improved type, is building by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco The *Petrel* 870 ton gunboat, is building at Baltimore The *Yorktown*, partially protected cruiser of the *Archer* or *Scout* type, is completed by Cramp & Sons, having been launched on April 28th, 88 The *Concord* and *Bennington*, [illegible]

[illegible] of a large torpedo boat type but constructed to carry three pneumatic tubes, was launched at Cramp's yard on April 8th, 88 The U S Government have also acquired the *Stiletto* torpedo boat and a larger boat of somewhat similar type is being built

Battleships Cruisers and Torpedo Craft of the U S Navy building or ordered

Name	Description or Class	Tonnage	Speed in Knots	Heaviest Gun, all Breech loaders	Promised Date of Completion	Where Building
Texas	Battleship	6 7	17 [illegible]	12 in	All these vessels to be completed by 1890	Norfolk Navy Yard
Maine	Armd cruiser	6 70	17	1 in		New York Navy Yd
Charleston*	Protected c	3 73	18 5	8 in		San Francisco
Newark		4 08	1	6 in		Cramp & Sons, Phila
Baltimore*		4 4		6 in		" " "
Philadelphia		4 0	9	6 in		" " "
San Francisco		4 00	19	6 in		San Francisco
Yorktown*	Torpedo cr	1 7	17	6 in		Cramp & Sons
Concord		1 70	17	6 in		Chester, Pa
Bennington		1 70	17	6 in		"
Petrel*	Gun vessel	70	13	6 in		Baltimore
Vesuvius*	Dynamite G V	0		1 in calibre pneumatic tube		Cramp & Sons

[illegible] us (*) have been launched Two single turret monitors [illegible] defence, each carrying one 16 in 11 ton gun in revolving turret and 1 cwt dynamite shell pneumatic tube are to be built [illegible] with twenty smaller craft their cost to be provided out of appropriations made in 8 for this purpose The late President is also reported to have authorised the further construction of two steel cruisers of 000 tons displacement and 18 knots speed, two steel cruisers of 2 000 tons and 19 knots, one armoured turret ship of 7 5 tons and 17 knots and a protected cruiser of 3,500 tons and 2 knots

Naville, M Edouard See Lexicon

Navy, The British (For concise history of Navy from early times to [illegible] see ed 87, for continuation of history and modern progress see ed 88) The **total cost** of the Navy for the **financial year '88 9** is £13,082,800 The **various heads** of expenditure

Effective Services —

A	No of officers seamen, boys, coastguard and royal marine	6 4 0
1	Wages, etc, of above	£3 11 700
2	Victualling and clothing	95,4[illegible]
3	Medical establishment and services	119 500
4	Martial law	11 500
5	Educational service	7 ,500
6	Divine service	33,100
7	Royal Naval Reserves	143,800
8	Shipbuilding repairs, maintenance etc	
	Section 1 Personnel	1 824,325
	" 2 Material	1,456,560
	" 3 Contract work	1 777,085
	Naval armaments	1,863,500
	Works, Buildings and their repairs, at home and abroad	376,300
	Miscellaneous effective services	117,000
	Scientific services	55,600
	Admiralty Office	12,100
	Total	£11 118,900
	Non Effective Services	
	Reserved and retired pay	721,000
	Naval pensions	743,600
	Widows pensions and compassionate allowances	168,500
	Civil pensions and gratuities	330,800
	Total	1,963,900
	Grand Total	£13,082,800

Considerable **changes** were made in the arrangement of the **Navy Estimates** for **'88-89**, the alterations being mainly due to the work and influence of Mr A B Forwood, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty Fuller details relating to the various votes under which naval expenditure is classified have never previously been submitted to Parliament It is **claimed** for these **changes** that they will

tend "(1) to preserve, as far as possible, continuity of practice, in order to allow of comparisons being made with the expenditure of the previous year, (2) To show the product anticipated from the expenditure, especially as regards dockyard work, (3) To exhibit the aggregate cost of each branch of the naval service, under whatever vote or department of state the provision may, in part or in whole, be made, (4) By abolishing appendices to bring detailed appropriations of expenditure into such direct connection with the votes that it may be brought under the scrutiny of the Comptroller and Auditor general' For the first time the Armament vote appears in the Navy Estimates, the charge for ordnance having been transferred from the army votes The number of commissioned officers, warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, pensioners, and boys serving in the fleet, is 44,753, of coastguardsmen, 4 000, of marines, 12,706, of officers and others serving on shore, 1,041, of Royal naval reserve men, 20,300, of seamen and marine pensioners to serve, 2,155, and of R N A volunteers, 7,000 The number of ships in commission on Oct 1st, 88, was Armoured—Battleships, 1st class, 10, 2nd class, 12, 3rd class, - Coast defence, 2 Cruisers, 1st class, 2 Unarmoured Cruisers, 2nd class, 7, 3rd class, 24 Sloops, 18 Gun vessels, 1st class, -, 2nd class, 12 Gunboats, 1st class, 5, 2nd class, 22, 3rd class, - Torpedo boats, 4 Special service vessels, 16 Torpedo racer, 1 Torpedo depot ship, 1 Despatch vessels, 2 Surveying ships, 7 Coastguard tenders, 5 Troop and store ships Imperial, 8, Indian, 4 Royal yachts, 4 Sailing vessels, 31, and stationary, training, and drill ships, 55 Total, 258 vessels of which 23 were in the Mediterranean, 7 in the Channel squadron, 14 North America and West Indies 4 S E coast of America, 8 Pacific 9 Cape of Good Hope and west coast of Africa, 12 East Indies, 20 China, and 9 in Australian waters The combatant branch of officers is that from which the higher grades, such as admiral, captain or commander, are supplied To join this branch the aspirant must be nominated a naval cadet, and pass the medical and educational examinations, particulars of which and of the method of obtaining a nomination may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall Those lads who are [illegible] examination [illegible] only nominal, and their friends must allow them an annual sum of from £40 to £60 for at least the first six years, besides supplying an outfit and paying the tailor's bill From the training ship, after another examination, the boys go to sea, and their education becomes more or less practical as well as theoretical After four or five years service the middy is examined for the rank of sub lieutenant in seamanship, in navigation, in gunnery, and in pilotage. All these examinations, however, do not come together, but after various periods of study at the R N College at Greenwich, and in the *Excellent* gunnery training ship at Portsmouth. If the midshipman fails to pass he is discharged from the service, but if successful he receives his commission as a sub-lieutenant. His friends must supply him with a new outfit, and his pay is £91 4s. a year. From this time, if his record is stainless, he may, with luck, rise to lieutenant, commander, captain, and even flag rank, but the proportion of lieutenants that are promoted is not above one in five. Lieutenants pay varies from 10s to 13s 6d a day when employed, or from 5s to 8s 6d. if on half pay The salaries of this and senior grades is augmented by extra allowances for special work or duties, the various rates are given in the official *Navy List* issued quarterly where further information can be obtained on this and the following subjects. The engineer branch is supplied by engineer students who enter by competitive examination, open to all British subjects Those persons wishful to compete must apply to the Secretary Civil Service Commission, London, and they must not be less than 14 or more than 16 years of age when they appear before the examiner They must all pass a medical examination Previous to joining the training establishment every student is obliged to join his nearest relative in a bond of £300 that he will enter the navy if required to do so as an assistant engineer Students receive nominal pay but their friends must also assist in their support The pay of an assistant engineer after he has passed the examination at Greenwich College is about 6s a day, rising with various grades according to service to the pay of a chief inspector of machinery, at £584 a year There are also allowances to the higher grades as charge money, etc The cost of outfit for an engineer student is about £15, for an acting assistant engineer about £20, and the probable yearly expense he will incur in addition is from £25 to £30 The clerical branch is supplied by assistant clerks appointed by limited competition at semi annual examination Nominations are procurable through the Secretary of the Admiralty, and the number of successful candidates entered depends upon the demands of the lists at the time Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17, and be found physically fit The pay of an assistant clerk is 2s 6d a day, he messes in the gunroom, and ranks with the naval cadet His outfit costs about £70, and his pay must be supplemented at least to the extent of £50 a year by his relatives After a year at sea he may pass for clerk, getting 4s a day; and with the higher grades the pay varies from £250 to £600 a year, and those in charge receive [illegible] In the medical branch [illegible] ry papers to fill up before undergoing the several examinations needed If successful he goes to Haslar for a course of naval hygiene The pay of a surgeon varies from £200 to £510 5s a year, besides allowances, and rises in the highest grade to £912 10s Further information with reference to the entrance examinations for the above rank and those of naval instructors and naval chaplain, and the various schemes of retirement and pensions at present in force, will be found in the official *Navy List*, published quarterly, price 3s Warrant officers, as gunner, boatswain, and captain, are promoted from among the men of their callings by warrant after examination. These officers are eligible for commission; two of them have received this honour lately, and most of them now get it on retirement by being retired with the rank of lieutenant. On

promotion warrant officers receive a gratuity of £25; their pay amounting with allowances to nearly 10s. a day, and pensions from £120 to £150. **Seamen** join the navy as second-class boys, having the following qualifications — Written consent of parent or guardian, ability to read or write, a certificate of birth or an affidavit made before a magistrate that the applicant is between the ages of 15 and 16½ years Every particular on this subject can be obtained at the Head Recruiting Depot, Spring Gardens, or on board any of the reserve ships round the coast, on application to their commanding officers A particularly strict medical examination is held—malformation, chronic disease, deafness, defect of vision, bad teeth, or feeble constitution disqualifying **Boys** that are accepted are sent to a training ship, where they remain for a year or two A gratuity is given to each boy on entering, and a further one on his obtaining the rating of first-class boy The pay of this rating is 7*d* a day, and he can remit 8s a month to his parents When he is 18 he is rated **ordinary seaman**, with pay of from 1s to 1s 3*d* a day His kit or necessary clothing then costs him about £12, and all seamen have to supply from stores on board, at their own expense, materials for their clothing, and many of them make their own things, and are deft and able tailors Dirtiness or untidiness are almost unknown in a man-of-war, and the sloven is severely punished There is no excuse for him, for at least once a week opportunity is afforded for making, mending, or washing clothes Provisions, ample in quantity and excellent in quality, are supplied to the men, and if they do not take all they are allowed, they receive money instead After passing an examination the ordinary is rated **able seaman**, and then **leading seaman**, with pay of 1s 7*d* or 1s 9*d* a day, and an allowance if he re engaged after twelve years Extra qualifications carry extra pay, and as he increases in rank as a petty officer, so does his pay and allowances increase, till as a **chief petty officer** he may be receiving between 3s and 4s a day or more, and he can retire on a pension aggregating £63 17s 6*d* a year, and carry off a good conduct medal with a gratuity of from £10 to £20 on retirement, according to his character and length of service **Other grades** in the Navy are stokers and firemen, eligible to men of good character between the ages of 18 and 25, not less than 5 ft 4 in in height and 32 in round the chest, and able to pass the medical examination. On entry the pay is about £30 per annum, while chief stokers get nearly £60 Engine-room artificers, who pass an examination at the dockyards, get from £90 to £125 a year. Writers get 2s, 3s, or 5s a day, but they are almost invariably entered from Greenwich School Naval **schoolmasters** are appointed by the Admiralty, their pay varies from £73 to £109 10s. after twelve years' service All these grades are entitled to good pensions, and men with the knowledge of the following trades, and certain other qualifications, which they can learn by reference to the *Navy List* before mentioned, can enter the service —Armourers, blacksmiths, carpenters, caulkers, coopers, painters, plumbers, ropemakers, sailmakers, sick berth attendants, tinsmiths, and domestics of various grades. In the **memorandum** which was issued by the **First Lord** with the Estimates this year, for the second time, reference is made to the excellent quality of the **Navy**. It is, however, to be feared that at all events in some grades it is deficient in the elasticity necessary for meeting the increased demand of war A concession was made to the prayer of the **lieutenants** this year in the shape of increased pay after a certain period of service, it being generally acknowledged that this grade has great reason for discontent Much credit is given to the present Board of Admiralty for the **reforms** it has initiated and carried out in the **dockyards**; and it is now admitted that the public establishments are in a fair way to compete with the private shipbuilding yards—either for celerity, economy, or good workmanship of their output The **reorganisation** of the **Admiralty departments**, both at Whitehall and in the yards, which had been the subject of several investigations by various **committees** in 86 and 87, were still in progress at the beginning of '88, when in February the rumours of internal dissension among the various officials were confirmed by the **resignation** of **Lord Charles Beresford** (*q v*), M P for Marylebone, on a question of principle connected with administration For some time the daily press had urged the sea lords to resign their seats at the Admiralty Board if they considered that the Navy was improperly or insufficiently administered Up to this date, however, the naval officers at the Board, however much their inclination pressed them to follow this advice, had found it impracticable to do so with any advantage to the State Lord Charles Beresford, besides being very popular with the public generally, had a seat in Parliament, and was therefore able to put on record the reasons for his proceeding in a peculiarly favourable manner Primarily, his disagreement with the First Lord was over a matter of cutting down the salaries paid to officers in the newly organised **Intelligence Department**, but his resignation was also intended as a protest from the naval service against the manner in which the civil authorities, without any explanation to Parliament or the country, override and misrepresent the opinions of the sea lords That this is the case was fully shown later by the evidence given before the **Select Committee** of the **House of Commons** on the Navy Estimates, which committee was last year appointed for the first time, and made several interesting and important interim reports When the House met the agitation for reform and efficiency had assumed such proportions that Government gave way before it and appointed a **Royal Commission**, presided over by **Lord Hartington**, to inquire into the organisation and administration of the services, and shortly afterwards **Lord Salisbury** announced that the whole **question** of the **defence of the Empire** would be considered by a **Committee of the Cabinet**, over which he would himself preside Even these concessions hardly prevented the **scare** from becoming general Lord Beresford's resignation was the signal for a **succession of articles** and **letters** in the **daily press** and **the magazines**, which went a long way to open the minds of the country to the national peril. **Speeches** were made by **Lord Wolseley** and **Sir Geoffrey Hornby**, stating their opinion as to the insufficiency of the sea forces **Meetings** were

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versal answer of the experts was to the effect that, in case of war with one or more of the

great Continental naval powers, she was. The tone and tenor of the discussion may be learnt from the pages of the following magazines, amongst others *Fortnightly* for Jan, Feb, March, April, and May, *Blackwood* for Feb, April, and August, *Nineteenth Century* for May, June, and July The **Naval Mobilisation and Manœuvres** (*q v*) took place in July and August, and in October **Lord George Hamilton** announced that the Government had come to the determination of proposing a **programme** which he believed would satisfy the country This programme is understood to include several armour clads—of which class of vessel none had been laid down since 85—and a large number of cruisers The tendency of the **policy** of the **present Board** has been to get the work in hand, left a legacy of the war scare and agitation of 84 85, finished as speedily as possible, and to lay down no armourclads but protected and partially protected cruisers of greatly increased speed, the latest vessels of this description having an estimated speed of 22 knots, with very large coal capacity In torpedo craft, also, the first class boats having proved only fit for coast service, the new construction has grown into vessels of from 500 to 700 tons, of the *Rattlesnake* and *Sharpshooter* classes, with increased speed and heavier armament **Vessels launched** during '88 were —The **armoured battleship** *Nile*, cruisers *Magicienne*, *Medea*, *Melpomene*, *Medusa*, and *Marianne*, sloops *Daphne* and *Nymphe*, **gunboats** *Partridge*, *Pheasant*, *Peacock*, *Plover*, *Pigmy*, and *Pigeon*, **torpedo catcher**, *Sharpshooter*, and **surveying ship** *Research* The following **ships** were **laid down**:—*Blake* and *Blenheim*, 22 knot cruisers, *Vulcan*, torpedo depot cruiser, *Blanche*, *Blonde*, *Barrosa*, and *Barraconta*, 16½ knot cruisers, and *Bellona* and *Barham*, 19½ knot cruisers, 2 sloops, 9 torpedo gunboats, 6 gunboats, and 1 sailing brig To carry out the provisions of the special agreement for supplying an extra **Australasian squadron**, four cruisers of an improved *Medea* type and two gunboats of an improved *Sharpshooter* type, have been authorised and ordered There has been great delay in the provision of **guns** for the Navy, and several ships otherwise completed are now waiting for their guns, but Lord George Hamilton has stated that arrangements are now made which will obviate this delay in future The **ships building and completing** for the British Navy will be found in the following table For those for the other large naval powers, see NAVIES, FOREIGN

Battleships Cruisers and Torpedo Craft of the British Navy building or ordered

Name	Description or Class	Tonnage	Speed in Knots	Heaviest Guns	Promised date for Completion	Port and Remarks
Trafalgar	Battleship	11,940	16 5	67 ton B L	89	Portsmouth
Nile	"	"	"	"	90	Pembroke
Anson	"	10,600	16 7	"	88	Portsmouth
Camperdown	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sanspareil	"	10,470	"	11 -ton B L	"	Contract
Victoria	"	"	"	"	"	"
Immortalité	Armord cruiser	5 600	18 0	22 ton B I	89	Chatham
Aurora	"	"	"	"	90	Pembroke
Blake	"	9 000	22 5	not decided	unknown	Chatham
Blenheim	"	"	"	"	"	Contract
Melpomene	Protctd cruiser	2,950	19 7	6 inch	89 90	Portsmouth
Magicienne	"	"	"	"	88—89	Contract
Marathon	"	"	"	"	88—89	"
Medea	"	2,800	20 0	"	89	Chatham
Medusa	"	"	"	"	90	"
Barham	"	1 800	19 5	36 pr	unknown	Portsmouth
Bellona	"	1,800	"	"	"	Hebburn on Tyne
Barrosa	"	1,580	16 5	"	89—90	Portsmouth.
Barraconta	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness
Blanche	"	"	"	"	"	Pembroke
Blonde	"	"	"	"	"	"
Vulcan	Torpedo depot ship	6,620	20 0	"	unknown	Portsmouth
Daphne	Sloop	1,140	14 5	5 inch	88—89	Sheerness
Nymphe	"	"	"	"	88	Portsmouth
Beagle	"	1,170	"	"	89—90	"
Basilisk	"	"	"	"	"	Sheerness
Melita	"	970	12 5	"	88—89	Malta
Five Medeas type for	**Australia named**	*Persian*,	*Pelorus*,	*Pandora*,	*Psyche*, and	*Phœnix*
Sharpshooter	Torpedo gunbt	735	21 0	4 inch	89—90	Devonport
Spanker	"	"	"	"		"
Speedwell	"	"	"	"		"
Salamander	"	"	"	"		Chatham
Seagull	"	"	"	"		"
Sheldrake	"	"	"	"	. . .	"
Skipjack	"	"	"	"		"
Gossamer	"	"	"	"		Sheerness.
Glowworm	"	"	"	"		"
Two "Sharpshooters"	**for Australia**	**named**	*Wisard*	*& Whiting*		

Consult Brassey's "British Navy" (5 vols, 1882), "The Naval Annual" for 1886-87 and 1887-88, Sir E J Reed ("Steel Shipbuilding and Modern Ships of War"), Sir N Barnaby (*The Naval Review*), Lloyd's "War-ships of the World," Bedford's "Sailor's Pocket Book", Darassier's "Aide Memoire de l'Officier de Marine", Sleeman on torpedoes, Bainbridge Hoff on naval tactics, Nordenfeldt on machine guns, and Hovgaard on submarine boats "Future Naval Battles, and How to Fight Them," "The Battle of Port Said," "The Great Naval War of 1887," "The Russia's Hope," and "Down with England," are works of imagination dealing with maritime warfare of the future from the points of view of various writers

Negligence, Law of in '88 The common law courts have lately decided a number of **important cases** on the law relating to negligence In many of these, **railway companies** have been the defendants In the action of **Charman v The South Eastern Railway Co**, two of the plaintiff's horses had been killed on the line at Albury Heath, Surrey, where the road crosses the railway at a level crossing There were two large gates for carriages, and at the side a wicket gate for foot passengers Round the wicket gate there was a fence to prevent cattle and horses from straying on to the railway The wicket gate when closed rested on a post at the end of the fence The plaintiff's horses pushed open the wicket gate, broke down the fence, strayed on to the railway and were killed The contention on the part of the Company was that there was nothing in the enactment as to fencing round the wicket gate, and that they were only bound to have gates across the road The Court of Appeal however, held that the Company had not kept the gates in an effective condition, and directed judgment to be entered for the plaintiff In **Simkin v The London and North Western Railway Co**, the negligence imputed to the Company was, among other things, the omission to screen their line at Bletchley station from the adjoining roadway The plaintiffs had been injured in consequence of their horse taking fright at an engine blowing off steam in the station, which was more or less open to the roadway The Court of Appeal, however, supported the Queen's Bench Division in holding that the Company was under no obligation to screen its line in the way contended In the case of **Osborne v The London and North Western Railway Co**, where the plaintiff had slipped in frosty weather while going down a flight of stone steps which were much hollowed out by wear, the defendants were held liable, but in that of **Pike v the West London Railway Co**, where the plaintiff had walked off a railway platform, which she alleged was insufficiently lighted, during a thick fog, the Court of Appeal found that no means to prevent such an accident could reasonably have been taken In **Skipwith v. the Great Western Railway Co**, Mr Skipwith had deposited at Paddington station a Gladstone bag, valued, with its contents, at 50 guineas. He did not, however, declare it above the value of £5, but paid 2*d*, and received a ticket in the usual way, one of the conditions endorsed on the ticket being that the Company should not be liable "for loss or detention of, or injury to," any article above the value of £5, unless its value were declared and an additional charge paid. When Mr Skipwith came again for his bag it was not forthcoming. It was held that the condition of the contract was good against the plaintiff, and that he could not recover On the other hand, in the case of **Bunch v The Great Western Railway Co**, where a Gladstone bag had been handed over to a railway porter, who assured the plaintiff he would take care of it, whereas it was afterwards stolen, the House of Lords, to which the action was finally taken, affirmed the Company's liability In the action of **Tolhausen v Davis**, a lady who had called at the defendant's farm in Cheshire, and was having some tea, had her attention attracted to a runaway horse Led by curiosity, she left the house, and stood in the farmyard, near the gateway leading into road Not unnaturally the horse turned in through this gate, which led to his stable, and as he did so knocked the unhappy woman down She was much injured and suffered the loss of an eye in consequence of the accident The county court judge gave her £300 damages, but this verdict the Queen's Bench Judges set aside They agreed that the facts might establish a case of negligence as regarded the starting of the horse, but decided that this was not enough to give the plaintiff a right to recover The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had an important case before them, in which a person named **Coultas** had successfully sued the **Victorian Railway Commissioners** for damages sustained by himself and wife It appeared that they were driving home in their buggy, when they were nearly run over at a level crossing of one of the Melbourne lines The man in charge of the crossing had imprudently opened the gate for the buggy, and the vehicle was actually on the line, when a train came in sight There was a moment of intense alarm and confusion but the occupants of the buggy managed to escape without actual impact, though the wife received a severe shock to her nervous system The Privy Council held that the Victorian courts were wrong in awarding damages, as the injury sustained must be a more direct and natural consequence of negligence than could be found in a lady's fright The case of **Manning v. Ratcliff** raised the question whether the owner of a bull is liable for damages caused by such an animal, whether or not he knows it to be ferocious Mr Justice Smith held that, just as it is not sufficient to show that a dog is vicious, but that it has been accustomed to bite mankind within the knowledge of the owner, so it is necessary to show that to the knowledge of the owner, the bull was accustomed to gore mankind In order to hit the owners of animals other than *feræ naturæ*, it is therefore requisite to prove *scienter* in that sense A question connected with the liability of bankers in reference to lost circular notes was raised in the case of **Dick v Herries** The plaintiff, it appeared, obtained from the defendants circular notes for £250, for the use of his daughter, who was about to travel on the Continent. While travelling, the young lady's desk containing the notes and also the letter of indication was stolen, and ultimately the notes were cashed The defence was that the plaintiff's daughter was guilty of negligence in carrying the notes and the letter of indication in the same place, and the Court, on this ground, gave judgment for the defendants In [illegible] v. [illegible] (Queen's Bench Division, Nov.), [illegible] recovered £400 damages for injuries sustained through a quantity of snow being

negligently thrown by the defendant's servants from the roof of a house on plaintiff's head

Neilson, Miss Julia, one of the latest additions to the stage, made her *debut* in London at the **Lyceum Theatre** in March, when she made a favourable impression as **Cynisca** in Mr Gilbert's comedy **Pygmalion and Galatea** Miss N has had a successful career at the Royal Academy of Music having gained the Llewellyn Thomas prize in 86, and the **Sainton Dolby Scholarship** in 87 and many other distinctions For some time Miss N has been a prominent member of the chorus in the performances of oratorios at the Albert Hall She has recently (Dec) created a favourable impression in the new play **Brantinghame Hall**

Netherlands, Political Parties in the The political **parties** in the States General are divided into **Liberals** and **Anti Liberals** the **latter** being **composed** chiefly of such opposite elements as **Catholics** and **Orthodox Protestants** who are also called **Conservatives** In the **Upper House** or **First Chamber** which consists of **50 members** the **Liberals** number 34 the **Catholics** 10, and the **Orthodox Protestants** 6 The **members** of the First Chamber are **elected** for **9 years** one third retiring every 3 years The **Lower House** or **Second Chamber** is composed of **100 members**, who are **elected** for **4 years** under a **limited manhood suffrage** The present Lower House which was elected in March **88** is **composed** of 45 **Liberals** and 55 **Anti Liberals** the latter being thus divided **Orthodox Protestants** 0 **Conservatives** 28 **Catholics** 6 and **one Socialist** In the previous Chamber the Liberals had a slight majority and in consequence of the **88 elections** Dr J Heemskerk who had held office as President of the Council since April 83 resigned his example being naturally followed by his colleagues An Anti Liberal cabinet with Baron Mackay as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior was then formed and is still in power

Netherlands The A kingdom under William III of the House of Orange Area excluding Luxemburg (*q v*), 1 648 estimated pop in 86, 4 390 857 Constitution of 1848 vests executive in the king, and legislative authority in the States General sitting in two chambers the first consisting of 93 members, elected by the provincial states, the second of 86 members elected by ballot one to every 45,000 of population Every two years one half of the second and every three years one third of the first chamber retires by rotation, unless dissolved by the king in which case new elections must take place within forty days The second chamber alone possesses the initiative in legislation, the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment The king has a veto Alterations in constitution to be made by two thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States General Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions **Estimated revenue**, 88, £9,667 007, **expenditure** £11,163,406, **debt**, £91 262 77) **imports**, 86 £91,891,666, **exports**, £82,850 000 (For army and navy see ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN) Colonies include Java and territories in Sumatra, Borneo, and numerous other islands in Eastern Archipelago, Curaçao and five other small islands in the West Indies, and Surinam in South America (For history to 88 see previous eds) The **first general election** under the **amended Constitution took place** early in the year ('88), and a **new ministry**, with Baron Mackay as premier, was formed (April) In the speech from the throne to the States General (April 18th), it was stated that relations of the Netherlands to **foreign countries** were most friendly and that **bills** for carrying into force the modification of the constitutional law, for the revision of the law on primary education, and the division of the great towns into separate electoral districts, would be presented The **illness of the king** causing great uneasiness, the States General (Sept) in joint session passed a bill vesting the **guardianship** of the **Princess Royal** (whose eighth birthday was celebrated with great rejoicing) in the Queen, assisted by a council The **seventy fifth anniversary** of the **liberation** of the **Netherlands** from French domination and its restoration to national independence was commemorated by all the large towns (Nov 17th) There was also a splendid historical calvacade in connection with the festivities at Scheveningen (Nov 30th) The condition of **Java** caused anxiety to the Home Government during the year The **North Sea Liquor Traffic Convention** has been ratified, and a new convention for improving the **Flushing Queenborough mails** was entered into with the Zeeland Steamship Co (For action of Holland with respect to the question of sugar bounties, see SUGAR BOUNTIES and for Ministry etc, see DIPLOMATIC) **Consult** *Statesman's Year Book Almanach de Gotha* etc

Nevis A British West Indian island included in the presidency of **St Christopher**, of the federal colony of the **Leeward Islands** Area (including Redonda) 50 sq m pop 11,864 Capital **Charlestown** The island is simply a single cone shaped mountain surrounded by a margin of low lands Drought is felt, though springs exist in the mountain It is fertile Sugar and limes are the chief crops **Redonda** is a dependent islet **Statistics** included in those of St Christopher (see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc, table) The colony was independent till 1883 Formerly a slave mart, Nevis was completely ruined by emancipation and is only beginning to recover

New and Latter House of Israel See JEZREELITES eds 87 and 88

New Britain Now part of KAISER WILHELM LAND (*q v*)

New Brunswick A province of the Dominion of Canada It lies along the Bay of Fundy Area 27 322 sq m, pop 321,233 Capital **Fredericton**, chief commercial centre **St John** Divided into fifteen counties —Chief **rivers** are the St John and the Miramichi, which are navigable in part Country generally level, but hilly on the north west There is much fine timber Coal abundant, iron, manganese gypsum, building stone and albertite Good agriculture, fertile Summer warm, winter very cold healthy **Administered** by a Lieut Governor and Executive Council The people elect a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly The Province has ten seats in the Dominion Senate and sixteen in the House of Commons Religion abundantly provided for Both high and elementary education publicly provided and supported—the latter free, but not compulsory —**Industries** are chiefly connected with the forest and the fisheries, but there is good class farming and shipbuilding. Only one-tenth of the land suitable for agriculture yet taken up, and free grants may be had

on advantageous terms. The history of New Brunswick is comprehended in that of Nova Scotia until 1784, when it was made a separate Government. Joined the Dominion in 1867. See CANADA; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. **Consult** Hayden and Selwyn's "North America," etc.

New Caledonia. An island situated about 800 miles E. of Australia, about 900 N of New Zealand. It is a French penal colony. With adjacent **Loyalty Islands** area 7,624 sq. m, pop. 56,463. Capital **Noumea.** Island mountainous, surrounded by reefs, well watered and wooded, climate warm but healthy. Half the land unfit for cultivation or pasture Produces copper, cobalt, and nickel. Natives of Negrito or Papuan race. Annexed by France 1853. Frequent escape of convicts to Australia a source of trouble and international dispute. **Consult** Bonwick's "French Colonies," Norman's "Colonial France."

Newcastle, Right Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, D.D, first Bishop of, third son of the late Dr. Wilberforce, successively Bishop of Oxford and Winchester, and **grandson of Samuel Wilberforce,** the emancipator, was b at Briggstone, Isle of Wight, 1840 Educated at Exeter Coll, Oxford, where he graduated in '64. Ordained deacon the same year by his father, and appointed curate of Cuddesdon, Oxon. Subsequently held the curacy of Lea, Lincs, the rectory of Middleton Stoney, Oxon ('66 73), and the vicarage of Seaforth, Liverpool, **Canon of Winchester** ('78); **Sub-Almoner to the Queen** ('71-82); Bishop of Newcastle (82).

Newfoundland A British colony and island lying across the mouth of the Gulf of St Lawrence. Area 40,200 sq m, excluding that part of the territory of **Labrador** on the mainland which appertains to this colony; pop 193,124. Capital **St. John's** pop. 23,896 Villages on Avalon Peninsula. Atlantic cable lands in **Heart's Content** Harbour. Interior uninhabited. Great Bank to southward, shallow seas where Gulf Stream and Arctic Current meet; ever foggy, but teeming with fish, especially cod. Climate not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighbouring continental provinces; winter milder, summer not so warm. Timber lands of high importance. Great agricultural capabilities. Valuable coal beds, and copper, silver and lead mines. Some fur-bearing game, deer, dogs, etc. Exports are codfish, cod-liver oil, seal oil, sealskins, and copper ore.—Governor and responsible Ministry form **Executive.** Two houses of parliament: Legislative Council of 15 members, called by Governor; House of Assembly of 33 members, elected every four years on house tenancy suffrage. Religion chiefly divided between Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan bodies. Education denominational. There are no defences. Industries mainly fishing and preparing fish: cod, seal, lobster, herring, salmon. Produce has reached £2,000,000 in the year. Mining of copper, silver, and lead becoming important. Farming and dairying very slight. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc. (table). There are 340 miles of railway open, and a line is being constructed across the island to Straits of Belleisle.—Discovered by Cabot in 1497, but not really settled till 1624. Subsequently many vicissitudes, owing to struggle for supremacy between England and France. The latter Power still holds the islands of **Miquelon and St. Pierre,** off the coast. Responsible government granted in 1833. The colony as yet declines to join the Dominion of Canada, though provision has been made for it to do so. In '87 the Legislature pressed upon the Imperial Government a grievance relating to the fisheries, and the encroachment upon them by French subjects. A bill dealing with the matter had been disallowed by the House of Commons. Diplomatic action resulted, but the desires of the colony remain unsatisfied, owing to the state of our relations with France. Public interest during '88 has been much aroused by the **Fisheries Question** (*q v*) between Canada and the United States Delegates from Newfoundland visited Ottawa (June) to negotiate the terms for the entry of that colony into the Dominion. **Consult** Hatton and Harvey's "Newfoundland," Murray's "Survey of Newfoundland," etc.

New Guinea, or Papua An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1,490 miles from E to W., with a breadth at centre of 410 miles. The area is now computed to be 305,900 sq. m. That half of the island lying west of the 141st meridian is assigned to Holland, and comprises 150,755 sq. m. The boundary between the German territory on the north, now called **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land,** and the English territory on the south starts from the N E. coast on the 8th parallel of S. lat., and follows it to intersection with 147th meridian; thence N W. to intersection of 6° S. lat. with 144° E. long.; thence W.N.W. to intersection of 5° S. lat and 141° E. long. Adjacent islands north of 8° S. lat. are German, south of that parallel English. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land contains 70,300 sq. m.; pop 109,000; the English territory 86,457 sq. m, pop. 135,000, with **Port Moresby** as the official centre. The island is rich in tropical products, possesses a copious and peculiar flora and fauna, and is suitable for tropical agriculture. The coast is miasmatic, the mountainous interior reported healthier. It is becoming better known, various exploring expeditions having been at work. The delimitation and division of the island between Great Britain, Germany, and Holland was settled in 1885. (For history of preceding disputes see ed. '87.) Colonisation and the acquisition of land by British subjects are forbidden in the British territory. The natives, a black Negrito race, called Papuans, are numerous. Some tribes are disposed to be friendly; others are fierce and intractable. German settlers have been massacred, as were the Dutch in past times. For Commissioners, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. **Consult** Chalmers & Gill's "Work and Adventure in New Guinea," D'Alberti's "New Guinea," Bastian's "Der Papua," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* for Oct. 1885, *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* for Feb. 1887, etc. See also QUEENSLAND, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

New Gallery, The. The founders are Mr. Comyns Carr and Mr. Halle, who, as the result of disagreements with Sir Coutts Lindsay, of the Grosvenor Gallery (*q.v.*), severed their connection with that institution and announced their intention of establishing a new art gallery in London. The dispute turned upon the management of the Grosvenor, it being alleged that the original aims of the promoters were not being carried out, and that art was

thus suffering. Mr. Burne-Jones took a prominent part in the controversy, and there ensued a long private correspondence, and subsequently a somewhat heated discussion in the public press Messrs Carr and Halle formally withdrew from the Grosvenor, and a new building was erected in Regent Street, and opened in **May '88** Architecturally the New Gallery was a surprise, and it has met with general approbation Whether the new venture would succeed was, of course, an interesting problem, but it appears to have become a decided success The Gallery opened with **an exhibition of paintings**, which has been followed by an **arts and crafts exhibition**, under the auspices of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, of which Mr Walter Crane is the president The idea was to furnish an exhibition in which the handicraftsman should be directly represented, and that the public should know who the designers were and who the artificers The work shown has not, it is true, introduced to public notice much new inventive genius, but undoubtedly the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a direct "touch" between purchaser and producer are manifold Textiles, wall papers, metal work, stained glass, bookbinding, and general decorative work have been represented Messrs Morris & Co, Mr Burne-Jones, Mr Crane, Mr H Holiday, and others, have made important contributions A special feature has been the issue of a descriptive catalogue embracing articles upon the various classes of exhibits, and they are of a most instructive and educational character A course of practical demonstrations of the art of **letter-press printing** was also arranged It is intended, if possible, to have an annual exhibition of arts and crafts

New Hebrides A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W of **Fiji** and N E of **New Caledonia** Area about 3 000 sq. m Extremely fertile, producing cocoa nut, sandal wood, fruits, and other Polynesian produce, but the climate is rather unfavourable to Europeans Native population numerous, of Negrito origin People barbarous, and formerly cannibals, but missionaries have produced a civilising influence (For history of the relations between England and France in respect of N H see 88) In Jan **88** the declaration agreed upon between France and England, defining the functions and powers of the joint

Rev. John Clowes, rector of St. John's, Manchester. He translated the greater portion of Swedenborg's works, especially his great work, the "**Arcana Cœlestia**," in thirteen volumes The **Rev. William Hill**, also a clergyman, translated the work second only in importance to this, the "**Apocalypse Explained**," (6 vols) The **Rev Thomas Hartley**, a clergyman, translated "**Heaven and Hell** (1 vol) Very early, some clergymen, and others who had been Methodist preachers, students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased At the present time there are 75 societies, with 6,000 members, and a large number of hearers who are not members They have Sunday schools with 7,000 children, and day schools with 6 000 scholars There are twelve societies in **London** and its neighbourhood, and in various parts of the country there are believers of the teachings of Swedenborg who worship with the Church of England or with some of the other religious bodies In **America** the number of the societies of the New Jerusalem Church is much greater, and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess numerous and zealous adherents The body is governed by a **Conference** in Great Britain, which meets annually, consisting of the ministers and of representatives of societies, from one to three according to the number of their members

New Journalism, The See ed 88

Newman, His Eminence Cardinal John Henry, was b. in London 1801 Educated at Trin Coll , Oxford, where he graduated with classical honours (1820), and was elected Fellow of Oriel Coll Vice Principal of St Alban Hall (1825), under Dr (afterwards Archbishop) J Whately Incumbent of St Mary's, Oxford, and chaplain of Littlemore (1828 43) By his preaching he acquired great influence, and became, together with Dr Pusey, one of the recognised heads of the "**High Church**" **party**, founded at Littlemore Contributed to the "**Tracts for the Times**," and took a leading part in their publication bringing upon himself the censure of the University authorities for the doctrines propagated Seceded from the **Church of England** (1845) to that of Rome, and was appointed head of the Oratory of St Philip Neri at Birmingham new Roman Catholic University of D (1854 58), afterwards principal of a R

despatched from Sydney (April) to inaugurate the dual protectorate over the group, bringing intelligence (July) that the joint Commission had met and formulated rules for working the Protectorate in accordance with the terms of the Convention

New Ireland. Now part of KAISER WILHELM'S LAND (*q v*)

New Jerusalem Church A religious body, sometimes designated the New Church, sometimes Swedenborgian, consisting of those who believe the theologian **Emanuel Swedenborg** (d 1772) was inspired by Christ, whom he taught to be the only God, in whom exists the Divine Trinity, to explain a deeper spiritual meaning of the Word of God, and possessed special insight of the objects of the spiritual world Swedenborg's writings were introduced into this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the

Has written several remarkable **works** sustaining the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and particularly a reply to Mr Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican decrees (1875)—"**Apologia pro Vita Suâ**, etc Cardinal Newman is one of the most learned and remarkable members of the Roman hierarchy at the present day. In Nov **88** it was announced that the Cardinal was seriously ill

Newman, Francis W., brother of Cardinal Newman, b 1805 Educated at Worcester Coll , Oxford, graduating (1826) double first. Fellow of Balliol Coll (1826), but four years later he resigned, having conscientious scruples about signing the Thirty-nine Articles Classical tutor at Bristol Coll. (1834), and subsequently held a similar post in Manchester New College Latin Professor in Univ. Coll , London (1846-63) He is the author of numerous works.

New Postage Stamps. See ed 87

New Providence. The most important of the **Bahama Islands** (*q v*)

New Republic or **Nieuwe Republiek** Was formed in Zululand 1886 7, by a party of Transvaal Boers Lies on the northern and western side of Zululand, adjacent to the Transvaal and Swaziland Area 1 380 sq m, pop very limited Capital **Vryheid** On the death of Cetewayo his rule had been usurped by the chief Usibepu Dinizulu son of Cetewayo, sought and obtained Boer assistance against the usurper, and, in the price of it, ceded territory to the Boers This they were gradually increasing by various means, when they came into collision with the British authorities which resulted in negotiation The New Republic was then defined and delimited, and the remainder of Zululand annexed by Great Britain, including all the coast See ZULULAND, SWAZILAND, AMATONGALAND, etc

News Agencies See ed 87

Newspaper Press. During the last fifty years the newspaper press of this country has been revolutionised in circulation, number, and influence Looking back half a century ago, we find that not more than 40 newspapers were in existence in the United Kingdom, and of this small number only about a dozen were daily At the present time (**89**) the newspapers of this country represent a total of some 2,400 *i e*, **London**, 500 **Provinces** 1 400 **Scotland** 200, **Ireland**, 180, **Wales**, 80, **British Isles**, 200, and of this number nearly 200 are **daily papers** With these statistics it shows conclusively that the daily press has within the last thirty years made most wonderful strides Its influence is remarkable, its circulation great, and the power it exercises almost undoubted At the period above indicated the daily papers were few, high priced, and exclusive—their circulation thousands, or hundreds only whilst now there are many great daily papers in the country, not only London but provincial, that could count up their circulation by hundreds of thousands Then a resident of the provinces could only see the county paper at intervals of a week—an organ of limited circulation—the news contained in which was extremely small and of meagre quality, which paper was passed from hand to hand until fairly worn out, but now the halfpenny daily conveys the news of the world to every one's door, it is eagerly sought for, and is eagerly read To **three different causes** is undoubtedly attributable this **great development** of our newspaper press viz —(1) the **development** of the **electric telegraph** throughout the universe, (2) the enormous **improvement** in **printing machinery**, and (3) the **removal** of the **taxes** on **knowledge** Thus, while the newspaper press on the whole has increased to a marvellous degree, the particular divisions of it have undergone rapid progress and interests are now represented that were unknown and almost unheard of half a century ago It is curious to look over a book such as the *Newspaper Press Directory*, and to note in its pages the class papers and periodicals and the trade papers In this work we find almost every interest represented, and it is singular to observe that there are **trade papers and periodicals** for nearly one hundred industries and professions. One noteworthy feature in the development of the newspaper press of recent years has been the number of essentially **local papers** throughout the country, and this, too, is particularly noticeable in the Metropolis, the number of such papers being very large, and all devoted to and full of local news not dealt with in the general press of the day Of the many papers now in existence in the country, the *London Gazette* (*q v*) is the **oldest**. This was first published on the 7th November, 1665, and is therefore 24 years old It is the official organ of the Government The next paper in point of age is the *Public Ledger*, a daily, and exclusively commercial publication It was first issued in the year 1759 Following this were the *Morning Post* (*q v*), dating from 1772, the *Times* (*q v*) from 1788, and the *Morning Advertiser* (*q v*) from 1794 Of the **evening contemporaries** the *Globe* is the oldest, dating from 1803 There are **two provincial newspapers** that can claim to have been established in the **seventeenth century** viz, Berrows *Worcester Journal*, 1690 and the *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury* 1695 The *Newcastle Courant* can claim to be the next in point of age, having been established in 1711 The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* is the oldest provincial daily newspaper The **periodical literature** has likewise made rapid progress There is no reliable record of the number of magazines and periodicals of the country half a century ago, but we find that the "Directory of Magazines was first published in the year 1861, and we further note that in that year there were 481 magazines, of which no less than 200 were of a decidedly **religious** character whilst now there are published in the **United Kingdom and the British Isles** nearly 1,600 magazines and reviews, and more than 400 of them are entirely devoted to the interests of the various religious denominations of the United Kingdom Turning to **Greater Britain**, we find that in the **United States** and **Canada** there are at the present time (**89**) about 15,000 newspapers and periodicals published, which **figures** may be **divided** as follows 2,000 **daily papers**, 11 500 **semi weeklies** and **weeklies**, and 1,500 **Magazines and Reviews** In 30 there were only 800 papers in existence on the North American continent The **earliest American newspaper** was published in Boston in 1701 Maryland claims to possess the oldest American papers in existence—viz, the *Maryland Gazette*, first published in 1745, and the *Baltimore American*, in 1773 It is important to notice the enormous circulation of **special illustrated domestic and literary weeklies** in the **United States**, such as the *New York Fireside Companion*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Leslie's Publications*, etc The **representative class papers** in the **United States** have a very wide and important circulation The enterprise of the American press is remarkable, but space forbids us to enlarge upon it, though we may mention amongst others the **Paris edition** of the *New York Herald*, and the enterprise of the same paper in publishing a **London edition** of 50,000 copies, giving full details of the **presidential election** of last November, with full telegraphic news from every state In the great English speaking **colonies** of **Australia** and **New Zealand** the newspaper press has attained proportions that may fairly rival the American and Canadian press In the former are great **daily papers**, such as the *Melbourne Argus*, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *South Australian*

Register (Adelaide), and the *Brisbane Courier*, while in New Zealand the *Auckland Herald*, *Otago Daily News*, and the *New Zealand Herald* are largely circulated, and possessed of great interest. Some of the largest weekly newspapers in the world are published in **Australia**, such as the *Melbourne Australasian* and many others that might be named Still in **New Zealand** the *Canterbury Times* and the *Auckland Weekly News* would fairly rival our provincial weekly press In **South Africa** the press has attained a growth of importance commensurate with a marked progress of the South African trade In **India**, besides innumerable enterprising papers, the great exponents of English news still hold their own The *Calcutta Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman and Friend of India*, and the *Indian Mail*, are important and largely circulated organs, while all over the vast empire, and especially in the great towns of the presidencies important local papers are published for English speaking readers Casual mention may be made of the **Continental papers** Of these it will be sufficient to say that in **Paris** alone the circulation of the daily papers is enormous One, *La Petite Journal*, has nearly approached a sale of a million copies per day, while the other daily organs, with very large circulations, represent all shades of political opinion The **number of copies per annum** in proportion **to the population** of **some** of the **principal cities** of the world furnishes some very curious calculations **Paris** offers 550 copies to each of its inhabitants per annum, **London** 254 25, **New York and Brooklyn** 254 In **Africa** and **Asia** each inhabitant may claim one copy of a paper in ten years In **China** there is one periodical for every two million inhabitants **Consult** the *Newspaper Press Directory*, Sell's *Dictionary of the World's Press*, etc

New South Wales The oldest of the British colonies in Australia Was founded as a penal settlement in 1788 Originally embraced half the continent Since 1859 it extends from lat 28° 10 to lat 37° 28 S It has Queens land on the north, and Victoria on the south From the sea upon the east it stretches to long 141° E, which meridian divides it from South Australia Greatest length 900 miles, greatest breadth 850 miles, total area 310,700 sq miles, pop 1,042,919 Capital **Sydney**, on Port Jackson, pop 330,000 It is a splendid city, and is the oldest, and still the most important, in all Australasia Among other great public institutions of Sydney may be mentioned the Royal Mint, University, Free Library, National Gallery, and Observatory Besides the metropolis are 46 boroughs and 45 municipalities Leading **large towns** are Albury, Bathurst, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Maitland, Newcastle, Parramatta, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, and Yass —New South Wales is divided into **districts** and **counties** Of the latter there are now 141; but only 20, which occupy the earlier settled territories near the coast, have much individuality. The remainder are part of the 13 pastoral districts Of these districts, which are extensive regions, Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Wellington, Bligh and Darling are good grazing lands; Liverpool Plains, New England, Macleay, and Clarence are suitable for agriculture; Monaro is a high and rugged table-land, Gwydir and Albert are both pastoral and agricultural; Warrego partly barren —**The country** may be divided into three sections coast district, from 30 to 120 miles wide, between coast range and the sea, fertile, settled, well watered, table lands, extending from coast range westward to long 141° E, poor pastoral, suffering from drought, plains of interior, well watered and grassed, chief pastoral region. [illegible]

Stephens, and Port Hunter Dividing range makes two watersheds, east and west Eastern rivers short principal, Hawkesbury, Hunter, Shoalhaven, Clarence, Macleay, Richmond, Manning (100 to 300 miles) Western system includes Darling (1,160 miles), Lachlan (700 miles), Murrumbidgee (1,350 miles), Murray (1,120), and their affluents There are enormous tracts of natural pasture interspersed with more or less wood Valuable timber abounds, among it some of the largest trees in the world Flora and fauna present the general types of Australia, and have both been supplemented by many importations Among the latter the rabbit has proved a dreadful plague New South Wales gardens and orchards are extremely luxuriant Large areas are suitable for grain growing, and almost all productions of temperate and semi tropical countries can be successfully grown Orange and lemon groves very prolific Tobacco, sugar cane, maize, sorghum, root crops, arrowroot, cotton, and vines do well in sundry districts The mulberry flourishes, and silk culture is a rising industry. Minerals include gold, coal, silver, tin, copper, iron, antimony, lead, cinnabar, zinc, small diamonds, opals, rubies, and sapphires, kerosene shale, etc Climate uniformly healthy, though differing as to heat and moisture in various districts —**Ruled** by a Governor and responsible Ministry Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 58 members (not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 122 members, elected triennially by 72 constituencies on a basis of manhood suffrage. The Ministry is responsible to the Legislative Assembly New South Wales is yet refrains from taking part in the Federal Council of Australasia Education under Government control Public schools, grammar schools, and colleges of the University, fees very low. The University is of importance, being well endowed and conferring degrees Religion well provided for Protestants about three fifths of population, of whom Presbyterians are most numerous Church of England has six dioceses in the colony For defence there is a Naval Brigade of 750 and torpedo corps of 230 men, a paid artillery force of 1,200, engineers 120, partly-paid infantry 4,500, cavalry 400, volunteer reserves about 5,000 Port Jackson is strongly defended by heavy batteries and submarine mines For **latest financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) There are 1,935 miles of railway open, including the line which connects with the Victorian system at Albury, besides that almost finished to connect with Queensland. There are 10,618 miles of telegraph line. **Staple** export is wool, increased to present amount of about 200,000,000 lb per annum, value £7,250,000. Next come tin, value £750,000; copper, £400,000; tallow, £380,000; meat, £160,000. Gold output

100,667 oz, value £402,668 Coal mining employs over 6,000 men, about 2,870,000 tons being raised Area leased in pastoral runs over 220,000 sq miles, agricultural holdings 38,500,000 acres, cultivated 972,000 acres Wheat 265,000 acres, maize 115,000 acres, sugar cane 9,583 acres, yielding 22,000,000 lb of sugar, vineyards 5,247 acres, yielding 555 470 gallons of wine and 3,893 of brandy, besides fresh fruit and grapes Orangeries, 7,733 acres Sheep exceed 39,000,000, cattle 1,300,000, horses 360,000, pigs 210,000 Manufacture is increasing, there being 3 622 factories, works, and mills, employing 33 884 hands Land of best quality can be bought at £1 per acre, payable by instalments of 2s per acre at once and 1s per acre per annum subsequently **Convict** immigration ceased in 1840 The colony received a **constitution** and representative government in 1843, and responsible government in 1855 **Gold** was discovered in 1851, and produced an immense rush from England and elsewhere to Australia The first railway was opened in 1855, and telegraph to Melbourne opened 1858 Since 1872 there has been marked progress, free trade introduced great extension of railways, etc **Sydney Exhibition** held in 1879 Towards the close of 1883 an **Intercolonial Conference** was held at Sydney, called together principally by the feeling aroused throughout Australia in consequence of Imperial Government disallowing annexation of New Guinea Federation schemes discussed In 1885 Imperial Parliament passed the Federal Council Act of Australasia, but New South Wales has found difficulties in the way of her taking advantage of it In 1884 5 the colony, amidst immense enthusiasm, raised, equipped, and sent a contingent of 800 soldiers to the Soudan—being the first occasion on which **colonial troops** have served with a British army abroad A terrible colliery accident occurred at Bulli in March 1887 Eighty five miners were entombed alive A bill to change the name of the colony into "Australia" was introduced in 1887 In '88 the leading question of public interest was that of **immigration**, which aroused much feeling, and led to the passing of certain laws, and communications between the Home Government and New South Wales A **conference** of the Australasian Colonies on the subject also took place at Sydney New South Wales celebrated its **centenary** as a colony, and is issuing a special series of **stamps** of an elaborate design to commemorate the event For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC **Consult**, besides official publications, Blair's "Cyclopædia of Australasia, Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1887, Lang's "New South Wales, Lynes "Industries of New South Wales, Wallace's "Australasia, Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc

"**New Style** See CALENDAR

New Westminster A city of **British Columbia**, in the Dominion of Canada Situated on Fraser river The chief town on the mainland, formerly capital, now second city Pop 4,000

New York (Elm St Route) Underground Railway. See ed 88

New Zealand A colony of the British Empire, consisting of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1,500 miles E. by S. from Australia There are two large islands: **Island**, or Ahinemauu, 500 m by 250, area 45,687 sq m, **South Island**, or Te Wahi Ponamu, 500 m. by 200, area 57,579 sq m; also **Stewart Island**, area 1,000 sq m, Chatham and Auckland Islands at some distance E and S, area 377 sq m Total area 104,403 sq m Population, 645,330 Capital **Wellington**, pop (including suburbs) 27,833, chief cities, Dunedin, 45,518; Auckland, 57,048, Christchurch, 44,688 Other rising and important towns, mostly seaports, taken in order of size, are Invercargill, Nelson, Oamaru, Napier, Thames, Wanganui, Lyttelton, Timaru, New Plymouth, Hokitika, Greymouth, Masterton, and Blenheim Country divided into 63 counties, which are subdivided into ridings and boroughs The original provinces, now called 'provincial districts,' have no longer any political importance —**Main Islands** are separated by Cook Strait, on north of which is **Port Nicholson** and the capital Coast is much indented by bays and harbours, estuaries and firths Chief rivers are N Waikoa, Thames, Waikato, and Wanganui in North Island, Wairau, Buller, Grey, Waitaki, Taieri, Clutha, Mataura, and Waiau, in South Island, also many smaller streams Surface rugged Volcanoes and volcanic belt across centre of North Island Alpine chain descends along west coast of South Island Its eastern slopes are the great grazing region Lakes numerous Taupo in North, Wakatipu in South Island are largest Famous "Hot Lakes and geyser regions between Taupo and Bay of Plenty, where the **Tarawera Eruption** occurred in June 1886 Immense tracts of forest, containing splendid timber, notably kauri pine, in the north E and S of South Island much open grass No native animals except dogs and rats, now nearly extinct No reptiles but lizards Deer, cattle, pigs, goats, etc, wild in some parts, rabbits a plague in the south Native birds sufficiently numerous among them three small species (apteryx) of an extinct gigantic struthious family, are still found Turkeys, pheasants, etc, introduced and plentiful Natural productions of most value are kauri timber and gum, phormium or native flax, coal, gold, iron, and other minerals There are coal mines and gold fields in several parts Seas contain various excellent food fish in vast abundance The climates of New Zealand are equable, very healthy, and generally of the warmer temperate zone There is an abundant rainfall All British plants may be raised to perfection in the fertile soil For the English labouring class it is a veritable paradise —**Government** is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 54 members nominated by the Governor for life, the House of Representatives of 95 members elected triennially on a manhood suffrage Maori representatives sit in both Houses. New Zealand takes no part in the Federal Council of Australasia as yet There is no State-aided church, but most Christian sects are well provided for Education is compulsory, free, and secular The New Zealand University is an examining board, chartered to grant degrees Affiliated to it are the Otago University (Dunedin), the Canterbury College (Christchurch), and University College (Auckland), besides some minor institutions. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. There are 8,000 to 10,000 volunteers, and

450 armed constabulary For latest financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Exports consist of wool, grain, gold, kauri gum, tallow, timber, rabbit skins, flax and cordage, leather, meat, etc Manufacture is progressing well, particularly as regards woollens There are 1,806 miles of railway, which extent is being rapidly increased, as well as numerous roads, and water communication Telegraph line, 4,546 miles There are over 200 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals The land under cultivation amounted in 1888 to 6,845,177 acres The colony has made phenomenal progress since 1840 Its resources are immense, and still inadequately worked Depression has affected the colony, but wages are very high and living very cheap Native troubles are now at an end The public debt, though large, is secured by the works carried out Government lands are now reserved on a new leasehold system, instead of being sold as formerly, but plenty of land is to be had cheap, and farming is lucrative Artificial values of land also provided against to some extent —Maori chiefs signed **Treaty of Waitangi** in 1840, whereby New Zealand became a British possession and a Crown colony Auckland was founded as the capital Representative government was soon introduced Between 1840 and 1850 settlements were formed at Wellington, Taranaki, Nelson, Otago, and Canterbury These became provinces, with autonomous government under the general direction of central government at Auckland Subsequently Hawke's Bay, Marlborough, Westland, and Southland, were added to the list of provinces In these early days there were several small wars with different native tribes, at Wairau, Wanganui, round the Bay of Islands, and again in Taranaki In 1852 the colony received a constitution and responsible government Maori wars 1855 to 1869 The central parts of North Island were the scene Sundry Maori of various tribes drew together under a "prophet, and professed a new religion called Paimarini The Waikatos elected a Maori king These two sections waged a guerilla warfare with British Finally they became dissociated After 1869 the "kingites" remained peaceable, but isolated in their own districts, and the "prophet and his followers withdrew to a village in Taranaki The latter were eventually dispersed in 1881—about which time, too, the "king gave up the policy of isolation, visited England, and is now much on a par with chiefs of other tribes, who have become a part of the general community A disturbance about land occurred in 1886 in Patea county, fomented by the "prophet Te Whiti and his followers It was promptly suppressed, Te Whiti and others being arrested and fined In 1865 the seat of government was removed to Wellington, and in 1873 the Public Works Policy was inaugurated Large loans were now raised, and the funds devoted to immigration, to the construction of harbours, railways, roads, etc In 1876 came into force a very important measure The provinces were then done away with, and their several governments abolished All government was centralised at Wellington, and the colony divided into 63 counties, as at present For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC. **Consult** "The Official Handbook to New Zealand," Hector's "Handbook to New Zealand," Hay's "Brighter Britain," Wallace's "Australasia," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc.

Niagara A river connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and, throughout its course, forming a part of the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada The famous **Falls** occur about midway Navigation between the lakes is conducted by means of the Welland Canal on the Canadian side For **scheme of utilisation** see below

Niagara (Queen Victoria) Park On May 24th, '88, being Queen Victoria's birthday, a park, bearing her name, was opened on the **Canadian side** of **Niagara Falls** The effect is that the mills, houses in the swamps, and the crumbling and rugged banks have been replaced by substantial structures and attractive landscape devices The work, which was carried out in a year, **cost** about 500,000 dollars, and will be appreciated by tourists who visit this remarkable spot in such numbers every year

Niagara Utilisation Scheme For years past the subject of utilising the great water power at Niagara Falls has been a favourite topic amongst engineers, and it is said that the late Sir W Siemens had a scheme whereby an immense electrical power was to be generated by this means In 86, according to statements appearing in the British scientific press of April 87 a company was formed calling itself the Niagara River Hydraulic Tunnel, Power, and Sewer Company They proposed to commence operations by constructing a tunnel from a point about a mile above the Falls to the water level below, the available head being about 120 feet At the upper end the tunnel was designed to be 16 feet diameter, 20 feet in the middle section, and 24 feet at the outlet, the length being 2¾ miles Lateral tunnels were to be run from the river to the tunnel, and in these laterals were the wheel pits for the turbines, the main tunnel serving as a tail race The plan provided for 23⁰ mills of 500 horse power, the charge to be about 10 dollars per horse power per day The total cost was estimated at from 2½ to 3 million dollars with land Early in 87 it was reported that land had been purchased and laid out for mill sites, fronting on the river and the tunnel line, and for streets, railroad, docks, and warehouses In August, however it was reported that nothing had actually been done to control the stream, and that President Stafford, of the Business Men's Association, Buffalo, had started a subscription list of 100,000 dollars as a premium for the best scientific scheme In May 88 it was reported that the Company had sufficient capital, and intended to commence operations in July

Nicaragua. See CENTRAL AMERICA, and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Nicaragua Ship Canal On Dec 1st, 1884, it was announced in **President Arthur's message** to Congress that a **treaty** had been **signed** between the Government of the **United States** and that of the **Republic of Nicaragua**, in Central America, for the construction of a ship canal through the latter country **as a connecting link** between the **Atlantic and Pacific** Oceans Nicaragua is one of the five confederated republics, and is situated south of Guatemala and north of Panama, on the isthmus which connects North and South America According to this treaty the waterway was to be made by the engineers of of the United States army from the plans of Mr. A. G Menscal, of the United States

navy (For details of the vicissitudes of the scheme down to the end of '87, see our 88 edition) According to the *Engineering News* of America the surveys were progressing favourably The prospecting party were in general good health, and it was added that the question of labour would prove much less serious than it had done at Panama It was reported from America in June that the entire line was expected to be located by the 10th of that month In the *Engineer*, July 6th, a letter was published from **Mr H C Taylor**, General Manager of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Co, giving a **history of the project**, and an account of the position of the Company, in reply to some statements from another correspondent It may be added that this Company was incorporated at Denver, Colorado, under the laws of that State, with Mr Menscal as chief engineer, having decided not to wait any longer for a charter from Congress The cost of the work was calculated at fifty or sixty million dollars, and the Company, it seems, was formed with a capital of 100 000,000 dollars It was reported in August that the **Costa Rican Congress** had ratified the Nicaragua Canal Convention, which is similar to that granted by Nicaragua, with the necessary territorial modifications Under date London, Oct 11th, **Mr Frederick S Isaac** Consul General for Nicaragua, **published a letter** in reference to certain statements of persons representing themselves as acting on behalf of a company denominated 'The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Company, and added that the Government of the Republic recognised the rights of no other Corporation but that of the Nicaragua Canal Association, of 36, Wall Street, New York This brought a reply from Mr A L Blackman, President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Company, to the effect that in the opinion of eminent English and American counsel the rights conferred on the Company by the Republic remained unimpaired, and, the writer pointed out, the Government therefore had no power to grant a new concession to the Nicaragua Canal Association A telegram dated New York, Nov 14th, stated that the Vermont Legislature had passed the Act incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company

Nicosia Capital of **Cyprus** (*q v*), pop 11,500 Also written Lefkosia and Leucosia, of which it is a corruption

Niemen and Windau Canal See p 68

Niger. The greatest river of Western Africa draining the Western Soudan Called also **Ku Joliba** in its **upper course**, and **Ku Kworra** in its **middle and lower** Was declared 'free trade' river at the **Berlin Conference** France is acquiring control of the Upper Niger through **Senegambia** **Consult** Richardson's "Story of the Niger

Niger Districts A **British protectorate** in West Africa since 1884 Extends over the delta from the Rio del Rey and up the Niger to the Benue, its great eastern tributary In 1887 was added the entire coast from Lagos to the Rio del Rey, and territories in the Niger basin acquired by the Royal Niger Company **Consult** Richardson's "Story of the Niger

Nihilism Opposition to autocracy In its **original narrow sense** a Nihilist meant an Anarchist, the name being **derived** from the Russian novelist **Ivan Tourghéneff**, who used it for one of his **heroes—a partisan of scientific** scepticism and **æsthetical** agnosticism—in his novel **"Fathers and Sons"** but the meaning gradually expanded, and the word is now **generally applied** to all Russians whose **discontent with** the **autocratic government** takes the form of **secret or open opposition** The term thus includes **a variety of political types**, from the ordinary Liberal to the fanatic **Anarchist**, and different kinds of revolutionaries, who have different aims and work apart from one another In the reign of the late Emperor Alexander II the **opposition movement commenced** in '71, with the attempt of that sovereign to curb and strangle the Liberal institutions he had granted a few years earlier Conspiracies took place in all the **Universities**, which were remorselessly crushed, and hundreds of students were imprisoned, exiled, or compelled to seek refuge abroad, where they started revolutionary publications During the Turkish war there was a lull, but immediately upon the return of the army the discontent of the **troops** at the maladministration of the grand dukes took the form of plots Meanwhile the success of torpedoes on the Danube and Black Sea, had shown what single individuals could do with dynamite, and this weapon was impressed by the **Terrorists**, who managed to secure the aid of several naval officers at Cronstadt skilled in mining operations Many **attempts** at **assassination** with mines were discovered beforehand, but two famous ones—the **blowing up of a train** by **Hartmann** on the Moscow Railway (Dec 1st, '79) and of the floor of the dining room of the **Winter Palace** (Feb 5th, 80) were nearly successful, while had the Emperor survived the **hand bombs** thrown at his carriage on the Catherine Canal (Mar 13th, '81), he would have been destroyed by an underground mine on his way home With the death of the Emperor, Terrorist activity closed partly because the principal leaders, **Jeliaboff**, **Perovsky**, etc, had been caught in the execution of the final plot, and partly because of the **reaction** in public feeling against such an extreme measure as assassination Moreover, it was hoped that the ultra autocratic policy adopted by the new Czar's advisers, Count Tolstoi (*q v*), Minister of Home Affairs and M Pobiedonostseff, the Procureur of the Synod, would work its own destruction This period, from 81 until the present year, has been known as the **Zastoi**, or stagnation It has been characterised by an absence of Nihilist plots, and equally by an attitude of patient **pessimism** on the part of the thinking public Beyond a series of **demonstrations** by **students** in '87 against the tyranny of the university authorities, no outbreaks have occurred and the promptness of the Emperor in remedying the abuses deprived these of significance Up to **88** it was hoped by the Nihilists that the growing distressed condition of agriculture in Russia would lead to widespread peasant outbreaks, but the great export of corn during that year has unexpectedly improved matters, and it is probable that the Nihilists will now recognise the failure of their policy of allowing "Tolstoi to stew in his own juice, and resort afresh to active operations. For an admirable and impartial account of Russian Nihilism **consult** the series of articles published by George Kennan (who was sent to Russia specially by the *Century* **Company** to investigate the condition of Nihilist prisoners and exiles) in the *Century* **magazine** for '78.

Nilsson, Madame Christine. One of the greatest operatic singers of the present

day, b near Vexio, in Sweden, in 1843 At first she travelled about the country playing and singing at fairs, when M Tornerhjelm accidentally hearing her, made her his *protégée* placing her under the care of Mr Franz Berwald, of Stockholm, MM Masset and Wurtch, at Paris, for her musical education She made her first appearance, which was very successful, at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris in the part of Violetta in "Traviata She visited London in 1867, and the United States in 1870 She again visited London, and sang in Drury Lane In 1883 84 she made a brilliantly successful tour in the United States In 1872 she married M Auguste Rouzaud, who died in 1882 she was recently again married at Paris to Count A de Miranda In June '88 Mdme N appeared at a farewell concert at Albert Hall and received a rapturous reception, the final scene in which the *diva* bade farewell being most impressive

"Nineteenth Century Review (5s Cd monthly) First number issued March 1877 Editor, **Mr James Knowles** (*q v*) (1877) Deals with the leading social scientific literary and political questions of the day The writers are among the foremost men of the time Mr Gladstone, Cardinal Manning and Professor Huxley are among the contributors Office 1, Paternoster Square, E C

Nisi prius See ed 88

Nitrate of Soda See ed 88

Nitroglycerine See DYNAMITE

Noms de Plume, etc The word *nom de plume* is not known in French in which language the proper equivalent is *nom de guerre* The following list of pseudonyms or pen-names deals chiefly with modern and English or American writers, it includes some initials and maiden names used by married ladies in authorship

[* implies only occasional or early use]

A, Major	C B Coles
A K H B	Rev A K H Boyd
A L O E (A Lady of England)	Charlotte Mary Tucker
Achita Domestica	Miss I M Budgen
Adder, Max	Chas Heber Clark
Alexander, Mrs	Mrs A F Hector
Alexander the Corrector	Alexander Cruden
**Alcibiades*	Lord Tennyson in *Punch* 1846
Ali Baba	Abeigh Mackay
Ally Sloper	Chas H Ross
Almanna	Clement Scott
Amateur Angler	Edward Marston
Amateur Casual, An	Jas Greenwood
Amasat Batuk	N L Thieblin
**Amurus* ("Times")	Sir Thos Fairbairn
Ange Benigne	Mme de Molenes
Anstey, F	F Anstey Guthrie
Antijanus	Dr P Hergenroether
Ape ("Vanity Fair")	Pellegrini (caricaturist)
Argles, Mrs	now Mrs Hungerford
Aristocratic Tout	T Wood
Auber Forrestier	Annie Aubertine Woodward
**Augustsohn, W*	W von Kotzebue
**Aunt Fanny*	Mrs F D Gage
Hester	Miss G M Craik
Judy	Mrs Alfred Gatty
Kitty	Maria Jane Macintosh
Louisa	Mrs. Valentine.
Atlas ("World")	Edmund Yates
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table	O W Holmes
B ("Times")	Lord Bramwell
Bab	W S Gilbert
Baptistet	Alphonse Daudet
Barker, Lady	now Lady F N Broome.
Barrister ("Sat Rev")	Sir J F Stephen
Basil	Richard Ashe King
Beaumont, Averil	Mrs Marg Hunt
Bede Cuthbert	Rev Edw Bradley
Bee Master	Dr John Cumming
Bell Acton	Anne Brontë
" Currer	Charlotte Nicholls (*nee* Brontë)
" Ellis	Emily Jane Brontë
Berlall	Albert D Arnault
Berwick Mary	Adel Anne Procter
Besieged Resident in Paris	H Labouchere
Bettina	Elize von Arnim
Bibliophile Jacob	Paul Lacroix
Bickerdyke John	C H Cook
Bickerstaff, Isaac	Jon Swift, and Steele in *Tatler*
Bideford Postman	J Caperne
Biglow Hosea	J Russell Lowell
Billings Josh	Henry W Shaw
Bodkin, Tommas	W D Latter
Bon Gaultier	Sir Theod Martin and W E Aytoun
Boz	Chas Dickens
Braddon Miss M E	now Mrs John Maxwell
Brandmann Hans	Chas G Leland
British Resident in Egypt	C E Moberly Bell
Brooke Nessie	Mrs E Ross
Brown Mrs	Geo Rose
Brown, Pisistratus	William Black
Brown Tom	Thos Hughes
Browne, Matthew	W B Rands
Browne, Phillis	Mrs Hamer
Browning Henry	Douglas Jerrold
Bunthine Ned	E J C Judson
Bystander	Goldwin Smith
C	Mrs Southey
C A H	C A Wheeler
Cabaliero Fernan	Cecilia Bohl de Faber y Larea
Caliban	M Bergerat, also Jules Claretie
Carle	Victorien Sardou
Carmen Sylva	Queen Elizabeth of Roumania
Carrell, Lewis	Rev C L Dodgson
Carthamptor	Sir Geo Stephen
Cavendish	H Jones
Caxton, Pisistratus	The first Lord Lytton
Cecil	Com Tongue
Cecil, Darenant	Rev Derwent Coleridge
Censor ("Dont")	O B Bunce
Cham (caricaturist)	Amedee de Noe
Champfleury	Jules Fleury
**Chartist Parson A*	Chas Kingsley
**Cherith*	Miss Linnie Sutcees
Cincinnatus	Wm Plumer
Clarabel (song writer)	Mrs Barnard
Cleishbotham Jed	Sir W Scott
Citizen of the World	O Goldsmith
Cledpole, Tim	Richard Lower
Clio	Joseph Addison
Clutterbuck, Capt	Sir Walter Scott
Columbanus	Dr C O Conor.
Conway, Hugh	F J Fargus
Cornwall, Barry	B W Procter,

*Cotton, R. T.	Mortimer Collins.
Country Parson	Rev. A. K. H. Boyd and Rev. H. Moule.
Cousin Kate	Cath. D. Bell.
Craddock, C. E.	Mary N. Murfree.
Craik, G. M.	now Mrs. E. M. May.
Crawley, Capt.	G. F. Pardon.
Crayon, Christopher.	J. E. Ritchie.
Crayon, Geoffrey	Washington Irving.
Crowfield, Christopher	Mrs. Beecher Stowe.
Crowquill, Alfred	A. H. Forrester (artist) and C. R. Forrester (author)
Cushing, Paul	Roland A. Wood
Cynfaen	Rev. J. H. Evans.
Czapek	J. L. Hatton
D. T. S.	Elizabeth Balch.
Dagonet	G. R. Sims.
Dalmocand	Geo. Macdonald.
Danbury Newsman, The	J. M. Bailey.
Dangerfield, John	O. J. F. R. Crawfurd.
Darc, Daniel	Mme. Regnier.
Darki, Ernest L.	G. Redway.
Daryl, Sydney	Douglas Straight.
Dash, Comtesse	Mme. de Saint Mars
Delorme, Joseph	C. A. Sainte-Beuve.
Delphine	D. P. Baker
Delta (Δ)	D. M. Moir.
Derrick, Frances	Mrs. E. L. M. Notley.
Dioscorides	Prof. P. Harting.
Doblado, Don Leucadio	J. Blanco White
Dod Grile	M. H. Bierce
Dorn, Justus	W. Müller v. Konigswinter.
Dow, jun.	Eldridge G. Paige
Downing, Major Jack	Seba Smith and C. A. Davis.
Drapur and *Draper*	Jon. Swift.
Drawcansir, Sir Alex	Henry Fielding, in *Covent Garden Journal.*
Druid	H. H. Dixon.
Dryasdust, Rev. Dr.	Sir W. Scott
Duchess, The	Mrs. Margaret Argles.
Dunshunner, Augustus	William Ed. Aytoun, in "Blackwood"
E. P. B.	Rt. Hon. Edward Pleydell-Bouverie.
E. V. B.	Hon. Mrs. Boyle.
Elbon, Barbara	Leonora B. Halsted.
Elia	C. Lamb
Eliot, George	Mrs. Cross (*née* Marian Evans).
Elizabeth, Charlotte	Mrs. C. E. Tonna (*née* Phelan).
Elizabeth, Sophia	Mrs. Napier Higgins.
English Opium Eater	T. De Quincey.
Ennuyée	Mrs. A. Jameson.
Ephemera	E. Fitzgibbon.
Espinilla, Don M. A.	Robert Southey
Etoile	Maj.-Gen. Fd. Mitchell.
Etonensis	W. E. Gladstone.
Ettrick Shepherd	Jas. Hogg.
Eugenius	J. Hall Stevenson.
Expertus	Rev. Malcolm MacColl.
Fairleigh, Frank	Francis E. Smedley.
Fane, Violet	Mrs. Singleton.
Farningham, Marianne	Mary Anne Hearne
Fern, Fanny	Mrs. Sara P. Parton.
Fin Bec	W. Blanchard Jerrold.
Fitzboodle, G.	W. M. Thackeray.
Flaneur	Edmund Yates.
Fleming, G.	Julia C. Fletcher.
Forrest, George	Rev. J. G. Wood.
Forrester, Fanny	Mrs. E. Judson (*née* Chubbuck).
Forrester, Frank	H. W. Herbert.
Forrester, Gilbert	Henry Braddon.
Forrester, Mrs.	Mrs. Bridges.
Franc, M. J.	now Mrs. Evans.
G. A. S.	G. A. Sala.
Gaol Chaplain	Rev. Erskine Neale.
Garrett, Edward	Mrs. Isab. F. Mayo.
Gavarni	P. S. Chevalier.
Gerald	E. H. Brodie.
Gerard, E. D.	now Mme. de Lazouski.
Ghasi	Frank Power.
Gift, Theo.	Theodora Boulger (*née* Havers).
Gill, André	L. A. Gosset de Guines
Girl of the Period.	Mrs. E. Lynn Linton.
Goslett, Paul	Chas. Lever.
Gracchus	Samuel Kidd.
Graduate of Oxford	John Ruskin.
Graham, Lynn	Mrs. Molesworth.
Grandorge, F. Tho	Henri Taine.
Gray, Maxwell	Miss Utlett.
Greenlake	James W. Baynham.
Greenwood, Grace	Mrs. Sara Jane Lippincott (*née* Clarke).
Greville, Henry	Mme. Durand.
Grimbosh, H.	C. Mackay.
Grimsel	M. Rochfort.
Gushington, Angelina	C. W. R. Cooke.
Gushington, Impulsia	Lady Dufferin.
Gyp	Comtesse de Martel de Joinville.
H. B.	John Doyle.
H. H.	Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson.
Hafiz	R. Stott.
Halévy, Lud.	Levy
Hamilton, Gail	Mary Abigail Dodge.
Hamst, Olphar	Ralph Thomas.
Hardcastle, Ephraim	W. H. Pyne
Harkaway	Charles Marshall.
Harland, Marion	Mrs. M. V. Terhune (*née* Hawes).
Heier, Amalie	Duchess of Saxony.
Henry, Camille	Countess Irene de la Rocca.
Hertfordshire Incumbent	Dean J. W. Blakesley.
Hoover, Harry	Chas. Bindley.
Historicus	Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.
Hoffman, Prof.	Angelo J. Lewis.
Hope, Ascott R.	R. Hope Moncrieff.
Hoppus, M.	now Mrs. Alfred Marks.
Hotspur	H. M. Feist.
Huntington, Fay	Mrs. J. H. Foster.
Hyacinthe, Père	Chas. J. M. Loyson.
Iconoclast	Chas. Bradlaugh.
Idstone	Rev. Thomas Pe
Ignatius, Brother	Rev. J. Leycester Lyne.
Index, Q. P.	W. McGriswold.
Indicus	Major Evans Bell.
Ingoldsby	Rev. James Hildyard.
Ingoldsby, Thomas	Rev. R. H. Barham.
Invalid	Henry Matthews.
Iris ("The Echo")	Miss Billington.
Irish Whisky Drinker	John Sheehan.
Ironside, Nestor	Sir Richard Steele.
Iskander	Alex. Herzen.
Janus	J. I. von Dollinger, J. N. Huber, and J. Friedrich.
Jean Paul	Jean Paul F. Richter.
Jehu Junior	T. Gibson Bowles.
Jones, T. Percy	Prof. Aytoun.

Jorrocks, John . . . R. S. Surtees.
Journeyman Engineer T. Wright.
Journeyman Printer. C. M. Smith.
Junius . . . . . The *Letters* of Junius have been attributed to 51 different persons; Sir Philip Francis has perhaps the strongest claim to be considered the writer.
**Kata Phusin* . . . John Ruskin.
Keith, Leslie . . . . Miss K. Johnston.
Kerr, Orpheus C. (= *Office Seeker*) . R. H. Newell.
Kettner . . . . . F. S. Dallas.
King, Alice . . . . Mrs. A King Hamilton.
Knickerbocker, Dietrich . . . . . Washington Irving.
L. E. ("World") . . Louis Engel.
L. E. L. . . . . . L. E. Maclean (*née* Landon).
L. N. R. . . . . . Mrs. L. N. Ranyard.
Laffan, May . . . . Mrs. W. N. Hartley.
Lamber, Juliette . . Mme Edmond Adam.
Lancashire Incumbent Rev. A. Hume.
Larwood, Jacob . . L. R. Sadler.
Latouche, John . . . O. J. F. R. Crawfurd.
**Latour, Tomline* . . W. S. Gilbert.
Lee, Holme . . . . Harriet Parr.
Lee, Katherine . . . Mrs. H. Jenner.
Lee, Vernon . . . . Violet Paget.
Leith-Adams, Mrs. . now Mrs. De Courcy Laffan
Leslie, Frank . . . Henry Carter.
Leto, Pomponio . . Marchese Vitelleschi.
Lewald, Fanny . . . now Mme Stahr.
Limner, Luke . . . John Leighton (artist).
Lion Killer . . . . C. J. B. Gérard.
Little, Thomas . . . T. Moore.
Locker, Arthur . . . J. H. Forbes.
Lorrequer, Harry . . Chas. Lever.
**Lot, Parson* . . . . Chas. Kingsley.
Lothrop, Amy . . . Mrs. A. B. Warner.
Loti, Pierre . . . . Julien Viaud.
Ludlow, Johnny . . Mrs. Hy. Wood (*née* Price).
Luska, Sidney . . . H. Harland.
Lyall, Edna . . . . Miss Ada Ellen Bayly.
**Mace, Sloper* . . . . C. G. Leland.
McGrath, Terence . . H. A. Blake.
Maitland, Edward . Herbert Ainslie.
**Maitland, Thos.* . . Rob. Buchanan.
Malagrowther, Malachi . . . . . Sir W. Scott.
Malet, Lucas . . . Mrs. Harrison.
Manchester Man . . Rev. R. Lamb and Rich. Burn.
**Manners, Mrs. Horace* A. C. Swinburne.
Mariotti, L. . . . . A. Gallenga.
Markham, Howard . Mary Cecil Hay.
Markham, Mrs. . . Mrs. E. C. Penrose.
Marlitt, E. . . . . Henriette Eugenia John.
Marryat, Florence . . now Mrs. F. Lean.
Marvel, Ik . . . . Donald G. Mitchell.
Masque de Fer . . . P. Gille.
Mathers, Helen . . Mrs. Reeves (*née* Matthews).
**Maurice, Walter* . . Walter Besant.
May, Sophie . . . . Rebecca S. Clarke.
Maynard, Walter . . T. W. Beale.
Meade, L. T. . . . . now Mrs. Toulmin Smith.
Meredith, Owen . . Earl of Lytton.
Merlin . . . . . Alfred Tennyson in "Examiner," 1852.
**Merton, Tristram* . . Lord Macaulay.
Meyerbeer, J. . . . Jacob Meyer Beer.
Miller, Joaquin . . . C. H. Miller.
Mimk, Paule . . . Mme. Boyannowitch.
**Minute Philosopher, A* Chas. Kingsley.
Modern Pythagorean Dr. R. MacNish.
Monsieur de l'Orchestre . . . . . Arnold Mortier.
Morel, Conway . . . C. Z. Macaulay.
Myrtle, Minnie . . . Mrs. S. M. Platt.
Nadar . . . . . Felix Tournachon.
Nasby, Petroleum Vesuvius . . . . D. R. Locke.
Nesbit, L. . . . . . Mrs. Bland.
**Nemesis* . . . . . James Beal.
**New Writer* (θ) . . . Lewis Morris.
**New Writer* . . . . Mrs. Frances Eleanor Trollope.
Nimrod . . . . . C. J. Apperley.
Noblesse Oblige . . H. Evans.
North, Christopher . Prof. John Wilson.
Northumbrian . . . Charles Macintosh.
Novalis . . . . . F. L. von Hardenberg.
O. K. . . . . . Olga Kneef, now Madame de Novikoff.
O'Doherty, Sir Morgan . . . . . Dr. Maginn.
**O'Dowd, Cornelius* . Chas. Lever.
Ogilvy, Gavin . . . J. M. Barrie.
Oldcastle, John . . Wilfred Meynell, Editor of "Merry England."
Old Sailor . . . . Matt. Hy. Barker.
Old Shikarry . . . Major H. A. Leveson.
Oliver, Pen . . . . Sir H. Thompson.
Omnium, Jacob . . Matt. Jas. Higgins.
O Neddy, Philothea . A. M. Dondey.
Optic, Oliver . . . Wm. T. Adams.
O'Rell, Max . . . Paul Blouet.
Ouida . . . . . Louise de la Ramée.
**Oxoniensis* . . . . Rev. John Pickford.
P. . . . . . Prof. Fred. Pollock.
Page, H. A. . . . . Alex. H. Japp.
Pansy . . . . . Mrs. I. M. Alden.
Parley, Peter . . . Sam. G. Goodrich (also used by W. Martin, G. Mogridge, W. Tegg, J. Bennett, and others).
**Pastel* . . . . . G. F. Pardon.
Partington, Mrs. . . B. P. Shillaber.
Paull, M. A. . . . now Mrs. John Ripley.
**Pendennis, Arthur* . W. M. Thackeray.
Pendragon . . . . Henry Sampson.
Penn, Arthur . . . J. Brander Matthews.
Percy, Reuben . . . Thos. Byerley.
Percy, Sholto . . . J. C. Robertson.
Philalethes . . . . R. Bentley, the King of Saxony, and others.
Philidor . . . . . F. A. Danican.
Philomnestic Junior . Gustave Brunet (bibliographer).
Phiz . . . . . Hablot K. Browne (artist).
Piccolo . . . . . Mde. Theo.
**Pindar, Paul* . . . John Walcot, J. Yonge Akerman, and C. F. Lawler.
Pisanus Fraxi . . H. S. Ashbee.
Plough, One from the William Mitchell.
Plough, One who has Whistled at the . . Alexander Somerville.
Plymley, Peter . . . Sydney Smith.
**Power, Cecil* . . . . Grant Allen.
Porcupine, Peter . . W. Cobbett.
Prendergast, Paul . Douglas Jerrold.
Prout, Father . . . F. S. Mahony.
**Puck* . . . . . John Proctor.
Q. . . . . . T. Purnell, A. T. Q. Couch, and others.

Quallon . . . . . S. H. Bradbury.
Quatrelles . . . . E. Lepine.
**Querv, Peter* . . . . Martin F. Tupper.
**Quirinus* . . . . . Dr. I. J. von Döllinger.
**Ramsbottom, Mrs.* . Theodore Hook.
Rash, Carle de . . . C. Read.
Red Spinner . . . . Wm. Senior.
Reybaud, Mme. . . . Henriette Arnaud.
Rita . . . . . Mrs. E.M. J. von Booth.
Rob Roy . . . . . John MacGregor.
Roberts, Capt. A. C. . Hobart Pasha.
Rosen, Julius . . . Nic Duffek.
Roslyn, Guy . . . . J. Hatton.
**Roving Englishman* . E. C. Grenville-Murray.
Rowel, M. . . . . . Rev. Valdemar Thisted
Rowlands, Cadaccal-lader . . . . . J. C. Hotten.
**Runnymede* ("Times") Lord Beaconsfield.
S. G. O. . . . . . Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne.
Sadie . . . . . Miss Sarah Williams.
Saintine, X. B. de . J. X. Boniface.
Salamanca, Don Pedro de . . . . . John H. Ingram.
Samarow, Gregor . . Oscar Meding.
Sand, George . . . Madame A. L. A. Dudevant (*née* Dupin).
Sand, Jules . . . . J. J. S. Sandeau.
San-Marte . . . . Albert Schulz.
Saxe Holm . . . . Mrs. H. H. Jackson.
Scott, Leader . . . Mrs. Lucy F. Baxter (*nee* Barnes).
Scott, Lucy . . . . Mrs. Jack.
Scribleius, Martinus Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot
Scrutator . . . . . K. W. Horlock, Rev. M. MacColl, and others.
Search, John . . . . Archbishop Whately.
Senex . . . . . G. Bateman, Robt Reid (Glasgow), Lord Grey and others.
Severn, Lawrence . . Ada Trotter.
Sharp, Luke . . . . Robert Fair.
Sherwood Forester . Spenser F. Hall.
Shirley . . . . . John Skelton.
Silverpen . . . . . Eliza Meteyard.
Sketchley, Arthur . . Rev. George Rose.
Slick, Sam . . . . T. C. Haliburton.
Slingsby, J. F. . . . Dr. J. F. Waller.
Slingsby, Philip . . N. P. Willis.
Slop, Dr. . . . . . Sir J. Stoddart.
Smiff, O. P. Q. Philander . . . . . A. A. Dowty.
Smith, Shirley . . . Ella Curtis.
Soltera, Marie . . . Mary Lester
Sophia Elizabeth . . Mrs. Napier Higgins.
South, Simeon . . . J. Macgregor.
Spectator . . . . . Joseph Addison.
Spectre . . . . . J. S. Latham.
**Speranza* . . . . . Lady Wilde.
Stahr, Arthur . . . Mme. Valeska Voigtl.
Stanley, H. M. . . . John Rowlands.
Stella . . . . . Mrs. Estelle Anna Lewis, Mrs. N. C. Iron, and others.
Stendhal . . . . . Marie Henri Beyle.
Stepniak . . . . . said to be A. I. Eitel.
Stern, Daniel . . . Countess d'Agoult.
Sterne, Carus . . . Ernst L. Krause.
Stonehenge . . . . J. H. Walsh.
Stonemason of Cromarthe . . . . . Hugh Miller.
**Strephon* . . . . . E. Bradbury.
Stretton, Hesba . . Sarah Smith.
**Summerly, Felix* . . Sir Henry Cole.
Surfaceman . . . . Alexander Anderson.
Surrebutter, John . . John Anstey.
Symington, Maggie . Mrs. Blathwayt.
Syntax, Dr. . . . . Wm. Combe.
Taylor, G. . . . . . Professor Hausrath.
Taylor, Theodore . . John Camden Hotten.
**Templar* . . . . . W. C. M. Kent (Chas. Kent).
Temple, Neville . . Hon. Julian C. H. Fane.
Tinto, Duke . . . . F. B. Goodrich.
Titcomb, Timothy . . J. G. Holland.
Titmarsh, Michael Angelo . . . . . W. M. Thackeray.
Toby, M.P. . . . . H. W. Lucy, in *Punch*.
Tolet King . . . . Mrs. Emily Fox.
Touchstone . . . . M. Booth.
Trafford, F. G. . . . Mrs. J. H. Riddell.
Trenchard, Asa . . H. Watterson.
Trim, Timothee . . Leo Lespes.
Trois Etoiles ( ) . L. Abbé J. H. Michon, author of "Le Maudit," etc.
Truck, Bill . . . . John Howell.
Trusta, H. . . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps.
Turkish Spy . . . G. P. Marana.
Twain, Mark . . . Samuel L. Clemens.
Two Brothers . . . A. and G. H. Money.
Two Brothers ("Guesses at Truth") J. C. and A. W. Hare.
Two Brothers ("Poems, 1827). . A. and C. Tennyson.
Ubique . . . . . Parker Gillmore.
Uncle Lack . . . . H. W. Shaw.
Uncle Harry . . . Wm. Senior.
Uncle Remus . . . Joel Chandler Harris.
Urban, Sylvanus . . Editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*.
Vacuus Viator . . Thomas Hughes.
Vagabond, The . . . Julian Thomas.
Valbert, G. . . . . Victor Cherbuliez.
Vanderdecken . . . William Cooper.
Verax . . . . . H. Dunckley.
Vigilant . . . . . John Corlett.
Vignon, Claude . . Mme. Bouvier.
W. L. F. . . . . . W. E. Flaherty.
Wagstaff, Launcelot C. Mackay.
Waldow, L. von . . L. von Blum.
Walker, Patricius . Wm. Allingham.
Wallis, Miss A. R. C. Miss Opzoomer.
Wanderer . . . . . E. H. d'Avigdor.
Ward, Artemus . . Chas. F. Browne.
Warden, Florence . Mrs. G. James.
Warwick, Eden . . G. S. Jabet.
Weathercock, Janus T. G. Wainewright.
Werner, L. . . . . E. Burstenbinder.
Weston, James . . . Edward Step.
Wetherell, Elizabeth . Susan Warner.
Wharton, Grace and Philip . . . . . Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomson.
Whistlecroft, William and Robert . . . Rt. Hon. J. Hookham Frere.
**White, Babington* . Miss Braddon, *i.e.* Mrs. Maxwell.
**Whitefeather, Barabas* Douglas Jerrold.
**Wilson, J. Arbuthnot* Grant Allen.
Winchester, M. E. . Miss M. E. Whatham.
Winter, John Strange Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.
Wizard . . . . . J. Corlett.
Worboise, Emma J. . Mrs. Etherington Guyton.
Yellowplush, C. J. . Wm. M. Thackeray.
Yendys, Sydney . . Sydney Dobell.
Yeo Shway . . . . James G. Scott.
Yorke, Stephen . . . Miss Linskill.
**Yorke, Oliver* . . . F. S. Mahony.
Zadkiel . . . . . Lieut. R. J. Morrison.
**Zeta* . . . . . J. Anthony Froude.
Zeta ("Graphic") . . John Lovell.

Norman, General Sir Henry W., G C B, G C M G, C I E, late Governor of Jamaica, has had a distinguished military career He joined the Bengal army in 1844, and served through the **Indian Mutiny** of 1857 59 Was present at the relief of Lucknow, where his horse was shot under him Appointed in 83 the **Governor of Jamaica**, and, on the occasion of colonial opposition to the choice of Sir H Blake (*q v*), Sir H N received the **Governorship of Queensland** (Nov , h, 88)

North, Sir Ford b at Liverpool, 1830 Educated at Winchester and at Oxford Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (56) Obtained a large practice in the equity courts and at the Lancaster Chancery and Palatine Courts Q C (77) On the elevation of Mr Justice Lindley to the Court of Appeal (81), Mr North was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice He was subsequently transferred to the Chancery Division, for which his training has especially fitted him

Northern Territory That portion of **South Australia** (*q v*) lying north of 26° S lat, and between 129 and 138° E long Annexed to the colony in 1863, S W capital **Palmerston** (on the noble harbour of **Port Darwin**) The outlet for a very large extent of country, and the commercial centre of the trade of the north coast The Territory possesses a coast line, counting the chief inlets, of 2,000 miles Watered by several navigable rivers Is rich in minerals—gold, copper, silver, iron The gold bearing areas include both quartz and alluvial workings Well adapted for tropical agriculture—maize, sugar cane, indigo, tapioca, cinchona, coffee, rice Considerable areas devoted to the pasturing of sheep and cattle, the native grasses being rich and nourishing Timber of a varied character — eucalyptus, pines, palms, banksia, mangroves There is increasing settlement, but population still very scanty, and labour unobtainable Local administration, with a Resident and officials appointed by Government of mother colony The telegraph runs overland from Port Darwin to Adelaide, and a through railway is projected **Consult** Dalys ' Life, etc , in the Northern Territory

North Sea and Baltic Canal See ed 88

North Sea Fisheries Act. See SESSION '88, sec 36

Northumberland Straits (Canada) Tunnel A plan to pass under the sea from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse, in order to run a line of railway from Prince Edward s Island to the mainland, notice of which, it was stated, was lodged in the Canadian parliament near the end of 1885 (For further details see ed '87) In March '87 it was reported that the **Submarine Tunnel and Tube Company**, of **New York**, operating the Hall patents, had been awarded the contracts, the **tunnel** to be **seven miles long**, and that the plans, etc , had been **prepared** The tube was to be built up under water as it progressed, heavy excavating to be avoided

North West Territories A province or group of provinces of the Dominion of Canada, yet hardly organised Including Labrador, **District of Keewatin**, and Great Prairie Territory to Rocky Mountains, area 2,553,337 sq. m., pop. 56,446, and 45,472 aborigines; taken as the region westward from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, and northwards from the boundary to the 60° parallel, area 500,000 sq m , a territory equal to the British Islands, France, and Germany combined Capital **Regina**. Contain great lakes and large navigable rivers—the Mackenzie, Slave, Peace, Saskatchewan, among the chief Great fertile region, similar in character to Manitoba, divided into districts **Assiniboia**, 95,000 sq m , **Saskatchewan**, 114,000 sq m , **Alberta**, 100,000 sq m , **Athabasca** 122,000 sq m These are destined to become separate provinces Resources enormous, agricultural, pastoral, mining 10,000 miles navigable rivers Railway across Administered by Lieut Governor and Council of five Electoral districts in course of formation General features, land laws, etc , is in **Manitoba** (*q v*) See CANADA , and for Executive Council, etc , see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** Tuttle s "Our North Land, Adams ' Canadian North West, etc

Norwich, Rt Rev and Hon John Thomas Pelham, D D , Lord Bishop of, was b in 1811, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford He was successively rector of Burgh Apton incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and rector of Marylebone Appointed Bishop of Norwich 1857 He is a brother of the Earl of Chichester

Nossi Bé A small island on N W coast of Madagascar, held by France since 1843, and a flourishing trade port

Nossi Dambo The native name of **Madagascar** (*q v*)

"Notes and Queries" A medium of intercommunication for literary men, general readers, etc , was founded Nov 1849, by the late **W. J. Thoms** Few literary undertakings of importance have since its establishment been concluded without its assistance **Office**, Took s Court, Chancery Lane, E C

"Not Proven A form of verdict in Scotch criminal trials which implies that, although the prisoner has not been proved to be guilty, yet neither has he been proved to be innocent Its practical effect is the same as that of a verdict of "not guilty

Noumea Capital of **New Caledonia** (*q v*)

Nova Scotia A province of the Dominion of Canada It is a peninsula connected by narrow isthmus with New Brunswick Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island**, formerly distinct colony Area 21,731 sq m , pop 440,572. Capital **Halifax**, pop 40,000, a fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station Divided into 18 counties —The interior is a moderately elevated plateau, containing lakes The rivers are short, the coast much indented, with many harbours Cape Breton is hilly There is much forest, and the country is a sportsman s paradise, filled with furred and feathered game, big and little. Between two parallel ranges of hills is a wide and fertile valley, embracing the entire length of Nova Scotia The agricultural productions are limited Wheat will not grow and corn will not ripen near the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, but the Bay of Fundy shore is a perfect garden, where the plum, the pear, apples, etc , come to perfection Nova Scotia is in point of mineral wealth the richest province in the Dominion—productive coal and gold mines, manganese, gypsum, building stone, and (on Cape Breton Island) petroleum.—**Administered** by a Lieut.-

Governor and Executive. The people elect a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Province has 10 seats in the Dominion Senate and 21 in the House of Commons. Education receives some Government support, and is free and to some extent compulsory.—**Industries** are agriculture, fruit-farming, dairying, mining, fishing, lumbering; and manufacture is progressing rapidly. Goverment uncleared lands are sold at 1s. 10d. per acre, and improved farms are often available at £1 to £2 per acre. The colony was originally a French one, and then called Acadia; ceded to England 1714; entered Dominion 1867. See CANADA; and for Executive Council, etc., see DIPLOMATIC. **Consult** Fream's "Canadian Agriculture," Small's "Canadian Industries and Manufactures," etc.

Novorossisk. At the beginning of September it was reported in this country that the construction of the port was almost at a standstill, that the contractors were in St. Peterburg seeking fresh capital, and that the general opinion was that the first port could not be finished for at least two years.

Nubar Pasha. Egyptian statesman, Armenian by nationality, Christian by creed, b. at Smyrna 1825. Sec. to Boghos Bey (Mohammed Aly's premier) '42. Married '49, dau. of Kevosh Bey Eramian. Sec. to Ibrahim Pasha at Paris '48, and Cairo '49. Dismissed on accession of Abbas Pasha, '51. Egyptian **Minister** at **Vienna** '54. Entrusted with negotiations for **Suez Canal** '57-60. Created by Ismail **Minister of Foreign Affairs** '66. Negotiated **treaty with Constantinople** (giving Ismail title of Khedive and to Egypt practical autonomy, '67. Negotiated judicial reform establishing **International Tribunals** '68-74. Dismissed from office '74. Formed **Anglo-French Ministry** with Wilson and Blignieres '78. Dismissed from office by Ismail's *coup d'état* '78 Consulted by Dufferin '83. On Chérif's refusal to abandon Soudan called to office, and formed ministry in January, '84. Disputes with Baring in London, '87. **Dismissed by Khedive** June '88.

Nurses, The National Pension Fund for. This fund, which was founded by Mr. Henry C. Burdett in October '87, and was incorporated February '88, may be considered to hold the position of an **Assurance Company for nurses.** Its successful establishment is in a large measure owing to the generosity of Lord Rothschild, Mr. Henry H. Gibbs, Mr. E. A. Hambro, and Mr. Junius S. Morgan, who each deposited £5,000 with the Accountant-General in Chancery as security for the annuitants and policy holders. The fund is open to all responsible paid officials connected with hospitals and kindred institutions. The chief object of the fund is to give nurses an **absolutely safe** means of providing an allowance during sickness, and a certain income when their strength is declining. **Office**, 8, King Street, Cheapside, E.C. **Sec.**, Mr. Philip Grove.

Nursing Home. It was stated in May '88 that the surplus remaining over from the Women's Jubilee Offering, which amounts to about £70,000, would, with the Queen's hearty approval, be devoted to the establishment of a great Central Nursing Home.

Nuwara Eliya. An elevated plateau (6,000 ft.) and a favourite sanatorium in **Ceylon** (*q.v.*).

Nyassa. A great lake in the south-east of Central Africa, 350 miles long, averaging 38 broad; 1,600 ft. above the sea level, average depth over 100 fathoms, teems with fish. Encircled by lofty mountains, rising 10,000 feet—**Livingstone Mountains.** Scotch settlement at **Livingstonia**, on south. Steamer on lake. Settlers growing sugar and coffee. Smaller lake, **Shirwa**, isolated to south. Outlet the **Shiré river**, affluent of Zambesi. There are several British missions and trading settlements about these lakes. A road has been made from Nyassa to Tanganyika, where there is also a steamer; and another road is in process of construction from Nyassa to Dar-es-Salam, on the Suaheli coast. The blighting Portuguese influence is little felt here; and the gradual formation of a British colony, independent of any government, is a matter for reflection. See BLANTYRE, ZAMBESI, MOZAMBIQUE, etc.

Oaks, The. See TURF.

Oath, Parliamentary. See HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Oaths Bill. See SESSION '88, sec. 37.

Oberammergau Passion Play. See ed. '88, more fully ed. '87.

Obituary, Jan. 1st to Dec. 6th, '88.

*** The date of decease is given after each name, and in cases in which it could not be exactly ascertained the letter *a* is affixed to denote that the death took place at about that time. The italic figures after each name indicate the age of deceased.

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

Abyssinia, Ras Muhecha, heir to the throne of (March), *26*

Baden, Prince Louis of, 2nd *s.* of the Grand Duke, and *g.s.* of the Emperor (Feb. 23), *22*

Bavaria, Duke Maximilian Joseph of, father of Empress of Austria and of ex-Queen of Naples (Nov. 15)

Germany, Frederick, Germ. Emperor and King of Prussia (June 15), *56* (see special biography)

Germany, William, Germ. Emperor and King of Prussia (March 9), *90* (see special biography)

Hamilton, Dowager Duchess, *née* Princess Marie of Baden (Oct. 18).

Hassan Pasha, *s.* of the ex-Khedive, Ismail Pasha (March 22)

Hesse, Prince Landgrave Friedrich Wilhelm, fell overboard and was drowned on voyage between Batavia and Singapore (Oct.), *33.*

Muscat, Sultan of (June).

Saxe-Altenburg, Princess Marie of, *c. d.* late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and a *sis.* of the Duchess of Connaught, *m.* '78, Prince Henry of the Netherlands (*ob.* '79) and (2nd) in '85 Prince Albert of S.-A. (June 20), *33*

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince Joseph of, a pupil in the Military Academy of Wiener Neustadt (Aug. 13), *19*

Waldeck-Pyrmont, Princess Hélène, mother of Queen of Netherlands and of Duchess of Albany (Oct. 27)

Zanzibar, H H Barghash Bin Said, Sultan or Seyyid of, *s* of the Iman of Muscat, *b* 35, succ his *br* 70, paid a friendly visit to England '75, when he concluded a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, which he did much to carry into effect even against the opposition of his own subjects (March 26), *73*

PEERS

Ailsa Marchioness of (July 26)

Alford, Lady Marian *d* of the 2nd Marquis of Northampton *m* 41 V Alford *e s* of 1st E Brownlow who died 51, mother of the present Earl Brownlow author of a book on art needlework an accomplished artist —Alford House at Prince's Gate was built from her designs —and an advocate of cremation (Feb 8) *71*

Alington Lady *e d* of I M the E of Lucan (July 4)

Allanson Winn Hon Rowland only surv *l s* late Lord Headley (May 8) *71*

Annaly Lord, K P, was M P Longford (1 2, Kidderminster 62 5 a Lord of the Treasury 62 6 (March 16 *a*) *60*

Beaumont, Lady Margaret 3rd *d* of 1st M of Clanricarde and *w* of W B Beaumont M P (March 31), *77*

Berkeley 7th E of only surviving s late Gen Sir G H F Berkeley K C B and *c* of the 6th E formerly in the 36th Regt (Aug 27) *11*

Caledon Dowager Countess of (March 30)

Cecil, Lady Brownlow (Oct 17)

Conyers, 12th Lord was in the 87th Foot and served at the siege of Sebastopol (Aug 24) *10*

D'Eresby Lady Willoughby *n* of late Baron Aveland, a peeress in her own right and joint hereditary Gt Chamberlain of England the duties of which office were discharged by her son Lord Aveland (Nov 13) *1*

Devon Earl of educated Christ Church Oxford graduated 28 obtained Fellowship of All Souls, D C L 38, Lieut Col of 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry and D L Devon M P S Devon 41 49 Secretary to Poor Law Board 52 58 Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster 66 67 President of Poor Law Board (7 68, succeeded to earldom 59 (Nov 18) *51*

Gerard, Dowager Lady (July 0)

Gordon, Lord Douglas William Cope 4th s of Marquis of Huntly M P (*L*) West Aberdeenshire 76-80, Hunts 80 85 (Aug 4) *11*

Gray, Lady Emilie (Sept 4)

Grosvenor, Lord Robert, 4th s of the D of Westminster, of fever, on his way home from Egypt and Palestine (June 16) *11*

Hatherton, Edward Richard 2nd L was M P Walsall 47 52, S Staffordsh 53 7 (April 3) *"*

Kilmaine, Dowager Lady (April 22) *"*

Kinnaird, Dowager Lady *and* of 10th Baron Kinnaird, *d* of W H Hoare, and *n* of 1st Earl of Gainsborough, founder of London Young Women's Christian Asso (Dec 1)

Lisburne, Ernest Augustus Mallett, 5th Earl of (March 31), *52*

Lowther, Hon Charles Edward, *h p* to the Earl of Lonsdale (April 2), *28*

Lucan, Field Marshal the Earl of, entered army '16 as ensign in 6th Foot, 1st Life Guards 22, served on staff of Russian army against Turkey 28, returned for Mayo 26 (*C*), Major Gen '51, present at the battle of Alma and Inkerman '54, and at siege of Sebastopol, and charge of Balaclava; Lt -Gen '58, Gen. ' Grand Cross of the Bath '69 (Nov. 10), *88*

Manners Capt the Hon Arthur, *br* and *k p* of Lord Manners (Aug 24), *74*

Mar and Kellie 13th Earl of (Sept 16), *49*

Mount Temple Lord 2nd s of 5th Earl Cowper, private secretary to V Melbourne 35, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital '39, Lord of Treasury 41 and Lord of Admiralty 46 55, President of Board of Trade 55 57, V Pres of Education Committee of Privy Council 57 59 V Pres of Board of Trade and Paymaster General Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings J P for Herts and Hants, M P for Hertford (L) 35 66, S Hants 68 80 (Oct 16) *"*

Murray, Lady James, *w d* of late Lord James Murray (Oct 11), *6*

Newborough Lord, for many years chairman of Carnarvonshire Quarter Sessions (Nov 1), *84*

Paget Lord Alfred, C B, General Clerk Marshal in Deptmt of the Master of the Horse to the Queen, M P Lichfield 37 65 (Aug), *73*

Portman Hon Maurice Berkeley 3rd s of V Portman attache at Mexico 53 6, member of Canadian Parliament 61 4 (Jan 12), *74*

Portman Viscount educated at Eton and Christ Church Oxford first class honours 21 M P Dorset (L) 23 32 and Marylebone 32 33; raised to peerage as Baron Portman 37, Viscount 7 Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Lord Lieut of Somerset 40 64 (Nov 19) *81*

Preston Hon Charles *n* of 12th V Gormanston, and late Capt 24th Foot (Feb 22) *84*

Quin Lord George 2nd s of 1st M of Headfort (Feb 6 nearly *11*

Rutland Charles Cecil John 6th Duke of, K G, *b* 1815 s 57 L L of Leicestershire, and hon col 2nd Batt Leicester Regt M P Stamford 37 5 N Leicestershire 52 7, a confirmed Protectionist and remained so until the first opposed the Reform legislation of '84 remarking that the time would yet come when the people would have occasion to say Thank God we have a House of Lords' was never married (March 4), *79*

Sackville Baroness wife of Mortimer, Lord Sackville (Jan 23)

Sackville Lord Capt of Grenadier Guards, 45-53 and Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter to the Queen and Groom of Privy Chamber Groom in Waiting 52 76 and afterwards extra Lord in Waiting (Oct 1) *16*

Seafield James 9th Earl of sat as C M P for Elgin and Nairn 68 74 Vice Lt Elginshire, D L Banffsh and Inverness shire, hon col Elginsh Batt Seaforth Highlndrs (June 5), *71*

Seaton Lord, 2nd Baron s of Sir John Colborne, G C B Military secretary in Ireland, 55 60, general 81 (Oct 11) *71*

Sudeley Dowager Lady (July 14) *79*

Sutherland Duchess of *d* of John Hay Mackenzie created 61 Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat of Tarbat etc Mistress of Robes to the Queen 70 74 (Nov 25) *13*

Tollemache, Hon F J, *br* of late Lionel, Earl of Dysart M P for Grantham 26 31, 37 52, 55 65, and 68 74 (July 2), *84*

Wolverton, Henry Richard 3rd Lord, *e s* of Vice Admiral Hon Henry Carr Glyn, C B, 3rd *s* of George, 1st Lord Wolverton, succ. to the barony on the death of 2nd Lord, Nov. 87 (July 2), *27*

BARONETS

Barclay, Sir David William, formerly captain in 99th Foot, aide de camp to Governor of Mauritius, member of Legislative Council of Mauritius (Nov 23), *84*

Brooke, Sir Richard, of Norton Priory, Runcorn, formerly a lieut 1st Life Guards, High Sheriff Cheshire 70, Lieut Col Cheshire Vol, D L and J P Cheshire (March 3), *74*

Buxton, Sir Robert Jacob, 3rd Bart, M P for S Norfolk 71 85, J P and D L Norfolk, High Sheriff 75 (Jan 20), *69* (extinct)

Carden, Sir Robert Walter, 1st Bart, was *y s* late J Carden by his *m* with the *e d* late John Walter, proprietor of the *Times*, was a short time in the army, and then became a stock and share broker, elec Alderman of Dowgate Ward 49 Sheriff 50 1 when he was knighted, Lord Mayor 57 8, being present during his year of office at the marriage of the Princess Royal and being spokesman of the Corporation when they presented loyal addresses in connection with that event in 77 accepted the aldermanic gown of the sinecure Ward of Bridge Without, and sat for the Ward until his death, took especial interest in promoting the welfare of poor children and in aiding deserving discharged prisoners M P Gloucester 57 9, Barnstaple 80-5 created Bart 87 (Jan 20), *56*

Chapman, Sir Benjamin, Bart (Nov 3) *1*

Cradock Hartopp Sir John W, formerly capt 17th Lancers, D L Warwicksh (May 25), *5*

Doyle, Sir Francis Hastings, ed Christ Church Oxford, B A 32, M A 67 Fellow All Souls, Hon D C L 77 called to bar Assist Gen of Excise 45 6, Receiver Gen of Customs 49 69, Prof of Poetry, Oxford University 66 77, a Comm of Customs 69 a contemporary and college friend of Gladstone, to whom he acted as best man on that statesman's marriage (June 8)

Edmonstone, Admiral Sir William C B of Dunkreath, entered R N 23 Capt 55 Rear Ad 69, Vice Adm retd list 76, and Adm 80 Commodore on W Coast of Africa 63 Capt of the *Indus*, and of the Steam Reserve Devonport, 64 6, sometime Commodore Superior at Woolwich and aide d c to the Queen, D L Stirlingshire M P (C) Stirlingshire 74 80 (Feb 18) *75*

Farrington, Sir Henry Anthony, Bart (Sept 19) *7*

Goodricke, Sir Geo Edwd Holyoake (Aug 11) *1*

Graham, Sir Frederick Ulrick, of Netherby *e s* late Sir J Graham, the eminent statesman, attached to the Embassy at Vienna '42, subsequently served in Life Guards, D L Cumb, sheriff 66, sometime capt Yeo Cav (March 8), *67*

Hammick, Rev Sir St Vincent Love, 52 years vicar of Milton Abbott, Devon (Feb 19), *51*

Hardy, Sir John, *br* of Visct Cranbrook J P and D L Staffordsh and West Riding, M P Midhurst 59, Dartmouth 60, S Warwicksh '68 74, created a Bart 76 (July 9), *71*

Harnage, Sir Henry George, 3rd Bart of Belswardyne (Jan 13), *60* (extinct)

Hodson, Sir George, many years Chm of Council of Roy Agr Soc of Ireland (March 29), *52*

Jarvis, Sir Lewis Whincop, partner in banking firm of Jarvis & Jarvis, Lynn and Norfolk Bank (Nov 2), *71*

Jephson-Norreys, Sir Charles Denham Orlando, 1st Bart, of Mallow Castle, Cork, M P Mallow '26-59; J P and D.L Cork (July 11), *88*

Lacon, Sir Edmund H K, M P Yarmouth 57, and '59-68, North Norfolk 68 85; High Steward Gt Yarmouth, J.P and D L Norfolk, Hon Col Commandant Norfolk Militia (Sept 6), *81*

Loder, Sir Robert, 1st Bart, J.P and D L Sussex, High Sheriff 77, sat as M.P (*C*) for Shoreham 80-5 (May 27), *64*

Marjoribanks, Sir William, J P Berwickshire (Feb 22), *57* (extinct)

Miles Sir Philip John William, ed Eton and Trin Coll, Cambridge, sometime a lieut in 17th Lancers, J P and D L Somerset, served as High Sheriff for Bristol, sat as C member for E Somerset 78 85, a partner in bank of Sir W Miles, Bristol (June 5), *63*

Montgomery Admiral Sir Alexander Leslie, ent the navy 19 Capt 46, Vice Adm on reserve list 71 Admiral 77 (June 13), *81*

Munro Sir Charles, of Foulis (Feb 29), *63*

Peyton Maj Gen Sir Thomas, served for many years in India J P Oxfordsh, High Sheriff 81 member of the Four in Hand and Coaching Clubs (Feb 18), *70*

Rose Sir John G C M G, *b* 20, Canadian bar 43, Min Public Works 60, Fin Min of Canada 69 73, a banker in London, one of Royal Commrs for Colonial and Indian Exhibition 86, Chm of Fin Comm, a Bart 72, P C 86, app Receiver Gen for the Duchy of Cornwall '83 (Aug 24), *67*

Sheffield Henry Digby, uncle and heir of Sir Berkeley D G Sheffield (Oct 22), *55*

Soame Sir John Buckworth Herne, 8th Bart (Feb 1) *73*

Stirling Sir Walter G, D L and J P Kent and Middlesex (Dec 1), *80*

Stracey Sir Edward Gervase Henry, a J P for Norfolk late Capt Norfolk Art Mil (June 6), *49*

Waller Sir Edward Arthur Bart, late 84th regt, formerly Lt in 84th Foot (Oct 22), *42*

Watson Copley Sir Charles, of Sprotbrough Hall Doncaster (April 6), *60*

M P s

Campbell R I F (May 27) See COMMONS, HOUSE OF)

Duncan Col Francis, C B (Nov 16), *53* See COMMONS, HOUSE OF

(March 7), *43* (see also COMMONS, HOUSE OF).

King Harman Rt Hon Col (see also COMMONS, HOUSE OF), from the time of his appointmt as Parliamentary Under Sec for Ireland was attacked with great bitterness by Parnellites, who with Gladstonians objected most strongly to the bill which legislatively created the office and provided that its occupant should receive a salary (June 10), *50*

Pyne, J Douglas is believed to have fallen overboard while crossing by steamer from Holyhead to Dublin, and to have been drowned (Nov 14) See COMMONS, HOUSE OF

Richard, Henry (August 21) (see BIOGRAPHY)

Ross, Major A H, M P for Maidstone (Dec 3) (see COMMONS, HOUSE OF)

Trotter, Lieut-Col H J, Conservative Member for Colchester, *e s* of the late Lieut Col Trotter, ed Oriel Coll, Oxford, where he graduated M A (63), D L and J P for Durham County, F S A and Director of the G E and N B Railway Companies, elected in '85 for Colchester (Dec 5), *48*

Yeo, Frank Ash, colliery proprietor, ten years Chm Swansea Harbour Bd, many years mem Swansea Town Council, mayor '74, J P. Glamorganshire, sat for the Gower Div. of the county since '85 (March 4), *56*

Ex-M P.s (not included above).

Daly, John, sat for city of Cork '80-4, Mayor several times (Aug)

Gordon, Lord Douglas William Cope, 4th s of Charles, Marquis of Huntly, sat for West Aberdeenshire 76-80 in Lib interest, and Huntingdonshire 80 85 (Aug 4), 36

Gwyn, Howell, of Duffryn, Neath, J P and D L, High Sheriff Glamorgansh '37, Carmarthensh 38, and Breconsh 44, sat for Penryn and Falmouth 47 57, Brecon 66 9 (Jan 24), *82*

Harrison, Charles, of Areley Court, Worcestersh, sat for Bewdley 74 80 (May 11), *65*

Lush, Dr John Alfred, sat for Salisbury 68 80, J P for Wilts (Aug 4), *73*

Nelson, Rev Isaac, formerly a Presbyterian minister of Belfast, sat for co Mayo 80 5 (March 8)

Nevill, Charles William, of Westfa, Carmarthensh, J P and D L for that county, High Sheriff 68, sat for the county 74 6 (June 8) *72*

O'Gorman, Major Purcell, sat for Waterford City, served with 90 Regt in Crimea (Nov 24), *68*

Pole-Carew, William Henry, of Antony House Cornwall, sat for F Cornwall 45 52, J P and D L, High Sheriff 54, a special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries (Jan 20), *76*

Pulsford, Robert, of Pitt Devonshire, sat for Hereford 41 7 (June), *73*

Pryse, Col, Lord Lieut Cardigansh and Master of the Plethyll Foxhounds, president of the county Liberal Association, and represd the Cardigan Dist 57 65 (May 29), *71*

Robertson, Henry, sat for Shrewsbury 62 5 and 74 85, Merionethsh 85 6, was engineer of the railways from Shrewsbury to Chester to Birmingham, and to Hereford, and originator of all the railways in the valley of the Dee, from Dolgelly on the one side to Festiniog on the other, and of numerous other lines, an ironmaster and locomotive engine manufacturer D L and J P Merionethsh and Denbighsh (March 20), *73*

Seymour, Alfred, of Knoyle, Wilts, and Norton Hall, North Hants, J P Wilts, N Hants, and Somerset, D L Wilts, sat for Totnes 63 9, and Salisbury 69 74

Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, of Frampton Court, Dorset, grandson of the dramatist, orator, and wit, sat for Shaftesbury 45 52, Dorchester 52 68, J P and D L Dorset (May 2)

Shirley, Walter S, sat for Doncaster Div, Yorks, 85 8, resigning on the ground that his means were inadequate to maintain him in London as an M P (May 1), *57*

Storer, George, sat for South Notts 74 85, J P Notts (March 18), *73*

Thornton-Hildyard, Thomas Blackborne sat for South Notts 46-52 and 66 85 (March 18), *67*

Tollemache, Hon F J, sat for Grantham 25 31, '47-52, and 57 74 (July 4), *86*

CLERGY.

Anderson, John Slate, nearly 25 years pastor at Zion Chapel, New Cross Rd, and ex President of the Metropolitan Strict Baptist Association for '87 8 (April 20), *70*

Atkinson, Ven P R, Canon of Winchester and Archdeacon of Surrey (March 6)

Badger, Rev George Percy, D C L, late Chaplain Bombay Presidency, an eminent Oriental scholar, Knight of the Crown of Italy, Knight of the Gleaming Star (Zanzibar), F Z S, F.S.A., author of an "English-Arabic Lexicon," "Dictionary of Christian Biography," and other works; staff chaplain and Arabic interpreter to the force under Sir J. Outram during the Persian war, and received the medal for his services, assisted to settle the differences between the Sultan of Oman and his brothers, secretary and confidential adviser to Sir B Frere when that gent was sent as special envoy to Zanzibar (Feb 21), *73*

Ballie, Rev and Hon John, canon residentiary of York Minster, and incumbent St James s, Cupar, Fife (Aug 7), *73*

Beard, Rev Charles, LL D, Minister of Renshaw St Unitarian Chapel, Liverpool, founder of the *Theological Review* (April 9), *60*

Bell, Rev David, M D, vicar of Goole since '55, was elected member of Social Science Assn and British Medical Assn (Sept)

Black, Rev John, secretary of Presbyterian Church of England for last ten years (Oct 20)

Bongaud, Monseigneur, Bishop of Laval (Nov 8)

Bosco, Dom priest of Turin, founder of the Missions of St Francis of Sales (Jan 31), *71*

Bouché, Monseigneur Bishop of St Brieuc, formerly chaplain to the French navy (June)

Brampfield, Rev John Robt McWilliams, vicar of Mithian near Redruth (Aug 18)

Bryce, Rev Dr R J LL D, for 54 years Pres of the Belfast Academy, and a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Belfast (May 30), *90*

Burgon Dr, Dean of Chichester s of a London merchant, ed Worcester Coll, Oxford, B.A. 45 Newdigate prize for English verse, M A 48, Fellow of Oriel 48 75 vicar of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford 63 75, from 68 lecturer on Divinity at Gresham Coll, author of many works, including the Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham, Oxford Reformers," and "Inspiration and Interpretation, being a course of sermons delivered as an answer to "Essays and Reviews (Aug 4), *65*

Campion Rev C H rector of Westmeston, Sussex, prebendary of Marden and Proctor in convocation for Archdeaconry of Lewes; educated Christ Church, Oxford, rector of Westmeston 48 (Oct 3)

Cather Ven John, Archdeacon of Tuam (May 15), *74*

Chalker, Alfred Ball, Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, for some time Fellow and assistant tutor at Emmanuel Coll, Cambridge, subsequently inspector of schools in the diocese of Rochester, chaplain to the Bishop of Carlisle 69, hon canon 71, canon from 78 (June 2), *60*

Clarke, Rev J Freeman, American writer and theologian, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, 33 40, founder and minister for 45 years of the Church of Disciples in the city of Boston, many years one of the overseers of Harvard Univ, and sometime Prof of Natural Religion and Christian Doctrine (June), *78*

Clarke, Rev Robert Lowes, M A, Fellow and Librarian, Queen s Coll, Oxon, and late tutor (June 13), *39*

Ozacki, Card Nuncio at Paris until 82 (March 8), *54*

Evans, Rev Daniel, D D, one of canons non-residentiary of Bangor Cathedral, one of the best known Welsh clergy, prominent upon Church Defence platforms, resigned vicarage of Carnarvon '84 (Sept 14)

Everitt, Rev W F, well known minister of United Free Church and Supt of Helston district in Cornwall (Nov 5), *36*

Fellowes, Rev J O, Pres of London Baptist Board of Ministers (Oct 17)

Flood, Rev Dr, vicar of Dinton, Bucks, and subsequently of St Marks, Hamilton Terrace, London, '80

Florence, Monsignor Cecconi, Archbp of, author of the history of the Vatican Council of '69, which determined the dogma of infallibility (June 15)

Gibbings, Rev Richard, D D, Canon of Kildare, and formerly for 15 years Prof of Eccles Hist in Trin Coll, Dublin (March 14) 74

Gleig, Rev George Robert, M A, late Chaplain General to the Forces, entered the army 1812, and joined the forces of the Duke of Wellington in Spain 13, serving in the Peninsula during the following year also, served afterwards in the American war, and was there wounded, returned to Oxford and took his degree 19, ordained 29, and was subsequently perpetual curate of Ash and rector [illegible] ry Schools, a pr [illegible] 48, author of a "Life of Warren Hastings, and many other well known works (July 9), 92

Graves, Rev John, M A, Chaplain in Ordinary to H M at Kensington Palace (March 4), 56

Hannah, Archdeacon, late vicar of Brighton, graduated Corpus Christi Coll, Oxon, and in 40 took his B A degree with a first class in Literæ Humaniores, elected Fellow of Lincoln, where he took M A degree in 43, for some time a very successful tutor and coach for 'Greats, D C L '53, Paulonian Prof of Divinity and Warden Trin Coll, Glenalmond, Perthsh '54, went to Brighton as vicar in '70 (resigned 77), Archdeacon of Lewis '76, author of "Discourses on the Fall and its Results, and other works (June 3), 70

Hayes, Rev William, M A, chaplain of St. Katherine s Hospital, Regent s Park, and formerly for 42 years an assistant master in King s Coll Sch, Strand (March 31), 75

Hayton, Rev Edward, of Aspatria, Cumberland, apprenticed to a blacksmith, self educated, became an accomplished Greek scholar and a poet, when 47 ordained pastor of a Congregational church (Feb), 60

Heath, Rev Dunbar Isidore, M A, formerly Fellow of Trin Coll, Camb, and vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight 46-62, when, having used in his sermons certain expressions which were thought to be derogatory to the Thirty nine Articles, he was deprived of his living (May 27), 72

Hebditch, Rev Samuel, formerly for many years pastor of Clapton Park Congregational Church, which he relinquished for a pastorate in Australia (May)

Herr, Bishop Benjamin, of the Mennonite Church, Philadelphia, 87 (Aug 25)

Hershon, Paul Isaac, translated New Testament into Judæo-Polish, author of many religious works, including "A Rabbinical Commentary on Genesis" (Oct)

Hill, Rev John Oakley, M A, rector of Little Rollright, Oxon, formerly chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, head master of Monmouth Grammar School, and vicar of Bledington, Glos (Sept 9), 88

Hoare, Rev William Henry, M A, of Oakfield, Sussex, author of "Outlines of Ecclesiastical History" (Feb. 22), 78

Holland, Rev. Thomas Agar, rector of Poynings, Sussex, author of numerous poems and sonnets, including "Dryburgh Abbey and other Poems," published in 1884 (Oct. 18)

Hornby, The Rev Canon, rector of Bury, Lancs, c of the E. of Derby, preferred in '50, hon canon of Manchester Cathedral and rural dean (June 19), 71

Hulbert, Rev Charles Augustus, M A, vicar of Almondbury, Huddersfield, and hon canon of Ripon (March 5), 82

Iles, Archdeacon (Nov 13)

Isidore, M Lazare, Chief Rabbi of France, Chief Rabbi of Paris 47, and France '66 (Sept 16)

Jellett, Rev Dr John Hewitt, Provost of Trin. Coll, Dublin, where he was ed, becoming a Fellow 40, app to chair of Nat Philos 48, Comm Nat Ed 68, Pres Roy Irish Acad. 69, app Provost of the Coll 81 (Feb 19), 70

Johnstone Rev Chas Henry, M A, vicar of St Saviours, Coalpit Heath, Gloucestershire, and Domestic Chaplain of the Rt Hon Earl of Mar (Nov 6), 68

Kempthorne, Archdeacon, rector of Elton, Hunts (Oct 25), 83

Kemp, Rev Henry William, M A, Canon of York, Master of the Charterhouse, Hull, and 33 years vicar of St John s Church, Hull (March 7) 67

King Rev Charles William, M A, sen Fellow Trin Coll, Camb (March 27 a)

Lang Monsignor, R C archbishop of Santa Fé (Feb 13 a)

Le Breton, Very Rev William Corbet, Dean of Jersey since 1850, senior English dean, father of Mrs Langtry (Feb 28) 73

Liddell, Hon and Rev Robert, vicar of St Paul s, Knightsbridge, was 5th s of the 1st Lord Ravensworth ed All Souls Coll, Ox, Fellow 34 6 vicar of Barking, 36, vicar of St Paul s, Knightsbridge, 51 81 (June 29), 80

Lomax, Rev John Joseph, M A, vicar of Brunton, Herts (Aug 14), 58

Lowther, Rev John Mordaunt (suicide) (Jan 10)

Luttrell Rev Alexander Fownes, rector of East Quantoxhead, W Somerset, for seventy-one years (Oct 15), 86

Lynch, Most Rev Dr, R C Archbp of Toronto (May 12)

McAll, Rev Samuel, late Principal of Hackney Coll (March 9), 80

Mackinnon, Dr Donald, minister of Strath, the pastoral charge of which has passed in succession from father to son for 110 years (Jan 3)

Martin, Rev Richard, Canon of Truro, and formerly vicar of Menheniot (Feb 3), 85

Masotti, Cardinal (Oct)

Maude, Father, of the Oratory, Brompton, 3rd s. of the late Capt the Hon Francis Maude, R N, and g s first Viscount Hawarden, formerly an ensign in the 77th Regt (Feb 16), 56

Motte, Rev Claude H de la, M A, Deputy Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall (Dec 4)

Michigan, Rev Samuel Harris, Bishop of (Aug 22)

Okes, Rev Richard, D D, Provost of King's Coll, Camb, formerly Master of Eton, elected Provost 50, Vice Chancellor 51 (Nov 25), 90

Oxenham, Rev Henry Nutcombe, took orders in the Ch of Eng 54, joined R C Church '57, subsequently a member of the London Oratory, Professor at St Edmund's Coll, Ware, and Master at the Oratory Sch, Birmingham (March 23), 59

Parker, Dr Henry Perrott, Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa in succession to Bishop Hannington (March 26)

Pendleton, Rev. Fred. H. S., rector of St. Sampson, Guernsey, and formerly British Chaplain at Monte Video and at Florence (Sept. 13), *70*

Phillpotts, William John, Archdeacon of Cornwall, *s.* of the famous Bishop of Exeter; ordained '30, prebendary of Exeter '40, archdeacon of Cornwall, and vicar of St. Gluvias-with-Budock, '45, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter '60 (July 10), *81*

Phin, Dr. Kenneth Macleay, influential Church of Scotland, Moderator General Assembly '77 (Jan. 12)

Pigott, Charles Francis Corbett, rector of Edgmond and Prebendary of Lichfield (Jan. 22), *68*

Pinder, Rev. Humphrey Senhouse, M.A., formerly Fellow of Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., and many years rector Bratton Fleming (April 22), *83*

Price, Dr, of Aberdare, a Past Grand Master M.U. Odd Fellows (March 2)

Pusey, Rev. William Bouverie, youngest and last surviving *br.* of late Dr. Pusey, held the living of Langley, near Maidstone, for 46 years (April 23), *77*

Quekett, Rev. William, rector of Warrington, formerly at St. George's in the East, Charles Dickens' "Model Curate" (March 30), *86*

Rigaud, Rev. John, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen Coll. (July 27)

Rowe, Rev. James Boone, many years Superior of the Brompton Oratory (Jan. 9), *63*

Ryan, Rt. Rev. Vincent W., D.D., formerly head of the Church Missionary Training Coll., Highbury, app. first Bp of Mauritius '53, and was after retiring app. Archdeacon of Suffolk, vicar of Bradford, and Suffragan Bp. of Ripon (Jan. 11)

Sanders, Ven. Henry, archdeacon of Exeter, chancellor and canon residentiary of the Cathedral, and rector of Sowton (June 24), *82*

Sheppard, Rev. Thomas Henry, B.D., Fellow and Chaplain of Exeter Coll., Oxford, since '51 (April 9), *73*

Staunton, Rev. Francis, of Staunton Hall, Nottinghamsh., lord of the manor and patron of Staunton, rector since '64, head of one of the oldest of the county families (Feb. 14 *a*), *49*

Stern, Dr. Amschel, Chief Rabbi of Hamburg, a son-in-law of Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi of England (March 12), *67*

Stevens, Rev. Thomas, late Warden St. Andrew's Coll., Bradfield, Berks, many years rector of Bradfield (May), *78*

Sutton, Rev. F. H., *y. s.* Sir R. Sutton, Bart., rector of Brant, Broughton, in Lincolnshire, and hon. canon Lincoln Cath. (March 5 *a*)

Trevor, George, D.D., Canon of York and rector of Beeford, served ten years in the home department of the East India Co., and then prepared for orders; ed. Magdalen Hall, Oxford, took his degree '36, chaplain on the Madras establishment in the East Indies '36-46; rector of All Saints', York, a non-residentiary canon of York Cathedral, and to the prebendal stall of Apesthorp, '47; rector of Burton Pidsea in Holderness '67, and subsequently rector of Beeford; took an active part in the restoration of the convocation of York; published a number of historical and theological works (June 18), *79*

Trinder, Rev. Daniel, M.A., vicar and rural dean of Highgate (April 2), *59*

Walsh, Dr. James, R.C. Bishop of Kildare (March 5), *85*

Ward, Rev. Horatio Nelson, 35 years rector of Radstock, *s.* of the late Rev. Philip Ward, of Tenterden, his mother being the "Little Horatia" whom Lord Nelson at his death bequeathed to the care of the nation.

Watkins, Ven. Archdeacon (Feb. 6), *80*

Wells, Rt. Rev. Edward Randolph, S.T.D., Bishop of Milwaukee, U S.A. (Oct. 20)

Williams, Rev. J. N., of Hirwain, a leading Congregational minister in Wales (Oct. 17).

Wilson, Rev. Dr. William, joint convenor and sec. of the Scottish Free Church Sustentation Fund Committee (Jan 14), *81*

Wilson, Rev. Henry Bristow, vicar of Gt. Staughton, Huntingdonsh, one of the writers in "Essays and Reviews" (Aug. 10), *85*

Wilson, Rev Robt. Francis, one of the earliest Tractarians, vicar of Rownhams, Hants; for many years examining chaplain to Bishop Moberley.

Wilson, Rt. Rev. Dr, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, was incumbent of Holy Trin., Ayr, for 52 years (March 17), *82*

Woollett, Very Rev. Canon H, D.D., V.G., over 30 years Catholic chaplain to the R.N. (May 9), *70*

Wynne-Jones, Ven. John, vicar of Bodedern, Anglesey, and late Archdeacon of Bangor (Feb. 8), *83*

Young, Rev. Richard, M A, rector of Yelden, Beds; formerly Fell. of New Coll., Oxford, vicar of Riseley and Melchbourne, and rural dean (June 5), *90*

LEGAL.

Anderson, James, Q.C., senior bencher of the Middle Temple, ed at Edinburgh Univ., mem. of Faculty of Advocates, Scotland; called bar Mid. Temp. '39, Q C. '51, bencher '52, treasurer '61, when he had the honour of calling the Prince of Wales to the bar; an official referee High Ct of Justice, '77-86 (June 22), *84*

Baggallay, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard, called to bar Lincoln's Inn '43, bencher 61; M.P. Hereford '65-68, Mid Surrey '70 75; Solicitor Gen. in Mr. Disraeli's Ministry 68, Attorney Gen. '74-75, Lord Justice of Appeal 75, resigned owing to ill health '85 (Nov. 13), *73*

Barrow, Francis, many years Recorder of Rochester, and county court judge of Leicester (May 13), *67*

Bazalgette, Evelyn, Q C., called bar '27; for many years engaged in extensive chancery practice; created Q.C. '58 (July 21), *86*

Beaseley, William Cole, Q C., late Recorder of Hull (Jan. 9th), *72*

Bell, John, M.A., barrister, nearly 50 years clerk of the peace for Westmoreland, and nearly 70 years lieut. Royal West'd. Militia (Mar. 7), *86*

Beseler, Professor George, celebrated German jurist, author of "Volksrecht und Juristenrecht," Professor of various German Universities, and finally Berlin (Aug.), *79*

Birkbeck, William Lloyd, Q C., M.A., Master of Downing Coll., and Downing Prof. of the Laws of England, Camb. Univ.; *e. s.* late Dr. G. Birkbeck, by Catherine, *y. d.* of the late Mr. Sampson Lloyd, one of the pioneers of popular education, founder of the Birkbeck Inst., Lond.; ent. Trin. Coll. '26, graduated B.A. in '30 as ninth wrangler, elected to a fellowship at Trinity '30, called bar '33, Reader in Equity, Lincoln's Inn, '52-72, Downing Prof. '60-88, Master of Downing '85, Q.C. '86 (May 25), *87*

Bevill, Wm Channell, clerk of assize on the Western Circuit (April 29)
Bowen, James William, Q C (Feb 8), *68*
Brewster, Benjamin Harris, formerly Atty Gen U S A (April 4), *72*
Burchell, William, senior, of No 6, The Sanctuary, Westminster, head of the well known firm of solicitors, was engaged in the promotion of the Croydon Railway, the first part of the Metropolitan Railway, and other lines (June 3), *88*
Burton, Sir Wm Westbrooke, Kt, late judge at Cape of Good Hope, at Sydney, Australia, Madras, and President of Legislative Council, Sydney, Australia (Aug 6)
Cooke, Alfred R, sub editor of the *Guardian*, contributor to *Church Times* (Sept 25)
Corcoran, Edward, Crown Solicitor for Queen's County (Nov 5)
Craighill, Lord, Judge of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, elevated to bench 74 (Sept 22)
Dasent, John Bury, late judge of the Bow and Shoreditch county courts (April 7), *81*
Downing, Samuel Theophilus Genn, bar at law Lincoln's Inn, J P for Cornwall, and Deputy Warden of Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall
Flood, Hon Frederick Selby, many years Atty Gen at Gibraltar (May 14), *81*
Frayling, Henry Wm, 25 years principal clerk to the late Ld Chief Justice Cockburn (July 18), *69*
Gammon, Frederick Thomas, editor of *British Workman*, *Band of Hope Review*, *Band of Mercy*, managing partner of Messrs Partridge and Co, London
Giffard, Judge, *b* of the Lord Chancellor judge of Exeter County Court for last three years (Oct 23)
Henry, Justice W A, puisne judge of the Supreme Court, Canada (May 3)
Hester, William Henry late taxing master Court of Bankruptcy (Feb 1), *62*
Hoyles, Sir Hugh, ex chief justice of Newfoundland (Feb 1), *72*
Johnson, Mr Justice, of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, before his elevation to the bench went the Northern Circuit, Dep Recorder of Leeds 57, practised in West'n Hall and before Parliamentary committees (June)
Keating, Sir Henry called to bar Inner Temple '32, Q C '49, M P Reading 52 59, Solicitor Gen 57 and 59, Judge of Common Pleas '59 75, Privy Councillor 75 (Oct 1), *84*
Lapworth, James, many years librarian to the Incorporated Law Society (June 21) *10*
Lowe, Geo B, a well known Birmingham solicitor (Oct 16), *77*
McCalmont, Hugh Barklie Blundell, barrister at law, *e s* of Thomas McCalmont, of Southampton (June 24), *61*
Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner, K C S I, LL D, D C L, F R S (Feb 3), *66* (See special biography)
Manning, William Thomas, coroner to the Queen's Household, accidentally suffocated by gas (Jan 14), *61*
Maynard, Joseph, solicitor in the city of London, '20-70, and Pres Incorp Law Soc 61 2 (Jan 10 *a*), *89*
Norman, John Manship, M A, J P and D L, barrister (Jan 10), *88*
Parker, Sir Charles, Speaker of the House of Assembly at Barbadoes, '61-8, Chief Justice of Ireland '74 86 (Feb 21), *72*
Patchitt, Edwin, J.P., clerk to the Nottingham county bench, county court registrar for over 40 years, ex mayor of Nottingham, and one of the first six members of the Robin Hood R.V. Corps (Feb 6), *80*
Philip, Hon H Maxwell, Sol Gen, and mem. Legislative Council of Trinidad (June 30)
Pitt Taylor, Judge, called bar Middle Temple, 37, county court judge of the circuit comprising the Greenwich, Woolwich, and Lambeth districts 52 84 (July 17), *76*
Rawlinson, Sir Christopher, Recorder of Portsmouth 40-7, Chief Justice of the late Supreme Court at Madras 50 9 (Mar 28), *81*
Reed, Frederic John, solicitor, formerly of the firm of Reed & Sedgwick, City high sheriff of Cumberland, 78 (Jan 17 *a*), *80*
Rose Edward, late chief clerk Court Order Office Palace of Justice (Mar 20)
Rothery Henry Cadogan, some time a practitioner and examiner in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, Registrar of the Admiralty Court 53, legal adviser to the Treasury in slave trade matters 60, Wreck Commissioner 76 88 (Aug 2) *70*
Rule, Charles Henry, formerly chief clerk in the Master's office, Exchequer Div (Feb 14), *83*
Skinner Geo Edward, Deputy Assistant Paymaster of the Chancery Division of High Court of Justice (Aug 8), *51*
Starling, Edward, solicitor, formerly of Sackville St, W (Jan 12) *81*
Steer Charles, late Judge of High Ct, Calcutta (July 1), *77*
Venables, George Stovin, Q C, called to bar Inner Temple 36 (Oct 6)
Waite Morrison Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, U S A, since 74 one of the arbitrators of the Geneva tribunal, 72 and Pres of Ohio Constitutional Convention 73 (Mar 22), *72*
Wallis, John Edward, English judge of the International Court of First Instance at Alexandria, and formerly connected with the *Tablet* (Jan 11)

LITERARY PERSONS (see also next Section).

Adams, John Edmond, editor of the *Straits Times* (July 18)
Alcott Louisa, American authoress, and *d* of Amos Bronson Alcott *ob* March 5, two days after her father, *75*
Arnason, Jon, collector of Icelandic fairy tales and folk tales (Sept 4), *70*
Arnold, Matthew author, poet, and critic, *ob.* suddenly (April 15) at The Dingle, near Liverpool, the residence of Mr T W Cropper, his brother in law (See special biography)
Bertheau, Prof Ernest, Biblical and Oriental scholar, Prof of Oriental Languages at Göttingen, and author of works on Biblical exegesis and Hebraic history and theology (May), *75*
Bloxam, Matthew Holbeche, F S A, antiquarian writer (April 24), *84*
Bragg, Sidney Arding, propr *Somerset County Herald* and *Taunton Courier* (Feb 11), *70*
Brooks, Shirley, editor of the *Sporting Times*, and *e s* of Shirley Brooks, a former editor of *Punch* (May 10)
Buck, Cornelius B, connected with "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates for over fifty years, and publisher of same for thirty-eight years (Oct 30)
Bury, Henri Blaze de, French litterateur (March 15), *75*
Byrne, John, sec Newspaper Press Fund (Jan)

Celani, M Timothee, one of the chief writers for *Republique Française*, and also contributor to *Temps* (Sept 2)

Chambers, Robert, head of the firm of Messrs W & R Chambers, publishers of Edinburgh, and editor of *Chambers Journal* since the retirement of Mr James Payn (March 25), 6

Chantelauze, M de, French historian (Jan 4), 62

Chesson, Frederick William, was for some years engaged on the *Morning Star*, subsequently Sec Aborigines Protection Society, was interested in the Eastern Question Association and the Greek Committee, a vice pres of the Newspaper Press Fund, an active member of the Cobden Club and the National Liberal Club (April 29), 74

Claris, Herbert Swinson, editor and proprietor of the *Kent Herald* (Feb 11)

Clarke, James, proprietor and editor of the *Christian World* (Feb 24)

Coleman, John, agricultural editor of the *Field*, professor of Cirencester Coll, chairman of the English judges of machinery at Centennial Exhib at Philadelphia, and an assistant commissioner appointed by the Duke of Richmond to report on six northern counties (Feb 19), 77

Cotta, Freiherr Carl, head of well known publishing firm of that name in Berlin (Sept 18)

Cracroft, Bernard, writer on political and economic science, and at one time a member of the Stock Exchange (May 29), 60

Delius, Professor, German Shakespearean commentator (Nov 17)

Duncan, David, founder of the *Cardiff Times*, and senior of the firm of David Duncan & Sons, proprietors of the *South Wales Daily News* (Jan 14), 6

Dyer, Dr Thomas Henry, LL D, classical author and historian (Feb 2 *a*), 83

Ella, Professor John, violinist and viola player, and founded Musical Union (Oct) 84

Forman, Thomas, J P, sen proprietor *Nottingham Daily Guardian* (July 26), 6

Gay, Sydney Howard, joint author with the late William Cullen Bryant of the "History of the United States, was editor of the *Anti Slavery Standard*, and connected with the *New York Tribune* and other American journals (July), 74

Godwin, George, F R S, F S A, author of the "Churches of London, "History in Ruins, and other works, architect of St Mary's, West Brompton, and other churches, one of the earliest supporters and hon sec of the Art Union of London, upwards of 40 years editor of the *Builder* (Jan 27), 73

Goudinet, Edmond, French *vaudevilliste* and dramatic author (Nov 19), 43

Greene, John Baker Stafford, barrister, and one of the literary staff of the *Morning Post* (June 22), 54

Gurney, Edmund, joint sec to the Psychical Society, author of the "Power of Sound and other works, principal author of "Phantasms of the Living, and writer of essays published under the title of "Tertium Quid (June 22), 41

Hahn, Dr Ludwig, prominent in semi official journalism of Prussia, founded and edited *Provinc al Correspondence* (Oct 1), 69

Heilprins, Michael, by birth a Polish Jew, but when twenty years of age emigrated to Hungary in order to escape Russian oppression, took part in the insurrection of '48, but on the overthrow of the revolutionary government proceeded to Paris, subsequently visited England, and then went on to New York, which he made his permanent abode. Engaged for several years on the "New American Cyclopædia", published '79 the first vol. of his "Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews, subsequently connected with the New York *Nation* (May), 65

Hennequin, Emile, contributor to *Le Temps*, *Journal des Débats*, and *La Nouvelle Revue* (Aug)

Hogg, James, founder of the *Instructor*, published the collected works of De Quincey, and in connection with his two sons, James and John Hogg, founded *London Society* (March 20 *a*), 51

Howitt, Mary, *d* of Mr Botham, a Quaker at Uttoxeter, *m* 23 William Howitt, with whom she was joint author of poetry, wrote largely for young people, also produced herself a novel and a "Popular History of the United States, contributed to *Good Words* as late as 87, *d* at Rome (Jan 30), 81

I Anson, Edward, Pres Roy Inst Brit Architects, J P Surrey, M I S, F G S (Jan 30), 76

James, Prof Edward, many years Professor of Latin and English Literature at University of Brussels (Aug), 6

Johnson, Dr Robt, founder of the *Southport Visitor* (Feb 14), 76

Johnston, Sir William, of Kirkhill, Midlothian, founder of the firm of Messrs W and A K Johnston, geographical publishers, was in early life personally acquainted with Sir W Scott, for many years member of the Edinburgh Town Council, Lord Provost of Edinburgh 49 51, receiving the honour of knighthood when the Queen visited Edinburgh in the last mentioned year J P and D L Edinburgh city and Midlothian (Feb 7), 85

Lear, Edward, author and artist, best known perhaps by his "Book of Nonsense" and its sequels (Jan 30)

Levy, J M, one of the principal proprietors of *Daily Telegraph* (Oct 12), 76

Maccall, William, philosophical and biographical writer, author of "National Missions," "Agents of Civilisation, and "Christian Legends (Nov 19)

Mackinnon, Lauchlan, one of the proprietors of the *Melbourne Argus* (March 21), 71

M Clure, Thomas, editor of the *Protestant Times* and hon sec Working Men's Protestant League (March 27)

Maquet, Auguste, the literary partner of Alexandre Dumas (Jan 10), 75

Mongredien, Augustus, writer on free trade and on general political subjects, author of "Frank Allerton an autobiography," was, in 86, awarded a Civil List pension of £100 "for the merits and public utility of his literary work (March 31), 81

onselet, Charles, French poet, critic, and dramatist (May), 63

Morison, James Cotter, author of "Life and Times of St Bernard, "Irish Grievances," contributed a vol on Gibbon, and another on Macaulay, to the series of "English Men of Letters", member of the Positivist Society; pub 86 "The Service of Man" (Feb. 26), 87

Morton, John Chalmers, editor of the *Agricultural Gazette* (May 3)

Nisard, Jean Marie Napoleon Desire, father of the French Academy (March 25), 72

O'Meara, Miss Kathleen, well-known writer on French social and religious subjects (Nov.)

Overall, William Henry, F S A, librarian to the Corporation of London since '65, prior to which year he had acted as sub-librarian (June 28), *59*

Pape, Dr, Pres of the German Civil Statute Code Commission (Sept)

Pene, Henri de editor of the *Gaulois* (Jan 25)

Petter, Geo Wm, partner of the well known firm of Messrs Cassell, Petter and Galpin (Sept 16)

Polyblank, E J, many years chief sub editor *Bristol Mercury* (Jan 21) *47*

Procter, Anne Benson *wid* of the late Bryan Waller Procter (Barry Cornwall), *m* of Adelaide Procter (author of "Legends and Lyrics"), and one of the last survivors of those who had known Keats (March 5), *87*

Pullan, Richard Popplewell, F S A, and F R I B A (April 30)

Purdon, Alderman Edward founder of the *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, Lord Mayor of Dublin 70 (March 28 *a*) *75*

Ryan, Desmond musical critic, author of libretti of "Lord of Burleigh" and "Maid of Astolat" (Nov 30)

St John, Horace Stebbing Roscoe, one of the well known literary family of that name, and himself the author of "History of the British Conquests in India", long connected with the London daily press (Feb 29) *55*

Seebohm, E V, adaptor of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" (Sept 14)

Sharpe, James, editor of various country papers in Shrewsbury, Chester, Leamington, Leicester, and Oxford, one of the oldest contributors to the *Field*, and good authority on archery (Oct)

Snodgrass, John, jun produced seventy nine translations from Heine's works under the title "Heine's Wit Wisdom and Pathos", and subsequently other translations from the the same author's works (May 24) *38*

Stevenson, Henry, proprietor and editor of *Norfolk Chronicle*, author of many books on birds.

Stoddart, Dr James Haste formerly editor of the *Glasgow Herald* (April 11) *56*

Storm, Theodor, German poet and novelist (July), *71*

Sutton, Sutherland, well known London journalist, "Man about Town" of the *Country Gentleman*, and writer of gossipy London Letters, which appeared in numerous provincial Conservative journals (Nov 1)

Tickell, Robert, c s proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Mail* (June 9)

Toulmin, George, J P, of the *Preston Guardian* and the *Lancashire Evening Post* (Feb 7), *74*

Trimble, William, proprietor of the *Enniskillen Impartial Reporter*, and "Father of the Irish Press" (Jan 27), *86*

Venables, Gilbert, leading member of *Standard* staff (Oct 23)

Venning, James, formerly lecturer and Professor Eng Lit Univ of Utrecht (July 13), *57*

"Vignon, Claude," the pseudonym of Noemie Cadiot, painter, sculptor, novelist, and journalist, wife of an unfrocked priest, the Abbe Constant, and subsequently of M Rouvier, ex French premier (April 10 *a*)

Walker, Thomas James, proprietor of the *Halifax Guardian* (July 25), *53*

Walsh, J H ("Stonehenge"), F R C S, practised as a medical man in Worcestershire until 52, adopted literature as a profession '55, editor of the *Field* from '57, author of works on "Domestic Economy," "The Dogs of the British Islands," and "British Rural Sports" (Feb 12), *78*

Watkin, Wm Thompson, historian of "Roman Lancashire" and of "Roman Cheshire" (March 23), *51*

Watson, W Davy, M A Cambridge, barrister Inner Temple, sometime editor *Edinburgh Courant*, subsequently London correspondent *Manchester Guardian*, author of "Trevethlan a Cornish Story, "The Lily of St Paul's,' and other works (Feb 10), *76*

Young, Dr Robt, author of "Analytical Bible Concordance and numerous Biblical and Oriental works (Oct 14)

Zang August late proprietor of the *Presse* of Vienna (Mar 3), *81*

SCIENTIFIC AND DOCTORS

Adey, Charles Augustus, M D F R C P, Consulting Physician to the Hastings, St Leonards, and E Sussex Hospital (Feb 2), *68*

Alcott, Amos Bronson, eminent teacher and philosopher in America (March 3), *89*

Arnason, Dr Jon, of Reykjavik Iceland, celebrated for his collection of Icelandic sagas (Nov), *67*

Baily, William H, acting palæontologist of the Geological Survey of Ireland his works include "Characteristic British Fossils (Aug)

Bamberger Professor, distinguished representative of the Vienna School of Medicine (Nov 9)

Bergoigne, Abel, eminent French orientalist, member of Societe Asiatique (Aug)

Boswell, Dr John Thomas Irvine, botanist, for many years curator to the Botanical Society in London, lecturer at the Charing Cross and Middlesex Schools of Medicine, was engaged for 20 years in rewriting Sowerby's Botany (Jan 31)

Bright Sir Charles Tilston, M Inst C E, eminent electrician, was at an early age appointed engineer in chief to the board of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, patented with his brother many inventions in connection with telegraphic apparatus, laid down the first cable which united Great Britain with Ireland, engineer in chief of the first Atlantic cable (May 3), *65*

Burckhardt, Hofrath Dr Karl von, celebrated German physician of Wildbad (Sept 14)

Chapple, Deputy Surgeon Gen, Robt Augustus, served throughout the Eastern campaign '54-55 (Sept 3)

Clark, Robert L, M A, Fellow Queen's Coll, Oxford, was Taylorian scholar (modern languages) 67, a double first classman at moderations, Ireland scholar and Gainsford prizeman 69, first class in Literis Humaniioribus 70, and Craven Univ scholar '71, elected from Balliol to a fellowship at Queen's, of which he became librarian and lecturer (June 14)

Clausius, Professor of Physics, University of Bonn (Sept)

Coles, Surgeon Major William Carey, M.D, long a distinguished administrative officer of the medical establishment of the Bombay Army (May), *70*

Crampton, Thomas Russell, M Inst C E., was engaged under the elder Brunel, under the direction of Mr (now Sir Daniel) Gooch, designed the first locomotive for the Great Western Railway, obtained '51 the grand medal for the type of locomotive bearing his name; laid the first successful submarine telegraph cable between Dover and Calais,

constructed many parts of what is now the London, Chatham and Dover Railway system (April 19) *71*

Crocker, Chas, railway builder, New York, President of Southern Pacific Railroad Co of California, and second V Pres of Central Pacific (Aug)

Curling, Thomas Blizard, F R S, formerly an eminent practising surgeon in London (March 4), *77*

Dalgleish, A, Central Asian traveller, shot by a Pathan (April)

De Chaumont, François, M D, F R S, Professor of Military Hygiene in the Army Med School, Netley, a science examiner at Cambridge and a high authority upon sanitary matters (April 18), *55*

Domville, Henry Jones, C B, M D, Inspect Gen of Hospitals and Fleets, and Hon Physician to the Queen, served in the Syrian campaign 40, and in the war against Russia J P Kent (July 8), *69*

Eassie, William C E F L S, F G S, hon sec of Cremation Soc, author of numerous works, including "Cremation of the Dead and "Healthy Houses (Aug 16)

Field, Henry William, F C S (a descendant of Oliver Cromwell), entered the Mint 1818, appointed Probationer Assayer 36, Queen s Assay Master 51, which title was abolished when he retired from the Mint in 71 (June 9) *65*

Fleischer, Professor of Leipsic, famous Arabic scholar (Feb 16) *87*

Fowler, John, chief engineer to Tees Conservancy Commissioners (Oct 11) *67*

Gosse, Philip Henry F R S, distinguished zoologist (Aug 23), *78*

Grant, John, M Inst C E (of the Metropolitan Board of Works), (March 24) *65*

Gray, Dr Asa, eminent American botanist author of numerous works on botany and held from 42 the Fisher Professorship of Nat Hist at Harvard Coll (Jan 31) *76*

Gream, Dr George Thompson, long a prominent medical man in the West End of London, physician accoucheur to the Princess of Wales, and for many years physician and consulting physician accoucheur to Queen Charlotte s Hospital (July 20), *76*

Green, Seth, celebrated pisciculturist of United States, author of "Trout Culture' (70), and "Fish Hatching and Fish Catching (79) (Aug)

Greenhow, Dr E H, consulting physician to Middlesex Hospital (Dec 3)

Gunton, Frederick, thirty years organist of Chester Cathedral (Oct)

Harrison, Thomas E, C E, chief engineer to North Eastern Railway Co, designed with Robert Stephenson the high level bridge between Newcastle and Gateshead (March 20) *79*

Hayden, Dr F V, American geologist and geographer, and formerly head of the Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories (Jan 17 *a*), *59*

Healey, George, mem Soc Tel Eng (Jan 8), *69*

Hird, Francis, M D, F R C S Consulting Surgeon of Charing Cross Hospital, London (Feb

William Mellet, J P, M R C S, L S A, March 12), *98*

Hoskins, Dr Samuel Elliott, one of the oldest Fellows of the Royal Society (Oct)

Houzeau, M, Belgian astronomer and naturalist, and ex-director of the Brussels Observatory (July 12).

Hume, Thomas David, M D, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals (ret) (March 16), *80*

Hurst, James Charles, M R C S, L S A, F L S, F Z S formerly of Dartford (Feb 29), *91*

Iste, Théodore, eminent Belgian historian, author of "Belgian Revolution of 1830 ('73), "Foundation of the Republic of the United Provinces (1874), etc (Aug 12)

Jameson Mr naturalist, went with Major Barttelot in search of Stanley in Africa, contributed £15 000 towards the expedition (Sept 21)

Kerr William Montagu s Lord Charles Kerr, African explorer (April 23)

Kingsford, Mrs Anna M D, wife of Rev Algernon G Kingsford vicar of Atcham, Shrewsbury, a vegetarian, strong opponent of vivisection founder of the Hermetic Society, for the study of religious philosophy, author of "Beatrice a Tale of the Early Christians, and other works, and of medical treatises, President of the Theosophical Society 83 (Feb 22) *41*

Latham Robt Gordon M A, M D, late Fellow King s Coll Camb, ethnological and linguistic scholar (March 9) *75*

Lavies Dr Joseph Samuel, senior medical officer of Millbank Prison (Nov 3), *65*

Lee Henry Fellow of Linnæan, Geographical, Zoological and other societies contributed to *Land and Water* during lifetime of Frank Buckland (Nov), *61*

Levi, Leone I L D Cavaliere of the Order of the Crown of Italy and Professor of Commercial Law, King s College London, *b* at Ancona, came to England 41 a barrister at law, F S A, F R G S, F S S author of numerous works on commerce and international law (May 7), *66*

Lewis Henry Corville Professor of Geology at Philadelphia U S A (July 21)

Lindsay Thomas Thompson, architect School Board for London (April 22)

Lozier, Dr Clemens of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and pioneer of the movement in America for the medical education of women (April 27)

Markham Charles J P, locomotive superintendent on Midland Railway and managing director of Staveley Coal and Iron Co, Ld

Miklucho Maclay, M Russian explorer of New Guinea, where he endeavoured to found a Russian colony (April 14 *a*) *42*

Nobel, Ludwig the "naphtha king' (April 15)

Piercy, Benjamin M Inst C E, pioneer of railways in North Wales, engineer of the lines now forming the Cambrian system, also of the Mid Wales, Wrexham, Mold, and Connah's Quay, Vale of Clwyd, and other railways in Wales and Shropshire, and of numerous lines in Sardinia, France, and India (March 24), *61*

Planchon, M, professor at Montpellier, and corresponding member of the Linnæan Society of London (April 2 *a*)

Poole, Braithwaite, of Liverpool, early promoter with Stephenson of railway schemes (Aug 3), *83*

Price, Bonamy, Prof of Political Economy at Oxford Univ from '68, was *b* at Guernsey, ed Worcester Coll, Oxford, pupil of the Rev Dr Arnold, mathematical master Rugby School 30, a classical master 32, published several courses of lectures on political economy and currency, was twice chairman of the Economic Section Soc Sc Cong, a member of the Richmond Commission on the State of

Agriculture, and of the Iddesleigh Depression of Trade Commission

Proctor, R A, astronomical scientist (Sept), *51* (see special biography)

Pryer, Harry, C M S, the Yokohama naturalist (Feb 17), *37*

Questel, Charles Auguste, eminent French architect, among his works were the cathedral at Nimes, and the library and museum of Grenoble (Feb 16 *a*)

Raynaud, M, French electrician, and Director School of Telegraphic Operators, Paris, shot by a madman (Jan 10) *44*

Richard, M, the civil engineer who laid down the first network of telegraph wires in France, and who effected a telegraphic communication with Paris during the investment (March 8 *a*)

Richthofen, Baron Ferdinand von, scientific geographer and traveller, President Berlin Geographical Society 75 9, author of a great and valuable geographical work on China (March 7 *a*), *75*

Rousseau, Emile, French chemist (Feb 6), *72*

Savill, Robt, started with London and Birmingham Railway under Mr Creed, assistant secretary to L and N W Railway 49 72, much esteemed on account of numerous works of philanthropy in connection with the L and N W Railway (Oct) *81*

Sellars, James architect of Glasgow Exhibition buildings and many chief buildings of Glasgow (Oct 9), *45*

Sherriff, J D, many years resident engineer West Cornwall Railway, in the service of the G W Ry about half a century, and superintended the construction of the Box Tunnel (Feb 10 *a*)

Simmonds, Mr, aeronaut, killed on balloon voyage, Essex, by car being smashed (Aug 26)

Smith, John, late curator Kew Gardens (May 11), *63*

Steeker, Anton, African explorer (April 4)

Steward, John Burdett, M D F R C P, formerly of Southall Park, and The Shrubbery, Southall (March 6), *94*

Taafe, Rickard Patrick Burke, M D, medical officer of health for Brighton (March 3), *59*

Tate, Thomas, mathematician and man of science formerly Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry in the Battersea Training College, headmaster in the mathematical and scientific department Kneller Hall College, author of a large number of educational and scientific works (Feb 29 *a*), *50*

Taylor, Dr Claude, surgeon to Nottingham General Hospital and South Notts Yeomanry Cavalry (Sept 24), *45*

Trefort, August de, Hungarian Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, President of Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Aug 2)

Tuke, Thomas Harrington, M D, F R C P, etc, of the Manor House, Chiswick, and 37, Albemarle St, eminent authority on insanity and general diseases of the brain, hon sec Medical Psychological Association 64 72, and subsequently President (June 9), *62*

Tuson, Richard Vine, F I C, F C S, Professor of chemistry at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town (Nov 1)

Unna, Dr Moritz, physician of Hamburg, and writer on the anatomy of the eye (June), 75

Vanzetti, Prof, of Padua, Italian surgeon (Jan 6), *78*

Waterhouse, George Robert, late Keeper of the Department of Geology, British Museum (Jan. 21), *77*

Weber, Dr Georg, German historian, author of "History of German Literature" (1855), and "History of the People of Israel and the Birth of Christianity" ('67) etc (Aug), *80*

Wilson, John, LL D, F R.S E, etc, Emeritus Professor of Agriculture, Univ of Edinburgh (March 27), *75*

Wroblewski, Prof, naturalist, Cracow Univ. (April 14 *a*)

Zukertort, Dr J H, the distinguished chess-player, came from Berlin to London '72, was remarkable for his power of memory generally, and was unsurpassed as a blind fold player (see CHESS), edited and completed a number of German works, editor of the *Chess Monthly* (June 20), *46*

MILITARY AND NAVAL NEW.

Low, Major Gen, late Bengal Staff Corps, P Middlesex, sat at Hampstead Petty Sessions (Aug 12), *67*

Aikman, Col, served in Indian Mutiny, and received Victoria Cross, died suddenly at a ball (Oct 5)

Aldridge, John, hon col 3rd and 4th Battalions Royal Sussex Regt, and late of 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, contested Horsham as a Conservative 68 and 74 and took his seat with Mr Hurst on a tie in the former year (Feb 23), *57*

Alexander, Gen Sir James, K C B, Col Commandant Royal (Bengal) Artillery was senior officer in the Artillery, the Bengal branch of which he entered in '20, served at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore 25 6, commanded the Artillery in the Afghan campaign of 42, in the Gwalior campaign and the Sutlej campaign (June 6), *87*

Armstrong Gen Edward, C B, J P, commanded a division of the Indian army 62 7 (May 11), *85*

Baillie, Major the Hon Robert (Aug 29), *81*

Bainbridge, Maj Gen Anthony Percy, late Royal Madras Artillery (Nov 25), *49*

Barrow Major Robert Knapp, C M G during the Ashantee war 63 4 raised the 5th West India Regt from the Houssa tribes in and about Lagos, subsequently held several official positions in the Gold Coast Colony, being Assistant Colonial Secretary in '82 and Colonial Secretary 84, retired 87, brought home the golden axe presented to the Queen by the King of Ashantee in 81 (April 22), *50*

Barttelot, Maj Edmund Musgave, supposed to have been murdered by Manyema carriers in Central Africa, while with part of the expedition for relief of Emin Pasha, s of Sir W Barttelot, M P, distinguished himself in Afghanistan and Egypt (Sept), *29*

Battye, Major Legh Richmond, killed in a fight with the tribes bordering the Punjab frontier (June)

Bazaine, Marshal, died at Madrid (Sept. 23), *77* (See SPECIAL BIOGRAPHY)

Beer, Adolph, commander of the 3rd Austrian Artillery Corps, first Austrian Jew to attain the rank of colonel (Oct), *55*

Bell, Lieut Gen Harry W B, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers (Sept 10), *67*

Bennett, Major-Gen Robert, late of the 48th and 63rd Regiments (July 7), *55*

Boileau, Major Gen Francis Burton, late Bengal Artillery (April 6), *82*

Boyer, Gen, Marshal Bazaine's *aide-de-camp* (Dec 4)

——r, Commander, hero of the defence of L Bourget during the siege of Paris (Jan 23 *a*)

Brind, Gen Sir James, R A, G C B, late Inspector General of Artillery Conspicuou at siege of Delhi (Aug 3), *80*

Briscoe, Lieut Robert Bruges, killed in a engagement in Zululand (June)

Brougham, Major Gen R A, late Bengal (Feb 29), *77*

Buller, Col Ernest Henry Manningham, commandant of 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 6th s of Sir Edward Manningham Buller, Bart joined army as ensign 55, lieut col 85 served in Cape wars deputy adjutant gen and quartermaster gen to forces 82 85 accidentally killed on railway at Woolwich (Nov 7), *50*

Burnett, Major Gen F C late Royal Bengal Artillery (Feb 15), *77*

Burney, Rev Edward, M A, J P, Head master of Royal Naval Academy Gosport (Aug)

Cameron, Col Arthur Wellington, 92nd Gordon Highlanders (July 27)

Cameron, Gen Sir Duncan Alexander, G C B Col of the Black Watch (Roy Highlanders) date of his first commission was 25, served with distinction in the Crimea, commanding the Black Watch at Alma and the Highland Brigade at Balaclava, engaged in the expedition to Kertch the siege of Sebastopol, and the assault on the Redan, subsequently conducted the operations in several battles in New Zealand, received many foreign decorations, including the Legion of Honour, was made colonel of the Black Watch 63, governor of the Military College Sandhurst 68-75, placed on the retired list 78 (June 8) *80*

Carmichael-Smyth Major Robert, original projector of the great colonial railway between the Atlantic and Pacific (May 13), *88*

Carthew, Gen Morden, C B, late Madras Army (Sept 4), *83*

Chaloner, Admiral Thos, C B, and col of 1st North York Volunteer Artillery (Oct 20)

Cherry, Gen Peter Thos, Madras Army (Sept 3), *80*

Childs, Surgeon Maj George Borlase, late of 4th Batt Royal Fusiliers, and many years surgeon in chief to City Police force, consulting surgeon to G N Railway, examining medical officer for Cape Mounted Rifles (Nov.), *61*

Christie, Maj Gen Hugh Lindsay, late Madras Army (Sept 20)

Cockburn, Major Gen James, formerly 79th Cameron Highlanders (May 24), *77*

Codrington, Col Edward Christopher, served many years in India (July 1), *50*

Cook, Commander A, of Duke of Wellington flagship, served in Egyptian war, 82, Soudan '84 (Sept 18)

Cooper, Lieut, killed by Arabs while chasing slave ship on coast of Zanzibar (Oct 17)

Cooper, Rev George, M A, naval instructor and chaplain R N (Oct 25), *85*

Cortlandt, Gen Henry Charles Van, C B, entered the military service of the Sikh Government '32, and in '37 served against Dost Mahomed Khan at Peshawur and at the battle of Jamrood, commanded the Sikh troops which co operated with the British forces in the Khyber Pass 41, served as a political officer in the British service during the Sutlej campaign, on the outbreak of the mutiny he raised the Hurriana Field Force, with which he co operated at the capture of Delhi (March 15) *74*

Crauford Gen James Robertson, late Grenadier Guards, and Col 1st Battalion Princess Louise s Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders (91st) (March 24), *84*

Crei, Gen Count Francis Falliot de, formerly A D C to the Emperor of Austria (June), *75*

Crooker, Surgeon Gen Alfred, A M D, late of 55th Regt, 1st Royals, and 3rd Buffs (Sept 22), *71*

Crookshank, Col, a commander of 4th column of Gen McQueen s expedition to Simla (Oct 24)

Dallas Lt Col George Frederick, late of H M 46th Regt (Feb 2), *[illegible]*

Dalrymple Gen John Hamilton Elphinstone, C B, Col 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry formerly commanding Scots Guards, 8th s of the late Sir Robert D H Elphinstone, Bart, of Horn and Logie, served with distinction in the Crimea, and commanded the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards on the expedition through New Brunswick 61 2, after the Trent affair (June 28) *[illegible]*

Digby, Col formerly of 78th Highlanders (July 28)

Dixon Major Gen W Manley, C B, late R A, formerly Superintendent Royal Small Arms Factory Enfield (March 19)

Douglas Gen Sir John G C B, late Col of Queen s Own Cameron Highlanders (Sept 8)

Drenteln, General Military Governor and Commander in chief of the Kieff District (July 27)

Drury, Admiral Byron, F R G S, present at capture of Chusan, 41, surveyed and sounded the channels in the river Yang tse Kiang, and was employed for four and a half years in the New Zealand survey (Nov 6), *73*

Ducat Maj Gen Claude Malet, late of Bombay Staff Corps, entered army 51 (Nov 11), *55*

Eden Admiral Henry, *n* of the first Lord Auckland Lord of the Admiralty 55 8, J P Norfolk and Suffolk (Jan 30), *90*

Ellice Gen Sir Chas H, G C B, late adjutant gen to the forces lieut Coldstream Guards 39, gen 77, served in Canada 40-42, north-west frontier of India 55 56, Indian Mutiny 57 8 (Nov 7), *[illegible]*

Elton, Lt Col Fred Cockayne, V C, formerly of the 55th Regt, received Victoria Cross for distinguished conduct at Sebastopol, Aug 5,

Endes, Communist ex general (Aug 5)

Enthoven Chapman, Waterloo veteran, who received the silver cross of the Netherlands for his services in the campaign, died at The Hague (Jan 15 *a*), *10*

Fendall, Lt Col, formerly of the 4th Light Dragoons, served in the Peninsula (Jan 16 *a*), *[illegible]*

Fitzroy Lieut Gen Bengal Staff Corps (July 12)

Flynn, Lt Col A S G of Ordnance (Feb 4), *54*

Fordyce, Gen C. F, C B, late col of 61st Regt (Sept 23)

Fox, Mrs, wife of the Quartermaster of the 2nd Connaught Rangers, was dangerously wounded in action during the Transvaal campaign at Brunner s Spruit, and remained four months a prisoner of war in the Boer camp, where, in spite of her wound, she devoted herself to alleviating the sufferings of her wounded fellow prisoners, and was by H M. command subsequently decorated with the Royal Red Cross (*ob* Jan 22), buried with military honours at Portsmouth

Fulford, Admiral John, senior lieut. of the

Talbot frigate at the bombardment of St Jean d'Acre (Feb 15), *78*

George, Gen Frederick Darley, C B., Col of the 22nd Cheshire Regt, served throughout the campaigns in Scinde 42 3, Southern Mahratta and the Southern Concan, and was in command of the field brigade at Kolapore (June 2), *80*

Giraud, Dr, late Dep Inspector Gen Bombay Army (Jan 12) *70*

Gillmore, Gen Quincy Adams, distinguished officer on the Federal side during the great civil war (April 7 *a*), *62*

Goldsmith, Admiral George, C B, entered Roy Navy '21, served in the operations against Canton 41, assisted in destruction of fire rafts at Chinghai 42, was captain of the *Sidon* during the bombardment of Fort Constantine, present at the capture of Kinburn, commanded the *Wellesley*, bearing the flag of the Earl of Dundonald, 48 51 (July 2), *81*

Gotsch, von, Lt Gen in the Prussian Army (Jan 26 *a*), *83*

Gould, Lt Col Henry Osborne, late Grenadier Guards (Feb 24), 51

Graves, Maj Thos Bayley, late of 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, served on Gold Coast and through Ashantee War 74 (Oct 14)

Grierson, Lieut Gen Henry, served with 15th East Yorkshire (formerly 15th Yorkshire East Riding) Regt, served in Canadian Rebellion '37 8, and with a detachment of 15th regt and Ceylon Rifles defeated the insurgents who had gathered at Matole in rebellion in the Kandian provinces Ceylon '48, received Royal Humane Medal for saving man from drowning at Mullingar, Ireland, 53 (Nov 9), *71*

Hamilton, Lt Gen Richard, C B, late Madras Staff Corps (March 1) *77*

Hargood, Admiral William, J P and D L Sussex (July 8), *87*

Harris, Admiral the Hon Sir Edward Alfred John, K C B, *br* of the Earl of Malmesbury, entered Roy Navy 23, admiral on the reserved list '77, M P Christchurch 44 52, British Consul for Denmark 52, filled other consular and diplomatic appointments, the last being that of Envoy Extraordinary and Min Plenip to the King of Netherlands 67, D.L and J P Hants (July 18)

Hawkins, Commander Cæsar Hugh, H M S *Dædalus* (Aug 25), *46*

Hawley, Capt R, Waterloo veteran (Jan 10 *a*), *93*

Haythorne, Gen Sir Edmund, K C B, took part in expedition to N China, 42, commanded 3rd division army in Punjaub campaign, '48-49, present at siege and fall of Sebastopol, subsequently commanded garrison at Hong Kong (Oct 18), *70*

Heane, James Llewellyn, Commander R N, F R G.S., F R A S, *y s* late Henry Heane, Newport, Shropshire (Jan 4), *42*

Hemsley, Capt, R N, served at battle of Navarino (Sept 11), *67*

Hepburn, Gen Henry Poole, C B, formerly of Scots Fusiliers, served through Crimea (Oct 26), *66*

Hewett, Vice Admiral Sir Wm, V C, K C B, K C S I, served with the Naval Brigade in Burmah and China, and in the Crimea, receiving the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Inkermann, and commanded the *Beagle* at the capture of Kertch and Yenikale; was commodore on the African coast during the Ashantee war, served during the Egyptian war in the Red Sea, and during the naval and military operations in the Eastern Soudan 84, in the same year went on a special mission to King John of Abyssinia, Vice Admiral Channel Squadron March 86, but resigned on ground of ill health

Dragoons, an
(Feb 13 *a*), *77*

Hickley, Admiral, retired, died while hurrying to meet a train at Taunton (Jan 27)

Hills, Capt Graham H, R N, Marine Surveyor to Mersey Docks and Harbour Board (Aug 16) *62*

Hutton, William Walter, Staff Commander R N, H M S *Devastation*, only *s* late Major Wm Hutton R M C I (Feb 10)

Ingall, Gen, C B, Col Royal Sussex Regt. (Jan 11)

Inglis, Maj Gen Thos, C B, late Royal Engineers (Sept 2), *61*

Inglis Gen, C B (Nov 21)

Ingram Admiral Augustus Henry, served in operations against Canton as lieut, retired Vice admiral 79 (Oct 5), *85*

Ingram Walter, *y s* late Hubert Ingram (M P for Boston and founder of the *Illustrated London News*), was an officer in the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry, was in Zululand at the time of the campaign against Cetewayo, took an active part in the battles of Abu Klea and Metammeh, and accompanied Sir C Wilson and Lord C Beresford in their trip up the Nile to within sight of Khartoum, killed by a wounded elephant near Berbera on the east coast of Africa (April 7 *a*), *82*

Johnstone Lt Col Francis William (Aug 9), *70*

Johnstone, Maj Gen C J Hope, late Royal Artillery (Oct 6), *3*

Jones, Admiral William Gore, C B, entered the navy as a cadet 41, served as midshipman during the war in New Zealand 45 6, sub-lieut 47, served with distinction during the Crimean war commander 54, captain '51, rear admiral 77, vice adm 82, flag captain on the Indian and China stations, inspector of training ships, naval attaché, Washington, 73-9 (May 28), *62*

Kaunitz, Count Chas Wm, Lt Austrian Hussars, and an attache to London Embassy (Aug 21)

Keene, Colonel Edmond Buck, of Oxford, J.P, formerly of 2nd Dragoon Guards, Col. of Oxfordshire Hussars (July 17), *66*

Key, Admiral Sir Astley Cooper, ed. at Naval College, Portsmouth, as lieut, aged 23, distinguished himself at the wreck of the *Gorgon*, wounded in the action of Obhyado, capt 50, had command of the *Amphion* during the Baltic campaign, served at Calcutta during the Mutiny, commanded a battalion of seamen at the capture of Canton and secured Commissioner Yeh with his own hand, was subsequently Director General of Naval Ordnance, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, President Royal Naval College, Greenwich, Vice Admiral '73, Commander in Chief North American station '75, Admiral 78, Principal Naval A D C to the Queen '79, was Principal Naval Lord of the Admiralty 79-85, placed on the retired list of Admirals 86 (March 3), *67*

Lane, Col Wm Moore, Madras Staff Corps, late Postmaster-General, Punjaub (Sept. 6)

Leboeuf, Marshal, entered French Artillery '32, and served a considerable time in Algeria; went through the Crimean war, being at its conclusion Brigadier-General, in '59 commanded the Artillery of the Guard in the Italian expedition; became Minister of War '69, and Marshal '70, declaring in the July of that year that not a garter button was wanting to the completeness and equipment of the army; at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war became chief of the General Staff of the Army of the Rhine, but resigned after the defeats at Wissembourg and Woerth; subsequently held a command under Bazaine, and was shut up with him in Metz, lived in retirement since the close of the war (June 7), *78*

Leith, Col. J. M., C B, late commanding Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (May 22), *53*

Leonard, Dr. Peter, R N, formerly Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (May 2), *87*

Lightfoot, Lt-Gen Thomas, C B, late 84th (York and Lancaster) Regt (March 3), *68*

Lonsdale, Capt. Rupert, C.M.G., late 74th Highlanders (Feb. 28), *38*

Lowry, Lieut. John, served in the American war, 1812-14 (May), *97*

Ludlow, Major-Gen S. O. F, late Royal Engineers, Madras (June 7), *76*

Lynch, Major-Gen, C.B, commander of Bengal Army (Aug 3)

Macdonald, Norman, said to have served at Waterloo, and to be *110* years of age at the time of decease (May)

McKerlie, Col. Sir John G, R E, K.C.B. (July 17)

Madden, Major-Gen Samuel Alexander, C B., late 51st King's Own Light Infantry (March 13), *63*

Malcolm, Gen. George Alexander, C B, s. of Gen. Sir John Malcolm, made a C.B in '42 for services during the China war, appointed Col. 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry '66 (June 2), *78*

Marriott, Lieut.-Gen W. F. (Aug. 16), *61*

Marsh, Gen. Joseph, served through Caffre War, '51-53; Eastern campaign, '54-55 (Oct. 10)

Marshal, Maj.-Gen William Elliot, late Bengal Staff Corps, served through Sutlej campaign '45-46 (Nov. 21)

Mattei, Maj.-Gen. Anthony, C.M G, formerly in command of Royal Malta Artillery (Sept. 17), *84*

Mends, Col. Herbert, late of 2nd West India Regt.; entered army '22; served in Ashantee and at Cape Coast Castle (Sept 10), *87*

Metcalfe, Lt.-Col. James, C.B, of Aston House, Stevenage, was A D.C. to the Governor-General of India '48-53; on the outbreak of the Mutiny was nominated interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and in that capacity, as well as that of Commandant at headquarters and A.D.C., he attended Lord Clyde throughout the operations which led to the suppression of the Mutiny (March 8), *71*

Money, George Henry, formerly for many years Lt.-Col. Tower Hamlets Volunteers (April 7)

Mundy, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Fitzroy Millar (July 12)

Munro, Col. Donald (May), *56*

O'Reilly, Rear-Admiral Montagu, served with distinction in China, the Caffre war of '52, and the Crimea (May 20), *66*

Panter, Col. Herbert Gauntlett, Inspector-Gen. of Recruiting (April 18), *49*

Patton, Gen. John, Col. of the Suffolk Regt, (Feb. 27), *87*

Pennycuick, Gen. James Farrell, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, served in the Crimea, in India '57-8, and was present at the relief of Lucknow, the battle of Cawnpore, and in other actions, and in China '60 (July 6), *68*

Perrier, Gen., some years head of the geodesic department of the French War Office (Feb. 20), *55*

Phillips, a Waterloo veteran, died at Selby Oak, near Birmingham (March 23), *100*

Price, Lt-Col. William, late Bengal Army, in his *100th* year (Feb. 7)

Prichard, Major-Gen. Augustus, M. S. C. (Feb. 5), *65*

Prjvalesky, Gen., famous Russian explorer; died while on exploring expedition to Thibet (Nov. 1), *49*

Rennie, Maj-Gen. Chas Elphinstone, served in N. China '60, taking part in the action of Sinho, and storm and capture of Taku forts (Nov. 11), *45*

Rice, Col. Augustus Thomas, late of 51st Light Infantry; served in Burmah '52, and at the capture of Bassein (Aug. 15), *73*

Richardson, Major-Gen. William, C.B., late of the 73rd and 44th Bengal Native Infantry (April 18), *77*

Ritherdon, Major-Gen. Augustus William, retired H M. Indian forces (April 2)

Roberts, John, retired gunner R.N., served in Crimea, and awarded V.C. (Oct.)

Robinson, William Braham, chief naval contractor Portsmouth dockyard '69-81 and a warm supporter of the total abstinence movement (Jan. 16), *69*

Rowley, Sir Chas. Robt, formerly capt. of Grenadier Guards (Sept. 8), *88*

Ryder, Sir Alfred Phillipps, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, accidentally drowned in the Thames (April 30), *67*

Scheda, Major-Gen. von, famous chartographer (July 23), *73*

Scott, Fleet-Surgeon Robt Chas, R.N., served in Sir E. Belcher's Arctic expedition '52, and Crimean war '54 and '55 (Oct. 22), *62*

Sheridan, Gen., Commander-in-Chief of United States Army since '84. Prominent in Civil War (Aug. 6), *67* (See special biog.)

Shortland, Vice-Admiral Peter Fred., LL.D., barrister-at-law; commanded H.M.S. *Columbia* '44; placed in charge of Bay of Fundy and Nova Scotia survey, '49; commanded H M.S. *Hydra* on Mediterranean survey '65 (Oct. 18), *73*

Shubrick, Gen. Richard, of the Indian army (April 26), *68*

Smith, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Thomas, late 57th Regiment, served with distinction in the Crimea and during the Mutiny (Aug. 2), *78*

Smith, Major-Gen. J. J., late R.A. (Jan. 22)

Sowerby, George, Colonel 3rd Battalion Durham Light Infantry (Aug. 2)

Spencer, Admiral Hon. J. W. S. (Oct. 17), *73*

Spratt, Vice-Admiral T. A. B., C.B., F.R.S., was in command of the *Spitfire* in the Black Sea throughout the Russian war, and present at the bombardment of Sebastopol, planned the attacks for the capture of Kertch (March 10), *76*

Stansfield-Compton, Maj.-Gen. 42nd Highlanders and 11th Regt. Foot. Served in the Crimea (Sept.)

Stevens, Major-Gen. George Shepherd, late commandant Aden Troop (May 27), *68*

Stockley, Major-Gen George Cator Turner Bombay Native Infantry (July 15)
Story, Major Gen P, Bengal Army (June 23)
Sweiten, Gen Van, leader of various expeditions in East Indies, commander of Dutch troops in war of Acheen (Sept 8)
Tapp, William Heathcote, killed in action near Suakim, commanding 3rd Battalion Egyptian army, capt 2nd Battalion Welsh Regt, only s late Lt Gen Thomas Tapp (March 3), *33*
Taylor, Admiral William Norton (April 11), *89*
Tilly, Major Gen Gwavas Speedwell, R E (retired list) (Feb 2), *62*
Trollope, Gen Sir Charles, K C B, entered th

'38, commanded troops in Cephalonia 48 51, brigadier gen in Crimean war, commanded forces in Lower Canada 58 61 (July 5), *79*
Turner, Major Gen Edmund Penrose Brougham (May 15), *55*
Urmston, Capt H Brabazon, killed in a fight with the tribes bordering the Punjab frontier (June)
Versturme, Rear Admiral L H (suicide) (Jan 20), *62*
Walton, Major Gen William Marritt Barneby C B, late R A (March 15) *51*
Ward, Commander John, R N, served on board *Falcon* as lieut during Russian War in the Baltic, 55 (Nov 12), *61*
Wellesley, Col W H C, s of Hon and Rev Gerald Valerian Wellesley, nephew of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, served in Crimea, India, and West Indies, and commanded 81st Regt, and 7th Royal Fusiliers for 27 years, 23 years governor of H M military prisons (Nov), *75*
White, Major Gen H A, Royal Engineers (Feb 22), *67*
Willoughby, Admiral James Beautine (April 21), *75*
Wybault, Dep Com Gen Joseph William, the last surviving officer of the Commissariat Department who served in the Peninsular War (April 12)
Yan Boh Shway, Burmese leader (July 29)

ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, AND ACTORS

Alard, Delphin, violinist, and late professor of that instrument at the Paris Conservatoire (Feb 20 *a*), *74*
Armand, M Alfred, architect, designer of several important railway stations in Paris and on other lines in France, and of the Paris Hôtel de Louvre, etc (June 27), *82*
Bache, Walter, pianist, pupil of Liszt, and the English champion of his compositions (March 26), *46*
Balfe, Madame, operatic vocalist and *wid* of the renowned composer (June 8), *72*
Battersby, Edward, artist, late of Liverpool (June 27), *52*
Baxter, W. William Giles, artist and caricaturist (June 2), *32*
Beaumont, Charles Edouard de, Pres French Water Colour Soc (Jan 22 *a*), *67*
Bouffé, M Marie, celebrated French comedian (Oct 26), *88*
Boulanger, Gustav, celebrated French painter, Professor of School of Fine Arts, and Member of the Institute (Sept. 23), *64*
Bukovics, Karl von, popular Viennese actor (April 3).
Calvo, Raphael, Spanish actor, representative of classic drama in Spain (Sept), *44*
Castagnary, M, French critic and essayist, and Director of the Louvre (May 11), *58*
Chappell, Wm, F S A (Aug 20)
Chippendale, Mrs (*nee* Snowdon), entered the theatrical profession 55, appeared at the Haymarket as Mrs Malaprop 63, connected with that theatre while it was under Mr Buckstone s management, 65 74, *m* Mr Chippendale 66, subsequently engaged at the Court and the Lyceum, will be best remembered by her performances of Mrs Candour and Mrs. Malaprop (May 26), about *49*
Clayton, John (John Alfred Clayton Calthorpe), s *in law* of Dion Boucicault, first appeared in St James Theatre, London, as Hastings, in *She Stoops to Conquer* in 66, played with J L. Toole at the Gaiety in *Uncle Dick s Darling*, at the Vaudeville in the *School for Scandal*, at the Lyceum under H Irving in *Richelieu* and other plays, as Hugh Trevor in *All for Her* at the Mirror, later at the Court in *The Magistrate* and *Dandy Dick* (Feb 27), *43*
Corri, Henry, vocalist and actor, long associated with English opera, especially at Covent Garden with Pyne and Harrison, s of Haydn Corri, the baritone colleague of Braham, and g s of Domenico Corri, one of the founders of the Philharmonic Soc (Feb 28), *64*
Creswick, William, Shakespearian actor, a native of London, but trained in the provinces, appeared at several Metropolitan theatres, joint manager with Mr R Shepherd for several years of the Surrey Theatre, appeared at Drury Lane during Mr F B Chatterton s management, subsequently visited Australia (June 17), *74*
Crosmond Turner, Madame Helene (Mrs Helena Turner), operatic singer, and a *d* of "Madame Rachel (April 26), *35*
Darley, Felix O C, painter and book illustrator (March 26 *a*), *66*
Davidge, William Pleater, popular American actor (Aug 7)
Degeorge Charles, distinguished French statuary and medallionist (Nov 10), *50*
Delorme, Mlle Jeanne, young actress of English extraction (Nov 12)
Engel, Herr, proprietor of Kroll s theatrical establishment, a favourite summer resort of the people of Berlin (June), *67*
Etex Antoine, French sculptor, portrait painter, architect, and author (July), *80*
Fancelli, Signor Giuseppe, tenor singer (Jan 23 *a*), *53*
Feyen Perrin, François, distinguished French artist, one of "Society of Ten (Oct), *60*
Frère Bey, Charles Theodore, French painter of Eastern scenes (March 24), *72*
Gaut, Gustavus, Vienna painter (Sept 7), *52*
Heller, Stephen, pianoforte music composer, born at Pesth, but for many years resident in Paris (Jan 14), *73*
Henry, Chaplin (Henry Charles Stroud), vocalist, formerly associated with Mr Leslie's choir, many years a member of the Foundling Hospital Chapel choir, and well known at civic banquets (Jan 17 *a*), *62*
Herdman, Robert, R S A, Scottish artist (Jan. 10), *67*
Hill, W J "(William Hill Jones), comedian, will be long remembered for his droll performance of "Mr Cattermole,' the wealthy uncle from India, in the *Private Secretary* (April 13), *55*

Hell, Frank, R A,, July 31 (see special biog.)
Hughes, Nathan, portrait painter, died in Lambeth workhouse (Feb 14)
Inchbold, John William, poet-artist; s of the proprietor of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, landscape painter, published 77 a volume of sonnets entitled "Annus Amoris" (Jan 23), *54*
Kittoe, Edward H, marine ' ' in Highgate Infirmary (Nov 11)
Klapp, Michael, Austrian playwright and author (Feb 26)
Labiche, Eugene, French dramatist (Jan 23), *73*
Littleton, Henry, sole proprietor of the house of Novello, Ewer & Co, music publishers (May 11), *65*
Macbeth, Norman, R S A portrait painter (Feb 27), *66*
Matout, Louis, French historical painter (Jan 29 *a*), *74*
Meixner, Carl, comic actor at Vienna (Sept 5) *74*
Messini, Luigi, artist, and Director of the Gallery of Paintings at Siena (July)
Michaelis, Theodor, composer of the "Turkish Patrol" (Jan)
Morel-Ladouil, Leonard, sculptor, Chevalier de la Legion d Honneur, lived in England thirty years, and was employed by Messrs Elkington in the production of artistic objects in the precious metals (March 15), *68*
Olcott, Miss Lilian, American actress (April 8 *a*)
Palizzi, Joseph, French landscape painter (Jan 17), *75*
Parry, T Gambier, artist and author of works of art, artist of the ornamental painting in Gloucester Cathedral and Tewkesbury Abbey (Sept 29)
Pinsuti, Signor Ciro, popular song writer, *b* at Sinalunga, near Siena ed for the musical profession at Rome, and under Cipriani Potter at the Roy Acad Mus, London, where he afterwards held a professorship for many years (March 10), *79*
Rajon, M Paul Adolphe, French etcher, who will be long remembered by the British public for his etchings and portraits of eminent Englishmen (June), *46*
Reed, Thomas German, founder of the drawing room entertainments given at the Gallery of Illustration and subsequently at St George s Hall, Langham Place (March 21), *70*
Richard, Maurice, minister of French Fine Arts under the Empire (Nov 5)
Rignold, Patience, mother of the two well known actors William and George Rignold, and in her time a famous actress (May 23), *87*
Schellein, Karl, Vienna painter, director of the Belvedere Restoring Sch (April 9), *68*
Sherrard, Thomas, a very early member of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and superintendent of the band (July 1), *81*
Smith, Charles Raymond, sculptor (April 16), *88*
Squier, Ephraim George, American writer (April 16), *67*
Stephens, W H, actor (Oct)
Strauss, M Isaac, musician, composer of many quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, etc, and *chef d'orchestre* of the Tuileries and opera balls under the Empire (Aug)
Svensden, Olaf, flautist, b in Christiania, came to London at the invitation of Jullien, played in the leading orchestras, many years first flute in the Queen's private band, professor of the flute at R A.M (May), *56*
Swanborough, Mrs Edward (known on the stage as Miss Fanny Hughes), actress for many years at the Strand Theatre (Jan. 14), *45*
Thornton, L M, author of the "Postman's Knock" and other songs, died in Bath workhouse (May 8)
Tilton, John Rollin, American painter (March 22)
Toole, Miss Florence, only remaining child of J L Toole (Nov 5), *22*
Voggenhuber, Frau von, soprano singer at the Berlin Royal Opera House for over twenty years, but Hungarian by birth (Jan 11)
Vokes, Fred, member of the well known family of comedians who for some years performed in the opening of the pantomimes at Drury Lane (June 3)
Wallack, Lester, famous American comedian (Sept 6)
West, William, actor and musical composer, made his first appearance as Cupid in 1802 (Jan), *93*
Willmore, Arthur, one of the best line engravers, his best works being "The Loss of the *Revenge*" and "Streatley on Thames"

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

Allon, M, eminent barrister, and life Senator of France, practised 47 years at the Paris bar (July)
Anderson, Matthew, Crown Solicitor of Dublin; had charge of all State prosecutions for last thirty years including Fenian leaders (Oct 12)
Bartlett, Henry, C B, Auditor Gold Coast Colony, late Deputy Controller (April 26)
Bell, Doyne Courtenay, F S A, secretary to Her Majesty s Privy Purse (March 26), *57*
Black, Colonel George, formerly Chief Constable of Norfolk (April 28), *75*
Brame, Georges, popular French deputy (Feb 5)
Brand, Sir John Henry, President of the Orange Free State (July 14)
Brunn, Baron, Secretary of State for the affairs of Finland (Sept 4)
Budzeele, Count Errembault de, Belgian Minister to Russia (Feb 6)
Burrow, James Shortridge, Mayor of Bideford, Devon (Nov 28), *76*
Cairns, Sir William Wellington, K C M G, half-brother of the 1st Earl Cairns, in the Ceylon Civil Service 52 66, was Lt Gov of Malacca '67, St Kitts '68, and British Honduras 70, and Governor of Trinidad 74, Queensland 74, and South Australia 77, but resigned the same year (July 7), *10*
Calvert, Major Reginald, Chief Constable of Cambridgeshire (April 28), *55*
Campbell-Johnston, Alexander Robert, F R.S., F R G S, formerly H M Dep Superintendent and Lieut -Gov of Hong Kong (Jan. 21), *76*
Carnot, M, father of President Carnot, and *s.* of the strategist of the Revolution, elected deputy 39, Minister of Education '48, after the *coup d'etat* was one of the three Republicans elected deputies who refused to take the oath of allegiance and were consequently unseated, entered the Chamber as Deputy for Paris '63, defeated by Gambetta 69, re entered Parliament '71, and, on the formation of the Senate, elected a life member (March 16), *87*
Chestakoff, Vice Admiral, head of the Russian Ministry of Marine (Dec 4)
Conkling, Roscoe, American lawyer and senator (April 17), *68*
Corbett, Edwin, H.M Minister at Stockholm since '84 (Feb 23)
Corti, Count, was fifteen years in England as an

attaché to the Sardinian Legation, Minister of Italy to the United States 74 5, acting during that time as arbitrator between England and the States on questions between the two countries which had arisen out of the Civil War, Italian Ambassador at Constantinople '75; took charge of the Italian Foreign Office, with a seat in the Senate, 78, attended the Berlin Congress as First Plenipotentiary of Italy, shortly afterwards returned to Constantinople as Ambassador, Italian Ambassador to England 86-7, and was altogether over forty years in the diplomatic service (Feb 19)

Dalley, Rt Hon William Bede, Q C, Member of Legislative Council of New South Wales and a Privy Councillor of Gt Britain (Oct 31)

D'Anéthan, Baron Jules, Belgian statesman, Advocate Gen Court of Appeal 39, Minister of Justice '43, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary 75 (Oct 9), *85*

Duclerc, M Eugène, senator, long connected with the Paris press, Vice President National Assembly '75, senator Dec same year, Premier short time during 82 (July 21), *76*

Farnell, Hon James Squire, ex Premier of New South Wales 73 (Aug), *61*

Ferand, M, French Minister to Morocco (Nov 19)

Fraser, P Gordon, late Colonial Treasurer, and Member Legislative and Executive Councils of Tasmania (April 27)

Frébault, General, French senator (Feb 5)

Ghyczy, Koloman de, Hungarian politician, and a former Finance Minister (Feb 27), *80*

Gibbon, James, late a member of the Queensland Legislative Council (April 2), *68*

Gibson, Walter Murray, formerly Premier of Hawaii (Jan 22)

Gilmour, William Rodger, Consul at Liverpool for the Argentine Republic (Feb 18)

Graham, Major George, Registrar General of births, deaths, and marriages 38 79, *br* of the late Sir J Graham, the well known Minister, to whom he acted as private secretary (May 20), *87*

Grenaud, Count, Grand Marshal of Prince Ferdinand's Court (Oct 30)

Hearn, Hon W E, M L C, LL D, of Melbourne University (April 22 *a*)

Helland, Walter, J P, twice Mayor of City of Worcester and proprietor of Vulcan Ironworks

Holt, Thos, member of Legislative Council New South Wales 77 (Sept 5)

Hertenstein, M, President of the Swiss Confederation (Nov 27)

Kartwright, Sir Charles E Keith, *b* in the West Indies, British Consul at Carthagena '44-57, acting during a large portion of that time as French Consul, also consul in Pennsylvania '57 71, and subsequently in other American states, honorary commissioner to the British section Philadelphia Exhibition '76, retired '78 (May 19), *75*

King, Hon Jno Pendleton, formerly a member of the United States Senate, and the oldest of the U S senators (March 20 *a*), *90*

Kolb-Bernard, "father" of the French Senate (May 6), *91*

Ketchoubey, Princess Helen, Grand Mistress of Russian Court, and chief of the Czarina's Household (Feb 26)

Lund, John, several years prominent officer in the old detective department Scotland Yard, and subsequently superintendent P (Walworth) Division of Metropolitan Police (Aug. 24)

M'Call, Captain, chief of the Glasgow Police (March 29), *67*

McCheane, Charles, American Vice-Consul at Portsmouth, formerly secretary of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club.

Maupas, Comte de, one of the chief performers of the *Coup d Etat* of 51, entered Civil Service 45, dismissed by the Provisional Government of 48, when he became an adherent of Louis Napoleon, reappointed sub prefect at Boulogne '49, called to Paris 51 to be Prefect of Police, and had charge of the nocturnal arrest of the principal Deputies of the 2nd Dec, Minister of Police 52, and filled other offices, retiring 66, and remaining a senator out of office until the end of the empire, was in his later days a Boulangist (June 18), *70*

Meyer, Herr Von, ex Hessian Minister of State (Oct 29), *82*

Mollard, M, appointed acting Lord Chamberlain towards end of the French Empire (Aug 26)

Monford, William Comptroller of Customs, Gold Coast Colony (Feb 10), *47*

Murray, Archibald, Clerk of the Petty Bag (Feb 11), *61* (Under the Judicature Act the office becomes extinct)

Musgrave, Sir Anthony, Governor of Queensland administrator of the Colony of Nevis 60, Island of St Vincent 61, Governor of Newfoundland 64-69, Gov of British Columbia 69 72, Lieut Natal 72 S Australia 73; Jamaica, 77 succeeded Sir A J Kennedy as Gov of Queensland 83, C M G 71, K C M G 75, (Oct 9) *60*

Normann, Herr von many years Court Chamberlain to the late German Emperor Frederick, and afterwards Prussian Minister to Brunswick (July 17)

Padone M Arrighi de Casanova, Duc de, Clerical Bonapartist, Minister of the Interior 59, some time previous to his death agent for Prince Victor Napoleon in Paris (March 28), *74*

Palgrave W Gifford, British Minister at Monte Video (Sept 30)

Pedder, Wm George, C S I, late Sec Revenue Department India Office (Nov 21), *65*

Plichon, Charles Ignace, French statesman, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour (June), *74*

Power, Sir Alfred, K C B, Factory Commissioner 33, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner 44, Chief Commissioner of the Irish Poor Law 49, Vice President Local Government Board for Ireland 72 9, K C B in reward of long official service 73 (June 7), *84*

Ramport, M, one of the Quæstors in the French Senate, formerly Director Gen of the Post and Telegraph Dept (Nov 23)

Raspail Eugene, a former well known deputy, and son of François Vincent Raspail (Sept)

Real, Count Premio, Spanish Consul-General at Quebec, shot himself (Oct 17)

Reay, Stephen, Secretary to the L & N W. Railway for 22 years (Nov 27)

Redern, Count Heinrich Alexander Von, one of the high household officers of late Emperor William, formerly represented Prussia in St. Petersburg (Oct 23)

Reis, João Jose dos, Count de S Salvador de Mattosinhos, Privy Councillor of Brazil, founder of Brazilian and Portuguese Bank (Oct 25)

Richard, Maurice, ex-French Minister (Nov.), *66*

Rutherdon, Edward, thirty years surveyor of shipping to the H E I Company and to the Secretary of State for India (Feb. 28), *79*

Robertson, Russell Brooke, C.M.G., Consul at

Yokohama and Assistant Judge of H M Court for Japan (April 10), *48*

Robilant, Count di, Italian Ambassador, served through Austrian war 48-49, and Ancona, Central Italy and Austria 66, Ambassador at Vienna '71, Foreign Secretary at Rome 85 (Oct 17)

Röder, His Excellency Herr von, Introducer of Ambassadors at the Court of Berlin, and Chief Master of the Kitchen (April 3)

Rolleston, Christopher, C M G, late Auditor General of New South Wales (April 9)

Rowe, Sir Samuel, late Governor of British settlement of Sierra Leone (Aug 28)

Salomon, Gen, ex-Pres of Hayti, elected 79 driven into exile 88 (Oct 19)

Sargeaunt, Sir William Charles K C M G, entered Colonial Office as clerk 48, was subsequently Colonial Secretary Natal and Lt Col Natal Carabineers and Lt Gov St Vincent, and 62 87 one of the Crown Agents of the Colonies, hon treasurer Royal Colonial Institute from its foundation (July 31) *58*

Sarmiento, Domingo F ex Pres of Argentine Republic, founded female school at San Juan 36, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States 64 68, elected Pres 68, author of numerous works in Spanish, including "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (Nov)

Schlippenbach, Count, Chamberlain to H I M the Emperor of Germany (May 4) *91*

Schwarzenberg, Prince Johann Adolph, represented Austrian Court at coronation of Queen Victoria, richest landowner in Austria (Sept 15), *90*

Segesser, M de, for 45 years a prominent Swiss politician, and since 71 Governor of the canton of Lucerne (June 30)

Seldon, Samuel, C B, Principal of the Statistical Deptmt of H M Customs (Feb 9) *57*

Sim, James Duncan, C S I, s late General Duncan Sim, R E, entered Madras Civil Service 42, and after holding several appointments, including that of Member of the Council of the Governor, retired 75 (Jan 4) *65*

Souter, Sir Frank, Bombay Commissioner of Police since 64, he having previously exhibited great personal gallantry and exceptional powers of administration in connection with the Mutiny (June 4)

Sponneck, Count, formerly Danish Minister of Finance and Director General of Customs, and at one time Councillor to King George of Greece (Feb 28)

Stabb, Col, Justice of the Peace of Zululand (Oct 22)

Thomson, Sir Ronald Ferguson, G C M G C S E, LL D, lately Her Majesty's Envoy and Minister to Shah of Persia, appointed attache 48, Consul, 59 appointed 86 to inquire into the condition of the Nestorian community in Persian Kurdistan and Oroomiah, appointed Minister 79, and resigned 87

Tillcock, Chief Inspector, 44 years connected with the City Police, and many years officer in charge of the Central Criminal Court (May 27), *62*

Trench, Philip Charles Chevenix, late B C S, *br*, late Archbp of Dublin (Feb 9), *78*

Walker, Mr, formerly United States Consul General in Paris (Jan 14 *a*)

Walsh, Hon William Henry, formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, and Minister of Works (April 3 *a*), *62*

White, Hon. Thomas, Minister of the Interior of Canada, and prominently connected with the Canadian press for many years (April 21)

Wilson, Dr Charles Edward, LL D, H M Chief Inspector of Schools in Scotland (March 17)

Wisdom, Sir Robert, K C M G, a native of Blackburn, emigrated to Sydney with his parents, ed at Sydney College, admitted to the bar 61, had a long Parliamentary career in the colony, repeatedly declined to become a minister of the Crown, though he once held the office of Attorney Gen for New South Wales, was one of the delegates to the Colonial Conference of 87 (March 20 *a*), *58*

Wooyeno, Kagenori, several years Japanese Envoy at the Court of St James, and the holder of several other important official posts, and practically the first permanent representative of Japan in London (April 11)

Workman, Henry, five times Mayor of Evesham, J P for Worcester, Warwick and Gloucester, and D L for Worcester, and great benefactor to the Church (Oct 28), *65*

CITY AND BUSINESS

Abbott, W, the well known stockbroker, for-

inspector Dover railway station (Feb 27), *66*

Allen, Joseph, secretary to the Gresham Life Assurance Co (May 18) *54*

Barnett, Samson (Feb 14), *80*

Bateman, William Henry, of 90, Cannon Street, Deputy of the Ward of Walbrook (Feb 9), *51*

Bell Deputy, member City Council for Billingsgate Ward from 68 (Jan 31 *a*)

Bowles, James, formerly of the firm of Bowles & Sons George Street, Mansion House (March 15) *71*

Brase, Alderman, eight times mayor of Penzance (Feb 7), *67*

Caird, James Pennant, engineer and shipbuilder, Greenock, senior partner in the firm of Messrs Caird & Co (Jan 30), *71*

Charrington Edward, of Buryscourt, Leigh, Surrey, head of the firm of Charrington & Co, brewers of Mile End and Burton on-Trent (May 19), *71*

Choudens, M Antoine de, French music publisher (Nov 17)

Cope George, J P, last surviving member of Cope Bros, the well known cigar and tobacco manufacturers of Liverpool and London (Feb 1), *67*

Corcoran, William Wilson banker and broker at Washington, whose charities were estimated to exceed a million sterling (Feb 25), *90*

Dick Charles, manager of the London & North Western Railway Works at Crewe, Carlisle, and Longsight, deputy mayor, and a J P of Crewe (June 2)

Drexel, Joseph Wilhelm, of New York, retired member of the eminent banking firm of Drexel & Co (March 24) *65*

East, Samuel, Deputy Alderman for Portsoken Ward (March 1)

Edmunds, Henry, late manager of the Birmingham and Midland Bank (Feb 17), *85*

Hartel, Raymond, head of famous music publishing firm of Breitkopf & Härtel, of Leipsic, founded 1719 (Nov 26), *78*

Heywood, John, scholastic publisher and bookseller, of Manchester (May 10), *55*

Hill, Thomas, late chairman Caledonian Railway Company (April 26), *75*

Hogg, James, publisher (March 22 *a*), *81*
Howell, John, of St Paul's Churchyard (Nov)
Hughes, James, a former partner of Messrs. Copestake & Co (Nov)
Inglis, John, engineer and shipbuilder of Glasgow (May 9), *68*
Jay, William Chickall, of Regent Street, W Lt -Col Hon Artillery Company (April 27), *7*
Jolly, Pattison, printer, served his time a Ballantyne's, Edinburgh, pulled first shee of the *Edinburgh Journal*, many years in business in Dublin (March 1 *a*), *104*
Kydd, John, printing ink manufacturer (April 5
Lewis, George, of Frankton Grange, Ellesmere many years general manager Cambrian Railway Company (March 4)
Liser, Cæsare, London representative of Messrs Ricordi, of Milan, the leading music publishing firm of Italy, London correspondent of the *Gazetta Musicale* of Milan (Nov 24)
Mason, Thomas, formerly partner in firm o Dent, Allcroft, & Co (April 15), *75*
Maynard, Joseph, formerly of 57, Coleman Street City (Jan 9)
Miles, William Henry, B A, of Ham Green, Bristol, J P Somerset, a partner in the banking firm of Miles, Cane & Co, 2nd s of the late Sir William Miles, Bt (Jan 15), *57*
Murray, Frederick, member of the Metropolita Board of Works, and formerly chairman Islington Vestry (April 6), *68*
Poliakoff, Samuel, the Russian "railway king, founder of the first school of railway engineering and the Russian School of Mines, the Alexander II Residential College for students at the University of St Petersburg, and many other institutions, was born in Lithuania, of poor Jewish parents (April 18, *a*)
Quilter, Wm, Parliamentary accountant (Nov 12), *80*
Reid, William Shiell, general manager Capital and Counties Bank (Lim) (Jan 18)
Rivington, William, of firm of Gilbert & Rivington, Ld, oriental and classical printers of Clerkenwell (Nov) *80*
Roskell, Robt, one of firm of Hunt and Roskell, jewellers (July 22)
Roth, Camillo, of the Stock Exchange (April 9), *41*
Sibley, Hiram, founder of the Sibley College of Mechanical Arts, assisted in establishing the first telegraphic line between Washington and Baltimore, founded the Western Union Telegraph Company, and erected a telegraph line from the Eastern States to San Francisco (July 12), *83*
Smith, William, some years a partner in the firm of Leaf, Smith, Leaf, & Co, Old Change (Jan 7), *90*
Spicer, James, J P Essex, and D L Essex and London, head of the firm of James Spicer & Sons, paper merchants, 50, Upper Thames Street, trustee and treasurer of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 33 years treasurer to the Colonial Missionary Society, twice Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company (Jan 23), *80*
Staples, Alderman Sir John, K C M G, sat for Aldersgate Ward for '77, and in succession to the late Alderman Besley Lord Mayor '85 6, opened a Mansion House Fund for the relief of distress, to which about £80,000 was subscribed, and was one of the Royal Commissioners at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, receiving his knight commandership in recognition of the services performed by him in that connection (Jan. 16), *72*
Stoneham, Edmund John, C. C chairman Finance Committee Corporation of London, and L. U. candidate for N E Bethnal Green (April 8), *50*
Sturge, Charles, of Birmingham, was identified with his *br* in the Anti Corn Law and Reform movements, one of the original members of the Birmingham Town Council (May 1), *87*
Wainwright, William, J P, of Woking, chairman of the Royal Fire and Life Insurance Company for 26 years (Feb 5), *79*
Webster, William, Common Councilman and Deputy for the ward of Colman St, City (Nov. 14), *93*
Webster, William, contractor, carried out, among other improvements, works for the Thames Embankment (Feb 5 *a*)
Winch, John, of North Mimms Park, tea merchant (April 4)
Withers, Joseph, of the London Stock Exchange (July 12), *74*

MISCELLANEOUS

Allery, James, City trumpeter (Oct 6)
Albanie, Georgina, *w* of John Sobieski, Count Stuart d, and 2nd *d* late Edwd Kendall, J.P. of Brecknock and Gloucestershire (Feb 13)
Aitkin, Mrs Jean, sis Thos Carlyle (Aug 4), *78*
Baker, William de Chair, a famous Kentish cricketer, founder of the "Canterbury week (Feb 20)
Baring, John, of Oakwood, nr Chichester, *un* Earl of Northbrook, and *br* late Bp of Durham (April 17), *88*
Barnes, Miss Sarah, of Westbury, Wilts (June 2), in her *102nd* year
Batthyany, Countess, *wid* of Count Lajos Batthyany, the Hungarian patriot (Oct)
Benson, the notorious swindler, suicide in U S A (May)
Bergh, Henry, Amer philanthropist (March 10)
Boss, Emil, guide and mountaineer, of Grindelwald (July)
Bradlaugh, Miss Alice, *d* of Charles Bradlaugh, M P (Dec 3)
Brockbank, G P, one of the best known Freemasons in the country, Prov Grand Deacon and Past Grand Standard Bearer of England, Vice Pres of all Masonic charities (June 2)
Buchan, Lady, *d* of Col Wilks, Governor of St Helena, 15 at the time of Napoleon's banishment, and *wid* of Gen Sir John Buchan, K C B (May 10), *91*
Burnett, Lady, of Leys (April 25)
Crackanthorpe, William, of Newbiggin Hall, Westmoreland, eldest representative of the family who have held the manor and estates of Newbiggin ever since 1331, and a first *c.* of Wordsworth (Jan 10), *97*
Charles, Albert Onesiphorus, of the Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley (March 29), *57*
Charlwood, Henry, many years a member of the Sussex County Cricket Eleven (June 7)
Church, Frederick John, only son of the Dean of St Paul's (Jan 16), *88*
Coke, Col. Edward Thos, of Trusley, Derbysh., which property had been held by the family since the reign of Edward III, J P. Derbysh, and J P and D L Notts (Feb 27 *a*)
Cubitt, William, well-known member of the Baptist body, and one of the compilers of the *Baptist Year Book* (April 5), *87*
Curtis, Lady, *w* Sir W. M Curtis, Bart (April 26), *22*
Davies, Evan ("Myfyr Morganwg"), styled by many Arch-Druid of Wales (Feb. 23), *88*

De la Feld, Lady Cecil Jane, *wid.* of Count John de la Feld, and *d* 1st E Limerick (April 24)

Dietrich, Baron Albert, head of one of the oldest families in Alsace (Jan 10 *a*), *86*

Donovan, Larry, "champion bridge jumper" (Aug 13)

Doulton, Sarah, *w* of Sir Henry Doulton (Oct 26)

Dumas, Marie Rose, *sis* of Alexandre, died in a convent at Avellino, Italy (Jan 10 *a*), *84*

Dupont, Octave, friend and fellow exile of Ledru Rollin (Feb 24), *77*

Dyke, Lady, *wid* Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke Bart (July 10)

Eaton, Capt John Sumner R N, Secretary of Royal Victoria Yacht Club (Sept 27)

Elers, William, of Tunbridge Wells, J P and D L Kent (June 16)

Foster, Richard King a leading Oxfordshire agriculturist (Sept 25)

Fray, Miss, well known frequenter of the Law Courts (May 11)

Gage, Lady Mary (May 16), *80*

Garfield, Mrs, *m* of late President (Jan 19 *a*)

Grattan, Lady Laura, *wid* late Right Hon J Grattan, M P and *sis* late Earl of Dysart (July 12), *61*

Gundry, Capt Tom, Cornish wrestler champion of Cornwall and Devon for nearly 25 years (Oct 23) *70*

Halford, Fredk Wm, late sec for 25 years to the Reform Club Pall Mall (May 6) *)*

Hammond, Mary Frances, *w* of (June 14)

Heathorn Catherine spinster, of Craven Place, Maidstone, the Maid of Kent (Feb 2), aged *104* years 10 months and 7 days

Henderson, Mrs E Queen's housekeeper for over 20 years (Oct 25) *70*

Hibberd, Samuel, formerly leading jockey, won the Cambridgeshire on Malacca 56, Cesarewitch on Lecturer '66 and Chester Cup 56, 65, and 66 (Feb 21), *4)*

Hibbert John, of Brywick Lodge Maidenhead, J P Berks, 15 years a member of the governing body of Eton College (March 28), *67*

Hollingworth Joan, of Tursby Court Maidstone, long known for his munificent liberality in Maidstone, and Chm of Cons party (April 5), 5

Hook, Maria, *e* and last surviving *d* of Theodore Hook (April 3) *(*

Hudson, John Robert, gentleman porter to the Queen, and one of the oldest of Her Majesty's servants, entered service of King William IV when a youth, and was employed at Windsor Castle for 53 years (Oct 29)

Hughes, Mary Ann, *w* Col Hughes, M P (March 13), *78*

Hull, Mrs, oldest and most valued of Queen's servants, nurse to Prince of Wales and all Queen's children (Sept 24), *78*

Jamieson, William, of Penrith for many years champion wrestler in Cumberland and Westmoreland style (Nov 23), *49*

Jenkin, John Trevillian, J P, D L Glamorgan shire (Feb 23), *79*

Jones, Herbert Rhys, of Weston super Mare, drowned near Weymouth in a brave effort to save others, by three several attempts to swim ashore with a line (March 8)

Kanné, Joseph Julius, the Queen's courier (April 24), *70*

Karolyi, Count Victor, *n* of the Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain (April 1)

Kegel, Stephan von, Austrian millionaire and man of fashion, suicide (May 11)

King, Tom, pugilist and sculler (Oct 3), *52*

Kirwan, Lady Victoria, *d* of 2nd M. of Hastings (March 30), *50*

Knowles, Mrs Emma, *wid* of the dramatist, James Sheridan Knowles, and formerly an actress (Miss Emma Elphinstone) (May), *81*

Kurkovski, Lubiez, Polish officer, said to be 116 years of age (June)

Leach Robert Valentine, of Devizes Castle, Wilts (May 7), *80*

Lockwood, John, formerly sergeant footman to to the Queen (July 1)

Macaulay, Fanny, *d* of Zachary Macaulay, and only surviving sister of Lord Macaulay (Nov 10), 80

Macdonald, James, light weight jockey (Sept 8)

McLaurie Douglas, bailiff to H I M the Empress Eugenie (Jan 13)

McLean, Hector, of New College, late captain Oxford Univ Boat Club (Jan 19)

Macliver, Col David, s Mr P S Macliver, of the firm of Macliver & Son proprietors of the *Western Daily Press* Bristol, J P Bristol, and formerly L cand for Chippenham (Jan 17).

Maule Lady Christian, *d* of 1st Lord Panmure, and *sis* Fox Maule, 11th Earl of Dalhousie (March 21), *8?*

Meany Stephen J, prominent member of the Irish American party (Feb 8)

Molesworth, Lady Andalusia, *wid* of the Right Hon Sir W Molesworth, Bart (May)

Montgomery, Lady Matilda (May 25), *99*

Munster, Countess Olga, *y d* Count Munster, Ambassador to the French Republic, and formerly German Ambassador in London, by Lady H L St Clair Erskine, *d* of 3rd Earl of Rosslyn (Feb 3)

O'Connell Daniel James, 2nd s late Sir J O'Connell, Bart, and *n* of the celebrated Daniel O'Connell (Feb 26), *64*

Ormerod, Abraham, J P, of Ridgefoot House, Todmorden (Feb 16), *83*

Palmer Courtlandt, President of the Nineteenth Century Club, New York (July)

Parkes, Lady, *e* of Sir H Parkes, Prime Minister of New South Wales (Feb 1)

Pearce, Paulin H, well known swimmer of Ramsgate author of numerous poems, including "The Death of Nelson" and "Battle of Waterloo (Nov 23)

Pedley, Mary, of Chatteris, Cambs, aged 101 years, having 100 children and grandchildren (Oct 25)

Rowe, Lady, *wid* of Sir Joshua Rowe, C B. (Oct 28)

Powys Lybbe W R L, Mayor of Wallingford (April 5), *31*

Russell, Lady Francis, *d* of the Rev Algernon Peyton, *m* 1stly Lord Francis Russell, *s* 6th Duke of Bedford, K G, and 2ndly John Loraine Baker (Feb 2)

Scarlett, Hon Lady, *wid* of Lieut Gen the Hon Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G C B (Feb)

Seddon, R L, famous football player, drowned at Maitland, New South Wales (Aug. 16)

Sewell, Thomas, oldest professional cricketer in England, one of the Eleven of All England, and for many years engaged at Lord's Cricket Ground (Nov 3), *82*

Shaw, J C, celebrated left hand bowler, many years principal bowler for the Notts County Eleven, and for a long series of years connected with Geo Parr's All England Eleven (March 7), *51*

Sherman, Mrs, *w* of Gen Sherman, of United States (Nov 28)

——, Thomas, founder of the Soldiers' Home, Windsor (Feb. 23), *61*

Sturge, George, of Woodthorpe, Sydenham Hill, a munificent benefactor to various charitable, religious, and philanthropic institutions (April 14), *90*

——, Thomas, of Hassall Heath, Cheshire, aged *95*; leaves 5 surviving children, 44 grandchildren, and 83 great gr. children (Feb. 7 *a*).

Thorburn, W. D, Chm. Leith School Board, unsuccessfully contested Leith Burghs in the *C.* interest '85 (Feb. 19)

Thwaites, Daniel, brewer, native of Blackburn, died worth £2,000,000 (Sept. 21)

Tiesenhausen, Countess Catherine Feodorovna, *g.d.* of a famous general of the Napoleonic wars, Prince Kutuzoff, and for many years filled high positions at the Russian Court (May 8), *84*

Tite, Lady Emily, *wid* of the late Sir W. Tite, architect of the Royal Exchange (Feb 16), *82*

Turnor, Lady Caroline, *wid* of the late Mr. Christopher Turnor, and *d* of 9th Earl of Winchilsea (March 13), *71*

Wade, Lady, last surviving *sis* of Archbishop Tait (April 4 *a*), *88*

Watkin, Lady, *w.* of Sir Edward W. Watkin, Bart., M P. (March 8), *65*

Watt, Henry Alexander, chief engineer of the steamship *Cagliari*, which in the year '57 sailed from Genoa to the aid of certain political prisoners of King Bomba, but, the mission being successfully accomplished, was captured in returning by a Neapolitan warvessel, and its occupants, including Watt, taken to Naples and imprisoned; after being imprisoned for seven months and suffering much, Watt and the second engineer were, at the demand of the British Government, released and compensated (June), *57*

Watts, S., foreman of wheelwrights at Prince Consort's workshops, Windsor Gt. Park, (Oct. 3), *60*

Welwood, Lady Margaret P. Maconochie, *w d.* of late Allan A. Maconochie Welwood, and *y. d.* of 9th Earl of Stair (Oct. 11)

White, Mrs. Clarissa, *wid* of Jas White, who founded sect of Jezreelites at Chatham, and ruled herself as "Queen Esther" (June 30).

Wilson, Fleetwood Pellew, D L. and J.P, of Wappingham Manor, Northants. (April 24)

Wilson, Frederick Maryon, J P, of The Grange, Uckfield, 3rd *s.* late Sir J. M. Wilson, Bart. (March 14), *55*

Wynn, Lady Annora Williams, *w.* of Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, and *y. d.* 2nd Earl Manvers (March 22), *65*

Zuylen de Nyevelt, Catherine Henrietta, Comtesse de (March 9)

Obligation Days. See DAYS OF OBLIGATION.

Obock. A French dependency in **Tajurah Bay** (*q.v.*), on east coast of Africa.

O'Brien, William, M.P., was b. 1852; educated at Diocesan College, Cloyne. After being connected for a long period with the *Freeman's Journal*, Mr. O'B. became the editor of *United Ireland* (*q.v.*). Entered parliament as a Nationalist in '83, and at present represents N.E. Cork. Mr. O'Brien was committed to prison in the early part of '88, under the Crimes Act, and during his imprisonment was deprived forcibly of his clothes, an event afterwards nicknamed "**The Breeches**" **incident.** On his release Mr. O'B. delivered a speech in the House of Commons which attracted some attention.

Obstruction, Law on in '88. A Metropolitan police magistrate has (Sept. '88) convicted an **omnibus company**, whose horses were changed in Parliament Square, on a charge of obstructing the thoroughfare. It was pleaded that the defendants had changed their horses at this particular spot for eight years; but it was held that the company had no right to obstruct the streets for private interests, and a nominal penalty was inflicted. Another question raised (May '88) was, whether the marshal of a **funeral procession**, which had blocked the tramway lines in South London, could be said to have wilfully obstructed the thoroughfare. The prosecution was instituted by the tramway company, but the magistrate held that the company had no rights other than those possessed by the community at large, and that the processionists had done all in their power to prevent a breach of the law. The case of **Regina** *v.* **Long** shows that justices have no right to convict persons charged under the Towns Police Clauses Act, '47, with obstruction, on its simply being shown by the uncorroborated testimony of a policeman that three or four persons were standing on the pavement, and that other persons using the path had to turn off for them.

Obstruction, Parliamentary. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE for the rules submitted in '87, and PARLIAMENTARY SESSION for the proceedings upon them ed. '88.

O'Connor, Thomas Power, M.P., b. at Athlone, 1848, graduated M.A. Queen's University. Connected with the press from an early age, first in Dublin and afterwards in London. Was elected for Galway at the general election of '80 as a Home Ruler, and took a prominent part in the debates in Parliament. Visited America for the Land League in '81. Was present at the **Irish-American Convention of '81**, with Mr. Healy (*q v*) and Father Sheehy. Returned to England in May '82. Elected for the Scotland division of Liverpool, and for Galway borough—in both cases by large majorities—in '85. Sits for the former. Has written "**Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography**," "**Gladstone's House of Commons**," "**The Parnell Movement**," "Dead Man's Island," and many tales and essays. President of the National League in England and Scotland. Became first and present editor of the *Star* (*q.v.*) in '88.

October Handicap. See TURF.

Odessa. A rapidly developing Russian port on the Black Sea. Although less than a century old, its population is 190,000, and in point of size it ranks as fourth city in the Russian empire. Distant 1,137 miles from St. Petersburg and 933 from Moscow, Odessa has good ground for regarding itself as the capital of Southern Russia. It has derived its rapid growth largely from the export of grain. Twenty years ago the total exports were valued at £4,000,000; they now exceed £12,000,000, in spite of the competition of other Black Sea ports and the rivalry of America and India. Recently a new trade feature has been introduced. Tea and other goods from the East, that formerly made their way to London, and were thence despatched to Russia, are now conveyed direct through the Suez Canal to Odessa by the vessels of the Moscow volunteer fleet and the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company.

Ohio River Bridge. The Wheeling and Harrison Railway Co., U.S., on Oct. 10th, '88, commenced operations on the Union railway

bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling, West Virginia, a work which is to cost several million dollars The bridge, which was designed by Mr Gustav Lindenthal, C E, who is the engineer, will be 2,100 feet long, with a channel span of 535 feet It is in connection with the **new terminal system** for the railways centring at Wheeling, and is to be completed with its approaches in January 1890 The terminal arrangements include a tunnel 1,600 feet long, and another bridge over Wheeling Creek

"**Ohm**" See ELECTRICITY, ed '88

Oil Islands In the Indian Ocean Part of the **Chagos Archipelago** (*q v*)

"**O K**," a slang phrase, being a facetious equivalent for A C, "All Correct, and implying "satisfactory"

Old Catholics (**Altkatholiken**) One of the consequences of the declaration of **Papal Infallibility** at the Vatican Council of July 1870 was to lead to the formation of the churches and communities known as "Old Catholics These, although refusing adhesion to this cardinal principle of the papacy, have never seceded from the Catholic Church, and still claim a joint interest in the possessions of the parent Church, which, indeed, they continue, by state dispensation, to enjoy, both in **Prussia** and **Baden** Actually, however, the rupture between the two bodies is complete In **Germany** the Old Catholics at present number some 70,000, in **Switzerland** they are more numerous, reaching about 80,000, in **Austria** there are 10,000, some thousands also in **Spain** and **Portugal**, some hundreds in **Italy**, and a few exist in **France** under the guidance of **Père Hyacinthe**, who (79) opened in Paris the **Gallican Church** Old Catholicism also is extending in **North Bohemia** The **Encyclical letter** lately issued by the 145 **bishops** who attended the **Lambeth** [illegible] ments, on the part of the Catholic Church And in particular the Old Catholic bishops of Holland, and Bishop Reinkens in Germany, and Bishop Herzog in Switzerland, have received full recognition For detailed account of the O C movement see ed 86

"**Old Style**" See CALENDAR

Oliphant, Mrs Margaret, b near Musselburgh, Midlothian, 1828. She is one of the most vigorous and popular of modern novelists, and in addition to her numerous works of fiction (the first of which—"**Passages in the Life of Mrs Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside**—established her reputation before she was twenty one), she has contributed "**Dante**" and "**Cervantes**" to the well known series "**Foreign Classics for English Readers**," and written "S Francis of Assisi, "The Makers of Florence," and "Literary History of England In '88 she published a new novel, "**The Second Son**" and also a "Memoir of Principal Tulloch, D D" Her maiden name was Wilson

One Thousand Guineas See TURF

Onslow, William Hillier, K C M G, 4th Earl of, b 1853, educated at Eton, and Exeter Coll., Oxford Succeeded to the peerage '70 Is High Steward of Guildford Appointed Lord-in-Waiting to H M '80, and again in '86 One of the delegates at the Conference on the Sugar Question '87 His lordship formed one of the Lords Committee on the **Sweating** [illegible] **sm**, '88 Lord Onslow was **Under-Sec of** [illegible] **for the Colonies** from '87 to '88, and Parliamentary Sec to the Board of Trade Feb. to Nov 88, in which latter month he was gazetted **Governor of New Zealand** in succession to Sir W D Jervois Lord O has recently presented a recreation ground to the town of Guildford

Ontario (from the Indian *Onontas*—*i e*, "village on a mountain"), a province of the Dominion of Canada It extends along the north shores of the great lakes, and is important as containing the **Dominion** metropolis, **Ottawa** Area 144,600 sq m, with recent accession on north and west, boundaries not fully settled yet, pop 1,923,228 Provincial capital **Toronto**, pop 86,445, on Lake Ontario, the second city in Canada in wealth and population, and one of the most attractive Besides the two capitals, important towns are Kingston, Hamilton, London, Guelph, St Catherines, Brantford, Belleville, and Chatham —Divided into some forty six established counties, eighty eight electoral districts, etc The peninsular and southern portions of the province are very fertile, and are not elevated Scenery on the St Lawrence and Ottawa [illegible] is very fine Behind are elevated tracts with immense stretches of forest, abounding in game, large and small, furred and feathered Besides the shore line of the great lakes, there are many smaller lakes and innumerable streams **Niagara** River and Falls, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, divide from United States Climate very healthy, winter cold, with heavy snow and ice, but dry and pleasant Summer warmer than in England, admitting of a richer flora The extreme south west of the province is the track most favoured by climate of any in Canada, the peach ripens in the open air, and the finer kind of grapes grow well The most important mineral products of Ontario are petroleum, salt, gypsum or "plaster, silver, copper, iron, and phosphate —**Administered** by a Lieut Governor and responsible Ministry There is only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, elected for four years by 88 constituencies Ontario has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 92 in the House of Commons Religion not State aided Education very good university, high schools, elementary public schools—the latter in the hands of local boards, supported by rates, free and compulsory —**Industries** comprise a good deal of manufacture of various kinds Agriculturists grow wheat and other grain, hemp, tobacco, hops, etc Apple and peach orchards are extensive, the fruit export increasing rapidly Vineyards are being more planted, though the wine made is not yet exported Mining employs many hands, The fresh water fisheries are valuable, and pisciculture is attended to Cheese making is carried on in 470 factories, dairy stock numbering nearly two million head There is an agricultural college at Guelph The timber trade is large. Homesteads are granted free under certain conditions, but of the twenty million acres already occupied much is very valuable, and land costs £4 to £20 per acre in settled districts —Ontario, called Upper Canada, became British after the fall of Quebec and the formal cession in 1763 It joined with other provinces to form the Dominion in 1867 See CANADA, and for Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC

Open Spaces Act, '87, extends certain provisions of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts to sanitary districts throughout England, Wales, and Ireland; amends the principal Acts

in some details, and provides that the powers and duties conferred upon the Metropolitan Board by the Act of '77 may be exercised and performed by any vestry or district board in the Metropolis

Open Spaces (Metropolitan) See ed 8

Opium Trade, Society for the Suppression of Formed 1874 **Object** Liberation of China from the forced trade of opium The Chefoo Convention of 76 gave China increased powers to tax imported opium, and arrest smuggling Ratification of this treaty was delayed by Indian opposition, and it was not until '85 that the **forced opium trade** was closed The trade, however, continues to exist in hardly diminished magnitude Burmah has also, it is alleged, been seriously injured by the opium trade, which the **Anti-Opium Society** seeks to suppress in India, urging that the existing Government licensing system shall be used only for the production of so much opium as is required for legitimate medical use **President**, Sir Joseph W Pease, M P **Sec**, E A Williams B A **Office**, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S W

Opportunists See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES

Orange Association, The See ed 88

Orange Free State An independent Dutch republic in South Africa It has Cape Colony on S and S W, Bechuanaland on N W, Transvaal on N, Natal on E, Basutoland on S E **Area** estimated at 41,500 sq m, **pop** 133,518, of whom 61,022 are whites It is divided into 17 districts Capital, **Bloemfontein**, **pop** 3,270 Other centres are Ladybrand Winburg, Kroonstad, Harrismith Fauresmith, etc The State is mainly pastoral, scarcity of water rendering great part of it unfit for agriculture Principal products are wool, hides, ostrich feathers, also diamonds and garnets There are rich coal mines Gold was found in 87 Ostrich rearing is being developed Executive vested in President, elected every five years by universal suffrage, and a Council appointed by the Volksraad **Acting President**, P J Bignant, Esq There is also a Landrost appointed to each of the districts by the President, if confirmed by the Volksraad The latter consists of 56 members, elected by universal suffrage for four years, half vacating their seats every two years Roman Dutch law prevails There is a Supreme Court of three judges, and a Circuit Court There is no standing **army**, except a small body of artillery at the capital, but about 14,000 men are on the rolls as liable to be called out in case of war The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religion The State devotes £12,000 a year to **education** Estimated **revenue** for 87 8, £156,300, **expenditure**, £164,000, **debt**, £172,500 Commerce passes through Natal and Cape Colony statistics included in theirs **Imports** for '86 estimated at about £1,000,000, **exports** at £2,000,000 The capital has telegraphic communication with Natal and Cape Colony The State is, on the whole, prosperous and orderly It was formed in 1836-40, when Dutch Boers, becoming disaffected towards the new British Government at the Cape, "trekked" northward into the wilds in large numbers. Their outrages on the natives, and the wars that resulted, obliged the British authorities to annex Natal in 1840, and the Orange River Sovereignty—as it was then called—in 1848. However, by convention in 1854, it was declared to be "a free and independent state,' and has since remained so under the title of Orange Free State. A constitution was proclaimed in that year, and was amended in 1866 and 1879 For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** Norris Newman's "With the Boers," Sandeman's "Eight Months in an Ox waggon,' Weber's "Quatre Ans au Pays des Boers,' Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library,' etc

[illegible] pices of the Royal Academy Subsequently he came to London. Elected an Associate of the Royal Academy (1868) His "Challenge and "Christopher Sly at the Paris Exhibition secured the approval of the French critics, and obtained [illegible]

[illegible] Academy in 1880, was purchased under the terms of the Chantrey bequest R A (1877)

Orchestra See ed '87

"Order of the Day," in parliamentary language, is a bill, or other matter, which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day

Ordnance Survey Office is a department under Government for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales The survey was commenced many years ago, and is approaching completion A revision of the survey has been undertaken, and is now in progress in Yorkshire and Lancashire The Chief Office is at Southampton The Director General is Col Sir Charles W Wilson, K C B, K C M G, R E, assisted by Lieut Col John Farquharson, R E (executive officer), Col George H Bolland, R E, Major C R Conder, R E, and others

Ordnance, Surveyor General of the See WAR OFFICE, ARMY, etc

Origin of Species See ed 88

Ormerod, Eleanor A, consulting entomologist to the **Royal Agricultural Society**, and lecturer on **entomology** at the **Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester**, is a native of Cheshire. She is one of the first of living authorities on the history and habits of insects injurious to crops, trees, and vines, and has published many important works on the subject. See HESSIAN FLY

Ornaments Rubric (See RITUALISM) This rubric, which appears in the English Church Prayer Book immediately before the "Order for Morning Prayer, is the *crux* upon which turns the whole controversy with respect to Ritualism in the Church of England It reads as follows —"And here it is to be noted, that such ornaments of the church, and of the ministers thereof, at all time of their ministration, shall be retained and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by authority of Parliament, in the second year of King Edward the Sixth" The **ornaments** referred to include all the furniture, necessaries, and decorations of a church The **authority of Parliament** involves, not merely the statutes then in existence

relating to public worship, but such "other order" as may have been taken by authority of the Crown It is contended, on the one side, that this rubric (settled in 1662) revives the Act 25 Henry VIII, xix 7, which decrees that all the old canon laws and ordinances which do not contradict any civil statute or oppose the royal prerogative are still to remain in force, also Henry VIII's Injunctions of 1545, the Orders in Council of the first and second years of Edward VI, and the Act authorising the Prayer Book of 1549 On the other hand, it is contended that "other order" was taken in the reign of Elizabeth which puts a different construction upon the rubric The preamble of the Advertisements of Elizabeth (as this order is termed) declares —"The Queen's Majesty, calling to remembrance how necessary it is that the State Ecclesiastical be conjoined in one uniformity of rites and manners in open prayer and ministration of Sacraments, hath, by her letters, directed unto the Archbishop of Canterbury and Metropolitan, enjoined that some order be taken whereby all diversities and varieties among them of the clergy and people might be reformed and repressed, and brought to one manner of uniformity throughout the whole Realm This has been adjudged in the ecclesiastical courts to modify the comprehensive significance of the Ornaments Rubric of 1662

Oruba An island off the Venezuelan coast Is a Dutch possession, under the government of Curacoa Area 69 sq m, pop 6 407 Gold has been found on it See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway, b 1829 He ascended the throne in 72, in succession to his brother Charles XV, who died in that year Before his accession he had served in the army, and risen to the rank of lieutenant general He is a writer of no mean order, and he has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish In consequence of the merits of this literary production the Frankfurt Academy of Sciences elected him a corresponding member Issued in '88 a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik He married, in 57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, by whom he has as issue four sons Gustaf, Duke of Wermland Oscar, Duke of Gotland (who last year married Miss Ebba Munck, dau of Col Munck), Carl, Duke of Westergötland, and Eugene, Duke of Nerike In Aug 88, his Majesty visited the Emperor William II at Berlin

Osman Nubia Pasha, Marshal Celebrated for the defence of Plevna against the Russians (1877), b in 1832 in Asia Minor He took part in suppressing the rebellions of Syria (1860), of Crete (1867), and the Yemen (1874) After his gallant resistance and the fall of Plevna (1877), he returned to Constantinople, and became Commander in Chief of the Imperial Guard (1878), Governor General of Crete, Minister of War 1878 82

Ostrich Farming See ed 88

Ottawa Capital of the Dominion of Canada (*q.v*), pop 27,417 It is situated on the Ottawa river, province of Ontario, and is a handsome city, containing some of the finest buildings in all America *Entrepot* of the timber trade

Ottoman Empire. See TURKEY, and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC.

"Ouida" (Mdlle. Louisa De la Ramée) was b. at Bury St Edmunds in 1840 She commenced when very young to contribute to *Colbourn's New Monthly* The scenes of many of her stories are laid in Italy, where she is now a resident Her works are very numerous, and comprise the following amongst many —"Held in Bondage,' "Chandos,' "Idalia,' "Under Two Flags,' "Folle Farine,' "In a Winter City,' "Ariadne, "Pipistrello," "The Village Commune, "In Maremma, "Bimbi," "Wanda," and "Othmar' She is a most romantic and impassioned writer, and her novels abound with true poetical feeling She adopted the *nom de plume* of "Ouida" in memory of her childish pronunciation of her own name "Louisa' In '88 "Ouida's diatribe on the dulness of London streets was criticised

Ouless, Walter William, R A, b in Jersey 1848 Educated at Victoria Coll Becoming a student of the Royal Academy (1864), he took a silver medal in the Antique school He has constantly exhibited at Burlington House since 1869, his first works being subject pictures, of which the principal were "Home Again," and "An Incident in the French Revolution" In 1872, on the advice of Mr Millais, Mr Ouless took to portrait painting, and has since devoted himself with great success to that branch of his profession Elected R A (1881)

"Outcast London.' See ed 88, and more fully ed 87

Owen, Sir Richard, K C B, F R S, the veteran comparative anatomist, b at Lancaster 1804 Educated at Lancaster Grammar School and the Medical Schools of Edinburgh Univ and Paris After being in practice for a short time as a surgeon, in London, he became, through the influence of Dr Abernethy, assistant curator of the Hunterian Museum In 34 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy at St Bartholomew's Hospital, in 36 first Hunterian Professor in the same subject at the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 56 Superintendent of the Natural History Department in the British Museum Prof O, from the examination in 39 of a fossil bone sent to him from New Zealand, propounded a theory of the existence, in remote ages, of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich, and the accuracy of his theory was subsequently, by the discovery of the whole fossil, established beyond doubt This led him to the adoption of his famous theory of the extinction of species He is a voluminous writer on the subject to which his scientific researches have been successfully devoted. He is an honorary graduate of several universities, a corresponding member of various foreign scientific associations, and in recognition of his eminent services was created a K C B (73)

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race See AQUATICS

Oxford and Cambridge Cricket Match. See CRICKET

Oxford and Cambridge Locals Promoted by the delegates of the sister Universities for the examination classification [illegible]

The pupils are divided into Seniors, over fifteen and under eighteen, and Juniors under fifteen years The examinations are held at various centres throughout the United Kingdom,

each centre being presided over by a secretary, and the examinations conducted by an examiner sent from the University In the results the pupils are placed in Class I, II or III, according to merit, or simply catalogued alphabetically as having satisfied the examiners, the names of the unsuccessful being omitted Trinity College, London, has also instituted Local Examinations It is estimated that an average of about 6,000 pupils present themselves annually for the three examinations, of which about three tenths obtain honours, three fifths satisfy the examiners, the rest being rejected

Oxford, Rt Rev William Stubbs, Lord Bishop of His lordship the 32nd bishop is the son of the late William Morley Stubbs, Esq, of Knaresborough, was educated at Ripon Grammar School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated 1st class Lit Hum and 3rd class Math (1848), became a Fellow of Trinity College, and proceeded M A (1851), D D by decree of Convocation (1879), Hon LL D of Cambridge (1879), and of Edinburgh (1880) Ordained deacon (1848) and priest (1850) by the Bishop of Oxford **Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford (1866)**, and has held various other appointments of importance at the University, Fellow of Oriel College (1867), Hon Fellow of Balliol College, and Hon Student of Christ Church His lordship is the **author of many learned works**, amongst which are "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum (Oxford University Press, 1858), "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I" and "**The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development**" Formerly his lordship was vicar of Navestock, Essex (1850 67), Librarian to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Keeper of the MSS at Lambeth (1862 67), Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History (1865 66), Select Preacher (1870), Examiner in the School of Theology (1871 72), and of Modern History (1873 76, and 81), rector of Cholderton, Wilts

Oriel College, Nov 88

Oxford University This seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, and is one of the three oldest universities of Europe, the other two being Paris and Bologna The number of students seems to have greatly varied at different periods of its history, and now is about 3,000, it having received considerable impetus from the great Tractarian movement, and the reforms introduced by the University Commissions By the **Oxford Reform Act (1854)** the present constitution was fixed The **government** of the University is in the hands of three bodies—the **Hebdomadal Council**, of about twenty members, **Congregation**, which includes all resident graduates, and **Convocation**, which is made up of all graduates whose names are on the register The following is the **list of colleges** in the University *Founded* (1249), **University**—*Head*, J F Bright, D D—*Undergraduates*, 110, (1262), **Balliol**, Benjamin Jowett, M A, 261, (1270), **Merton**, Hon G C Brodrick, D C L, 119, (1314), **Exeter**, W W Jackson, M A., 141, (1326), **Oriel**, D. B Monro, [illegible]), **Queen's**, J. R Magrath, [illegible], **New**, J E. Sewell, D D., 219; (1427), **Lincoln**, W W Merry, D D, 55; (1437), **All Souls'**, Sir W R Anson, D C L, 4; (1456), **Magdalen**, T H Warren, M A, 163; (1509), **Brasenose**, A Watson, M A, 111; (1516), **Corpus**, T Fowler, D D, 84, (1532), **Christ Church**, H G Liddell, D D, 264, (1554), **Trinity**, H G. Woods, M A, 145, (1555), **St John's**, J Bellamy, D D, 122, (1571) **Jesus**, H D Harper, D D, 70; (1613), **Wadham**, G E Thorley, M A, 99, (1624). **Pembroke**, Evan Evans, D D, 64, (1714), **Worcester**, W Inge, M A, 119, (1869), **Keble**, Robt James Wilson, 168, (1874), **Hertford**, H Boyd, D D, 88 *Halls*, (1269), **St. Edmund's**, E Moore, D D, 43, (1325), **St Mary**, D P. Chase, D D, 35, (1392), "**Non-collegiate**," and students at private Halls, 255 Total, 2,972. Since 1868 students have been enabled to become members of the university without joining any college or hall, they are known as "**Non-collegiate**" In 1880 arrangements were made for the **affiliation of provincial colleges**, of which privilege **St David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham**, and **Firth College, Sheffield**, have availed themselves The **examinations** for the degree of **Bachelor** are **Responsions** (Smalls), **First Public Examination** (Moderations, Honours, or Pass), **Second Public Examination** (Finals, Honours, or Pass) Residence for twelve terms is required, of which there are four in the year **Honours** may be taken in Litteræ Humaniores (Ancient History and Philosophy), Mathematics, Jurisprudence, History, Theology Natural Science, Medicine, or Oriental Languages **Women** are admitted to the same examinations but do not receive degrees There are three halls for their reception—**Somerville Hall Lady Margaret Hall**, and **St Hugh's Hall** During the year 1887 New Inn Hall was, on the demise of its principal, annexed to Balliol College, in accordance with the decision of the last Royal Commission Similarly St Mary's Hall is destined to be united with Oriel College and St Edmund's Hall with Queen's College A new hall for lady students has been opened and the first Honours Examination in Oriental studies held. Mansfield College (*q v*) is making progress, and establishing itself in the University—**Degrees** **D D** (*hood* scarlet cloth, lined with black silk) **B D** (*h* plain black silk), **M A** (*h* black silk, lined with red silk), **B A.** (*h* black corded silk, trimmed with white fur); **M D** (*h* scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk), **M B** (*h* dark blue silk, lined with white fur); **D C L** (*h* scarlet cloth, lined with crimson silk), **B C L** (*h* pale blue silk, lined with white fur), **Mus D** (*h* white silk, lined with crimson silk brocade), **Mus B** (*h* pale blue silk, lined with white fur)—**Chancellor**, The Marquis of Salisbury, K G, **Vice-Chancellor**, J Bellamy, D D (St John's), **Parliamentary representatives**, Sir J R Mowbray, Bart, and Mr J G Talbot

Oyer and Terminer, Commission of The commission issued to judges of assize, giving them authority to try criminal causes in each county into which they go It is literally a commission "to hear and determine,' *oyer et terminer* being the old French equivalent for that English expression

Paget, Sir James, Bart, F R S, D C.L Oxon, b at Great Yarmouth 1814 He is **Serjeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon to the Prince of Wales**, and Consulting Surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hospital He has been an extensive contributor to the transactions of the Royal and other learned societies Created a baronet (1871), and appointed **President of the College of Surgeons** (1875) Sir James Paget was one of the scientific celebrities who received an honorary degree in 1882, at the commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the University of Würtzburg

Pahang A large state on the east coast of the Malay peninsula, northward of Johore, and touching on the west, Perak and Selangore A treaty between Great Britain and P, concluded in '88, provides that the ruler shall be styled **Sultan** of P, and that the guidance and control of the foreign relations of P is henceforth conveyed to the Straits Government (*q v*)

Palestine Geological Surveys See ed. 87

"Pall Mall Gazette" Evening newspaper and review Established 1865, by George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Co Transferred to Henry Yates Thompson, his son in law, in 1880 Edited first by **Frederick Greenwood**, next (1880) by **John Morley**, who in turn was succeeded in 1883 by **W T Stead** (*q v*) Its characteristics are the three 'Is —Independence, Interviewing, and Illustration It is the first daily illustrated English newspaper Originally issued at 4d It [illegible] of the news of the week with special cartoon **Offices**, 2, Northumberland Street, Strand

Palmerston Capital of Northern Territory (*q v*) of **South Australia**

Pan Anglican Conference See LAMBETH CONFERENCE

Panama Canal This waterway, which, if completed, will be the greatest engineering work of the kind the world has ever seen, is designed to connect the Atlantic Ocean, from Aspinwall (or Colon), with the Pacific at the capital city of Panama—the oldest existing European settlement in the whole of America —thus cutting through the southern portion of the narrow neck of land connecting North and South America, generally described as **the Isthmus of Panama** The idea is to follow the course of the single line railway already connecting the two cities, except in certain places, where the bed of the river Chagres will be more closely followed The whole length, from entrance to exit, is calculated at fifty four miles, and the two chief difficulties are recognised in the flood waters of the river, and the fact that the **Cordilleras** have to be cut through The river bed is to be crossed several times, and it has been decided to cut through the **Culebra Col**, in the Cordilleras, which about the point chosen will mean the excavation of a lengthy ravine about 350 feet deep (For history of the scheme down to end of 1887 see ed '88, also previous editions) Adverse criticism, more or less deserved, but heightened by a modification of the scheme and demands for more money, attended the progress of this great work during '87. M de Lesseps on Nov. 15th himself addressed an important letter to the French premier, in which he stated that, "in view of the indescribable bitterness of adversaries,' he had resolved to do at Panama what he did at Suez—viz, to insure a sufficient passage to the foreseen annual traffic of 7,500,000 tons, and to complete the definitive maritime canal afterwards by small levies, as at Suez, on the annual profits The **Consultative Committee** had replied in the affirmative to the two questions (1) Was it possible to construct in the central mass an upper cutting and continue at the level by dredging? (2) Would it be possible, when this was done, to open up traffic between the two oceans without suspending the work of deepening? This approval, he pointed out, left for extraction only 40,000,000 cubic metres—10 000,000 hard soil and 30,000,000 dredgable soil, and a contract to carry out the work in the time specified had been entered into by M Eiffel On Feb 25th, '88, the *Panama Star and Herald* stated that the opening of the Canal through the **Mindi Hill**, four miles from Colon, was accomplished on Feb 22nd "There is now a continuous waterway open from the sea at Colon to a point near Bojio station on the Panama railroad—about 15 miles **M de Lesseps** read his usual **report** to the Company at the Paris **meeting** of March 1st, and issued them that the Canal would be opened with locks in 1890, the contracts being of the strictest character The meeting was enthusiastic, and the report was adopted with a **resolution** authorising a **loan** of 340,000,000 francs, this, coupled with previous powers for raising 260,000,000, making a total of 600,000,000, besides a sum not exceeding 120,000,000 for the purchase of French Rentes to guarantee repayment and premiums The **amount necessary to finish the Canal**, including everything, was **estimated** at 654 000 000 fr, the loan of 600,000,000 and 110,000,000 in hand meeting this and leaving a good balance In the street were hawkers offering for sale a **pamphlet** called *Le Cataclysme fatal du Panama* The Chamber on March 26th by 290 votes to 170 resolved to consider the **Panama Canal Loan Bill**, the Government, however, taking no part in the discussion, and on April 23rd the Council reported in its favour. The discussion was concluded on the 27th, but a division being demanded, and there not being a quorum of the Chamber present, another vote had to be taken on the 28th, when the Bill was agreed to by 284 votes to 128, a clause being added providing that the prospectus of the loan should point out that there was no State guarantee On May 24th the Finance Minister appeared before the committee of the Senate on the Panama Lottery Loan, and said that there was no need for the Government to concern themselves about the issue as requested by the company, the Senate adopted the Bill on June 5th by 160 votes to 52 By the 8th the directors had fixed June 26th for the issue of the **Lottery Loan** There were to be 2,000,000 bonds at 360 fr bearing 15 fr interest, and repayable in 99 years at 400 fr There were to be six drawings a year till 1913, and afterwards four, three of these to have a prize of 500,000 fr. the other three each a prize of 250,000 fr., besides smaller prizes, the aggregate of the annual prizes being 3,390,000 fr Prizes and guarantees of redemption to be covered by a deposit of French Rentes What was described by the *Engineer* of August 3rd as "the most trustworthy statement" respecting the progress

of the work done at the canal during the **six months ending June** showed that the **excavations** amounted to 7,479,400 cubic metres This monthly average of 1,246,567 was 96,567 metres more than the contractors minimum, the excess for the six months being 579,402, or 442,400 metres more than in the corresponding period of '87 It was added that **M Duponchel**, another eminent French engineer, proposed to **alter the method of excavation** altogether—viz, by using the torrent of the river Chagres, which would be turned in the proper direction, to wear away a channel in the hard rocky grounds —very much as hydraulic mining is carried on At a **grand banquet** of the **representatives of South** ublics given at **Paris** on June 19th, to M Antonio Flores, President elect of Ecuador, M de Lesseps presided, and the canal was generally referred to in hopeful terms On Saturday, June 23rd, shortly before the close of the subscription for the new Lottery Loan, hundreds of telegrams announced all over the world the death of M de Lesseps This caused a panic, the subscriptions, which were said to be coming in very well indeed, were countermanded whole sale, and at the close only about one of the two million bonds were reported to have been taken up Of course this *canard* could only have been set afloat by the enemies of the canal On the 29th M de Lesseps issued an indignant circular exposing this latest move of his adversaries, and announcing that a strong financial syndicate had at once offered to guarantee all the loan stock not applied for, and this had been accepted The **annual meeting of shareholders** was held at **Paris** on August 1st, when M de Lesseps, having alluded to the opposition as the result of disappointed ambition, said the amount obtained by the issue of the lottery bonds, with the property of the Company, would at the date fixed for the opening of the canal cover all the expenses of the works, other outlay, and the charges due on coupons The meeting was enthusiastic **The second drawing** was held on Oct 15th Several of the prizes at the first drawing fell to bonds not issued and the Company decided to have them drawn over again for the benefit of the issued bonds The 500,000 fr prize fell to a tailor of the Avenue d Antin, who was not present On Dec 1st **M de Lesseps** addressed a **letter** to the shareholders of the Company, saying that the remainder of the bonds were about to be issued, and the sub scription would hold good if 400,000 bonds were applied for In conclusion he said "I appeal to all Frenchmen, to all my associates whose fortunes are threatened I have de voted my life to two great works, which were pronounced to be impossibilities—namely, the Suez and Panama canals The Suez canal is constructed and has enriched France If you wish to complete the Panama canal, your chance is in your own hands You must decide

Panslavists A party in Russia, favouring the idea of a grand Slavonic confederation, in which the hegemony would belong to Russia See ed '88, more fully ed 87

Panthéon (Le) A noble edifice, erected in Paris, devoted to the interment of illustrious men.

Paraguay, — of. One of the most rising states of America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay Capital, **Asuncion**, pop about 25,000 Area, about 145,000 sq m, it is therefore about one-fifth larger than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland It is governed by a President elected every four years, a congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated **Revenue** 87), $1,938,176, **expenditure**, $1,400,503, the **internal debt** at the end of 87, $1,068,260, of which a large portion will shortly be paid off; **internal debt** about £800,000 During the five years war, 65 to 70, against three of its most powerful neighbours the country was completely ruined, but now, owing to the extraordinary riches of its soil, to its very healthy climate and its central geographical position, it is making such rapid strides that it will very soon become one of the most important states of South America The country is covered with most valuable timber, and well watered throughout with a great number of small and large rivers, most of them navigable for hundreds of miles A **railway** of about 60 miles is now in traffic, and another 30 miles will be opened very shortly Concessions have been granted for about 300 miles more The **chief crops** are maize, rice, coffee, cocoa, indigo, manioc, tobacco, sugar cane, oranges, cotton, and the celebrated tea called Yerba Mate A **law** has been lately passed by Congress for establishing a **metal currency**

Paramaribo Capital of **Surinam** (*q v*)

Parcel Post, The See POST OFFICE

Parent and Child For the legal rights and duties of parent and child see ed 87

Paris, Comte de son of the late Duc d Orleans, and grandson of King Louis Philippe, b 1838 He was educated in England, having left France after the overturn of the monarchy in 48 He and his brother the Duc de Chartres served on the staff of General M Clellan during part of the American Civil War He married in 64 the eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, and has three children After the death in 85 of the Comte de Chambord, the head of the **Royal House of France**, the Comte de Paris was acknowledged by nearly all the Legitimists as his successor In 86, on the passing of the Expulsion Bill, the Comte de Paris once more left for England He is the **author** of an interesting and comprehensive work in six volumes on **English Trade Unions** In July 88 some **sensation** was caused in **Paris** by the seizure of a **document** addressed by the Comte to the mayors of France which the Government regarded as seditious

Paris Metropolitan Railways The **Convention** for this system was approved by the **French Government Budget Committee** on June 30th, 87, and urgency was voted for the **bill** in the Chamber of Deputies on July 21st It was afterwards decided to **remodel** the **original plan**, and the engineers, who were deputed to visit the London underground lines and the Mersey Tunnel, have now to report to the Chamber. In the French Chamber on May 17th, **'88**, the **Minister of Public Works** (M Deluns Montaud), in answer to a question, said no doubt all Paris was in favour of the enterprise He had taken the initiative in negotiations with the Municipal Council and the various railway companies, and he would endeavour to have the new scheme presented soon to the Chamber.

Paris (Neuchâtel) Water Supply Towards the end of Aug '88, **M Ritter**, a Swiss engineer, who constructed the waterworks at La Chaux de Fonds, etc, submitted to the **Paris Municipality** a scheme for **furnishing that city** with an **ample supply of water** from the **Lake of Neuchâtel** M Ritter stated that the three Jura lakes—Neuchâtel, Bienne, and Murten—owing to the recent regulation of the Jura waters, now form a single collecting basin, and that by the connection of the river Aar there was such a large disposable volume of water that from 20 to 30 cubic mètres per second could be taken from the lakes without causing any perceptible diminution He proposes to draw off the water from the Neuchâtel by a heading 260 ft below the surface, the water would be taken through a tunnel, 22 miles long, under the Jura mountains to the Dessoubre valley near Blanchefontain, in the Department of the Doubs, thence either in a subterranean conduit along the slopes of the hills or in aqueducts to Paris whence it would arrive at an elevation of about 395 feet The boring of the tunnel would be greatly facilitated by the supply of hydraulic power furnished by the Reuse (7 000 horse power) at the south end, and by the Doubs and Dessoubre at the north end The distance between Paris and the lake of Neuchatel is 312 miles, and the water would arrive at a temperature of 50 deg Fah M Ritter calculated the work to **cost** 300,000,000 francs the revenue to be derived from the supply of drinking water and motive power along the whole route, besides the income from Paris itself, it would take about six years to carry out

Paris Ship Canal A somewhat ancient scheme, the connecting of Paris with the sea by a ship canal, was again on the *tapis* in the spring of '88 It was pointed out that the waterway would be through a level country, the promoters not looking for Government assistance, but depending upon a toll for their revenue

Paris Underground Tramways M Berlier, civil engineer, described as the father of the system of pneumatic transmission in use in certain quarters of Paris brought forward a scheme of underground tramways for that city He proposed to lay a tube six metres in diameter without opening the streets electricity to be used for both lighting and traction The whole **system** is to **consist** of **three lines** starting from the Place de la Concorde, the **first**, to run to the Bois de Boulogne, by the Champs Elysees, the Place de l'Etoile, and the Avenues Victor Hugo and Bugeaud the **second**, towards the Bastille by the great Boulevards and the **third** by the Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevard Diderot, stations to be built and trams to run on each line according to public convenience The concession was asked for without subsidy or guaranteed interest for 24 years, and the **cost** was estimated at 54,000,000 fr for the total development of about ten miles The Prefect of the Seine having asked for authority from the Municipal Council, under the law bearing upon local railways of 1880, it was announced in April '88 that the scheme had been sent back for examination to the third Commission of the Council

Paris Universal Exhibition, The, for which great preparations are being made, will be held in Paris, on the *Champ du Mars*, during the summer of '89, and is intended to **commemorate the centenary of the French Revolution** (see BASTILLE) Attempts were made to obtain the official co operation of leading f[illegible] **ments**, but, with the exception of the United States of America and the Republic of Switzerland, without success **Executive commissions**, have, however, been formed in all important countries to take charge of the organisation of the various foreign sections The Exhibition is to be **divided** into nine **groups**, as follows (I) Works of art, (II) Education and processes used therein, (III) Plain and decorative house furniture, (IV) Textile fabrics, (V.) The raw and manufactured products of mining, forestry, chemistry, etc, (VI) Apparatus and methods of mechanical industries, (VII) Food products, (VIII) Agriculture, viticulture, and pisciculture, (IX) Horticulture Early in 88 the **British Government** made it known that it had felt itself unable to take part in the Exhibition officially, but at the same time would assist exhibitors by every means in its power Thereupon steps were at once taken to insure the adequate representation of British industry, manufactures, and art, at the Exhibition, which is expected to eclipse in comprehensiveness and interest the great exhibitions that have preceded it, both in Paris and in London **M Berger**, the **Director-General of the Exhibition**, placed himself in communication with **Lord Lytton**, the British Ambassador in France, and suggested that the commercial bodies of this country and the scientific societies should take action with a view to the formation of an **executive commission** to undertake the management of the **British section**, to which a **space** of about six thousand square yards had been allotted The idea was warmly taken up in London, and at a meeeting of the **London Chamber of Commerce** (*q v*) a **resolution** was carried pledging that Chamber to do what it could in securing the adequate representation of the British Empire At this meeting it was stated that the **cost** of the British section would be about £8,000, and might reach £10,000 The **Lord Mayor** (Sir Polydore de Keyser) lent his aid to the movement and on March 1st an influentially attended **meeting** was held at the **Mansion House**, at which a committee, representative of the manufacturing commercial, scientific and artistic interests of the country, was appointed to further the proper representation of British art and manufactures, and at which a **guarantee fund**, headed by the Lord Mayor with £500, was started Later in the same month a further meeting was held at the Mansion House, when it was stated that the **space** at the disposal of British exhibitors would be about 150,000 square feet, exclusive of the space available for the fine arts This area, though less than half that occupied by Great Britain at the Exhibition of 78, is considered amply sufficient for the satisfactory representation of British interests The French authorities made no actual charge for the space, but required that much of the work of preparing the galleries should be done by the country to which the section was allotted This necessitated an expenditure of 5s per square foot, and a public appeal was made for a guarantee fund of £20,000 This fund was promptly subscribed. At the meeting referred to a powerful **executive council** was appointed, including the names of gentlemen eminent in the mercantile and scientific world A **further meeting** was held at the **Mansion House** on July 23rd, when the Lord Mayor entertained the Executive Council to dinner, and at which **M. Waddington**, the French

ambassador, made a speech advocating the claims of the Exhibition to an adequate representation of British industry From that date it became clear that the British section would be worthily filled, and that there was no likelihood of any call being made on the guarantors On Nov. 8th the Lord Mayor, in order to dissipate ideas that had been promulgated to the contrary, informed the public through the press that the success of the British section was assured, and that the only difficulty in the way was the want of space to meet the numerous applications still coming in from the industrial centres of the country Sir Frederick Leighton, P R A, undertook the organisation of the British Art section, and mainly through his efforts a sum of £3,000 was subscribed to meet the expenses of carriage, insurance, etc, of the art exhibits The progress of the Exhibition buildings and of the Eiffel tower (*q v*) was delayed through the Paris strikes of July and August last, but the work is now being energetically pushed forward, and the Exhibition promises to be a great success Reference may be made to a speech by M Tisza in May, in which, for reasons connected with the foreign policy, Hungarians were advised not to participate in the Exhibition (see AUSTRIA) Beyond this incident and notwithstanding that foreign Governments generally have not allied themselves officially with the undertaking it has received wide support The United States Government voted $200,000 to the expenses of the Exhibition, and undertook to send American exhibits free The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Co, and the South Eastern Railway Co, have signified their intention to deal with extreme liberality on all points relating to the Exhibition

Parker, Rev Joseph, D D minister of the City Temple, was b at Hexham 1830 Student in University College, London (1852) Ordained in the Congregational body (1853) Has held the following church appointments —Banbury, (1853), Manchester (1858), London, City Temple (1869), Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1884) Founder of the Nottingham Congregational Institute Dr Parker, in addition to being a popular and vigorous preacher, is also an author of repute Among numerous works written by him may be mentioned "The Paraclete, 'Ecce Deus' "Springdale Abbey, "Inner Life of Christ" (3 vols), "Apostolic Life" (3 vols), "Weaver Stephen," and "The People's Bible" It was at his house that Mr Gladstone, in May 87, met a large number of Nonconformist ministers, and expounded to them his Irish policy Dr Parker recently visited the United States Mainly through the instrumentality of Dr P a Conference on Preaching was held in London in the autumn of '88

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal assent to measures which have passed both Houses On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament the Clerk of the Crown delivers to the Clerk of the House of Commons a list of the names of the members returned at the general election Members are then summoned to the House of Peers, and the Royal pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that the Commons do proceed to elect their Speaker (*q v*) On the following day the Speaker elect is presented to the Lords Commissioners for the Royal approbation If the same Government be in office as had been in power at the dissolution, the swearing in of members goes forward for a week or so, and then Parliament is formally opened; but if there should have been a change of Government after the general election, then members of the administration who hold office direct from the Crown will have vacated their seats, and the leading members of the Government present in the Commons will be the Secretaries to the Treasury This was the state of affairs in 1874, 1880, and August 1886, on which occasions authority to issue writs for the re election of Ministers was given by the Crown, through the Royal Commissioners, within a few days after the election of Speaker, and there was then a short adjournment for the re elections before Parliament was opened But in January 1885 the Ministry had not gone out of office, there were no writs to be issued for re election, and consequently there was no need for any adjournment, and Parliament was opened nine days after it met Parliament is sometimes opened by Her Majesty in person—this being now the only occasion during a session on which the Queen is personally present—but more frequently by Royal Commission In either case the Speaker and the Commons are summoned (see BLACK ROD) to hear Her Majesty's Speech This is read sometimes by the Sovereign, but more often when Her Majesty is present by the Lord Chancellor, and it is always delivered by him when Parliament is opened by Commission At the resumption of business in the evening of the day on which Parliament is opened an address in reply to the gracious Message from the Throne is moved in each House After the mover and seconder have spoken, some critical remarks upon public affairs are usually made by the Leader of the Opposition, and the Leader of the House replies The debate on the Address in the Lords is usually finished on one evening, the debate in the Commons has of late years extended over several nights So soon as the Address has been agreed to by the Commons, the House decides that it will on a future day resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and into a Committee of Ways and Means (see SUPPLY, and WAYS AND MEANS) The Houses at their ordinary daily sittings consider private business (see BILLS, PRIVATE), Petitions (*q v*) are presented, questions are put to Ministers, motions are made and discussed, and public bills are submitted by the Government and by private members The ordinary time for the commencement of the session is early in February There is usually a recess at Easter and at Whitsuntide, and great efforts are usually made to bring the session to a close at about the middle of August The House, on resuming after an adjournment, takes up business at the stage where it had been left at the previous sitting, but a prorogation puts an end to all uncompleted business Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in

existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign When Parliament is about to be dissolved by the Crown on the advice of her Ministers it is customary to prorogue on a given day, and in the evening of the same day to issue the proclamation of dissolution The writs are posted the same night, and are made returnable not less than thirty five days after date. But although the new Parliament cannot in any case be summoned to meet in less than thirty-five days after the day of dissolution, it may happen when the general election is over that no necessity for an early meeting of Parliament exists, and in such case the new Parliament may be prorogued by proclamation until a later date Should it, however, be found desirable to call Parliament together for the despatch of business on an earlier day than that to which it stands prorogued by proclamation, whether that prorogation has taken place before the first meeting of a new Parliament, or during the ordinary recess between sessions, or if the House be adjourned for a longer period than fourteen days, it is in the power of the Crown to call Parliament together by proclamation for the despatch of business in six days from the date of such proclamation See also CROWN, HOUSE OF COMMONS, PEERAGE, and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE Consult Sir T E May's "Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament

Parliamentary Obstruction See ed 88

Parliament, Privileges of See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Parliamentary Papers consist of the notices of questions, resolutions, votes, and proceedings in both Houses of Parliament issued daily during the session, the official **Blue Books, Drab Books,** and **White Books** (so called from the colour of their covers) are Papers prepared by the different Government departments, and presented by command of Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, and also of all reports and returns specially ordered to be printed by either House As soon as possible after the close of each session lists are prepared of all the papers printed and issued during the year, and are procurable as also the **Journals of the proceedings of the House of Lords and House of Commons** (price 10s per volume) To the **general public** the papers are issued on the following **terms** Single papers, Blue Books, etc, are charged for at the rate of one halfpenny per sheet of four pages, excepting in instances where special prices are fixed, but for an **annual subscription** of **£20** subscribers can obtain all the Parliamentary publications issued during the year; an annual subscription of **£16** entitles the subscriber to all the Parliamentary Papers excepting the daily votes and proceedings, which can be had separately for an annual subscription of £3, and the reports on petitions and appendix to the votes, which can also be had separately for an annual subscription of £1. The **papers of each House** can also be had separately. The **annual subscription** for the **House of Lords papers** is £10, and for the **House of Commons papers** £15, or in each case £1 10s less without the daily votes and proceedings **An additional charge** is made for **delivery** within the **town district,** according to distance, and a charge of 10s. or 20s. for packing and sending by post or rail the votes or papers respectively. **Lists** of the **papers for each year,** giving title and price, and later ones, even the postage, can be sent post free for 4*d*. The **Parliamentary Publishers** are Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding St, London, E.C., and 32, Abingdon St., Westminster, S.W.; Messrs A and C Black, North Bridge, Edinburgh, and Messrs Hodges, Figgis and Co., 104, Grafton St, Dublin

Parliamentary Papers, '88 (Selected). Among the many papers issued during the year none can claim to be of so much importance as the "**Final Report of the Commissioners of Education**" (5s 6*d*) This book contains the Majority Report, with its Reservations; the minority reports, lists of the witnesses examined, of the returns made, and of the recorded divisions of the commission, also a summary of the statistical report, altogether it is a most invaluable book to those now studying the vexed question of free education. Further volumes have been published containing foreign returns, statistical reports, and replies from the principals of training colleges. "**The Report of the Committee of Council on Education** (3s 11*d*), popularly known as the "Blue Book, contains reports on the Training Colleges, selected reports of inspectors in the various districts, and very valuable statistical tables showing the respective positions of the schools "**Report on the Action of Light on Water Colours**" (2s 9*d*) This report, which was made by Dr W J Russell, F R S and Capt W de W Abney, C B, R E, F R S, at the request of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, deals with the physical effects of light on water colours,—the investigation into the nature of the chemical changes involved being deferred to a second report,—its merits have been carefully considered by a committee of artists duly appointed, and a unanimous resolution adopted in its favour. Historical Manuscripts—the second part of the **Cecil Manuscripts** (3s 5*d*) covers the period 1572 82, "one of conspiracy, intrigue, and general unrest throughout Europe, and not least of all in England and Scotland The first volume of the "**Cowper Manuscripts,** preserved at Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire (2s 7*d*), 1551 1632, consisting entirely of the Coke MSS, also covers a very interesting period of our history Next perhaps in importance to education is the Royal Commission on **Civil Establishments** (6s 9*d*) This, their second report, makes some very important suggestions as to the future of civil servants, especially of advantage to the lower division clerks The Reports on the **Elberfeld Poor Law System** (9*d*), give an interesting and detailed account of the system of Poor Law relief in some of the German towns, and also on the organisation of charity in Germany This year has been issued the first annual report of the **Agricultural Adviser** to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Agriculture (3*d*) In '87 Mr. Whitehead, who had previously prepared some most excellent pamphlets on insects injurious to crops—was appointed to fill that position; and in his present report, after dealing with the injury reported to have been done during the year, then devotes the remaining portion to an account of numerous insects injurious to crops of the farm, the orchard, and the garden, giving excellent advice as to how to deal with them The Report of the Royal Commission on **Horse Breeding** (1½*d*.) recommends the

abolition of Queen's plates, and substituting premiums for competition by stallions An important book, as affecting Savings Banks generally, is the Report by the Hon E Lyulph Stanley on the **Cardiff Trustee Savings Bank**, together with the minutes of the evidence, and an appendix (2s 6d) Those who are fond of figures can consult the annual statements of trade, of navigation and shipping, mines, railways, tramways, life assurance companies, and savings banks, etc, but those who have little time to spare might derive great benefit from a perusal of the **Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom** (1½d), as its pages contain extracts from all the larger returns, and moreover show the comparative figures for fifteen years, here may be found the public and local expenditure, the amount of the national debt, income tax assessments, imports and exports, agricultural produce, receipts and expenditure of railways and tramways, particulars relating to the Bank of England, Post Office, Court of Bankruptcy, and a mass of information our space will not permit us to enumerate And there is one which should be mentioned—the "**Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom**, or, as sometimes called, 'John Bull's Ledger (9d), this gives the total receipts into and the total issues out of the exchequer, gives detailed statements of the annuities and pensions to the Royal family, and for naval, military, political, and civil services, salaries of State officials, judges, etc

Parliamentary Procedure The Houses of Lords and Commons differ from each other not only in regard to their constitution, but likewise in respect to their powers and methods of procedure It is in the **House of Peers** for instance, that the Sovereign meets Parliament, and the formal ceremonies connected with the opening or proroguing of the legislature are gone through On these occasions, as also when the Royal Assent is given to public or private bills, the "faithful commons" merely attend upon their lordships But on the other hand, the House of Commons has an individuality of its own, which is yearly becoming more marked Its powers and privileges are enormous it is in the Lower Chamber exclusively that the national estimates are voted, and it is in the Commons that the majority of important legislative proposals are initiated The powers of the **Lord Chancellor**, who presides over the deliberations of the House of Lords, differ widely from those exercised by the Speaker of the House of Commons He is not the judge or guardian of order and if two or more peers rise together the House itself decides who shall first be heard The simple duties of the Lord Chancellor (who need not necessarily be a peer) consist in "putting the question," and he is not debarred from taking part in a debate He has, however, no casting vote in divisions, and if the numbers are equal the "not-contents prevail Another peculiarity of procedure in the House of Lords is that the speakers do not address the presiding peer but the whole House With regard to the **origination of bills**, the House of Lords has **exclusive power** concerning those **relating** to a **restitution in blood** and a **restitution in honours** It has always been held that bills of "**pains and penalties**," or other measures founded on oral testimony, should originate in the Lords, and until 1871 the House of Commons had not the power which their lordships had of examining witnesses on oath. The **Royal Assent** to bills is always given in the House of Lords, more frequently by commission than otherwise, and it is a curious circumstance that the French language is still employed in connection therewith When a public bill is approved, the clerk says, "*Le roy* (or, *la reyne*) *le veult.*" If the measure be a private one he says, "*Soit fait comme il est desire*" Should the bill have subsidies for its object, the official says, "*Le roi* (or, *la reyne*) *remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benevolence, et aussi le veult*" If the Sovereign thinks fit to refuse approval to a measure, the clerk then says, "*Le roi* (or, *la reyne*) *s'avisera* This power of rejection, it may be noted, was last exercised by Queen Anne, in the year 1707 The most striking feature in connection with the procedure of the **House of Commons** is the wide power vested in **the Speaker** This great officer must have been anciently, as at present, the organ or spokesman of the Commons, although in modern times he is more occupied in presiding over the deliberations of the House than in delivering speeches on their behalf Unlike the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House, and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker usually acts quite independently of party considerations He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting voice The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order, with respect to which the rules of the House of Commons are very stringent. It is out of order, for instance, for a member of Parliament to refer to any other member by name, he must speak of him as "the hon member for so and so Again, all remarks must be addressed to the Chair, and not to the House It is likewise out of order to speak in direct terms of any proceedings of the other House of Parliament, unless they have been formally made known by '**message**, or recorded on the minutes of the House of Peers When a reference to the proceedings of the House of Lords is desired, however, the difficulty is got over by alluding to what has transpired "in another place It is irregular, too to refer to the opinions of the Sovereign, speeches and messages from the Throne being regarded as the sentiments of the Ministry alone The **rules of procedure** passed in the year 1882 (see 86, 87, and 88 editions), **provided** among other things that a **member** who **disregarded** the authority of **the chair** might under a new standing order (Order in Debate) be "**named**" by the Speaker, and suspended from the service of the House, on the first occasion for a week, on the second for a fortnight, and on the third, or any subsequent occasion, for a month, empowered the Speaker, when in his opinion a **subject** has been **adequately discussed**, and it was the evident sense of the House that the "**question be now put**," to so inform the House, when a motion to close the debate might be made, and placed restriction upon the practice of making motions of adjournment In the House of Commons no **public bill** can be introduced without leave, and on that being given, the measure is formally read a first time On the **second reading** the principle of the measure receives consideration, and until it has passed this stage it cannot

be altered or amended The bill is subsequently considered in **committee** of the whole House, or it may, in certain cases, be sent to a select committee After amendment in committee **a formal report** is received, the measure is subsequently **passed**, and taken to the House of Lords, where practically the same form is gone through The **only exception** to these proceedings arises in the case of an **Amnesty Bill**, which is read but once in each House Only the **royal assent** can convert a bill into an Act of Parliament It occasionally happens that the opponents of a bill are not desirous of meeting the motion for its second reading with a direct negative An amendment is therefore proposed to the effect that the bill "be read this day three months or "this day six months,' it being understood that three months or six months hence the House will not be sitting In the cases of motions in respect to which the House is also unwilling to come to a decision "**the previous question**" may be carried, in which case the other business of the day is at once proceeded with The business of both Houses of Parliament but more especially of the House of Commons, is transacted very largely ' in committee When the whole **House** is **in committee** the Speaker vacates the chair, the mace is removed by the Serjeant at Arms and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in **Committee of Supply** (*q v*), while in **Committee of Ways and Means** (*q v*) resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained are passed There are also **Select Committees** chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills, the procedure in respect to which is not very dissimilar to that followed in regard to public measures No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the ' **Chiltern Hundreds** No office having emolument attached can be conferred on a member of the House of Commons without his vacating his seat, and therefore by obtaining "the stewardship of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, the stewardship of the Manor of Povnings, of East Hendred and Northstead or the Escheatorship of Munster, a member may rid himself of his duties In cases where appointments are not directly conferred by the Crown, but by the heads of departments, a member need not resign his seat, and by the Reform Act of 1867 it was specially enacted that members already in office should not vacate their seats on accepting other Crown appointments The first Salisbury administration, in Jan 1886, made new rules of procedure one of their principal measures, Mr Gladstone on succeeding them in office adopted the main principles indicated, and a **Select Committee** appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the **rules of procedure** of the House held their first meeting March 22nd, 1886, the Marquis of Hartington having been elected chairman at a preliminary meeting on March 18th (For the names of the Committee, and the substance of the important recommendations they made, see ed. 87) At the commencement of the session of '87 the Government proposed certain draft **Rules of Procedure** for the acceptance of the House of Commons, (for the text of these see ed. '88), but the only one of them which was adopted, and that after many modifications had been made in it, was that which has reference to the **Closure of Debate** This was found to work somewhat inconveniently inasmuch as it necessitated the presence of not less than 201 members to enforce the closure when the minority numbers 40 or upwards At the commencement of the session of '88 the subject was once again brought under the notice of the Commons, and being discussed in a conciliatory and non party spirit was very speedily and satisfactorily disposed of Subjoined is the substance of the **new rules** then adopted —**I Sittings of the House** Provides that unless the House shall otherwise order, the House shall meet every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 3 o clock, and shall, unless previously adjourned, sit till 1 o clock a m , when the Speaker shall adjourn the House without question put, unless a bill originating in Committee of Ways and Means or unless proceedings made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament or standing order, or otherwise exempted from the operation of the standing order be then under consideration At midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, except as aforesaid, and at half past 5 on Wednesdays, the proceedings on any business then under consideration are to be interrupted, any dilatory motion which may be before the House is to lapse without question put, and the business then under consideration and any business subsequently appointed, is to be appointed for the next day on which the House shall sit, unless the Speaker ascertains by the preponderance of voices that a majority of the House desires that such business should be deferred until a later day On the interruption of business the closure may be moved, and in such case the Speaker or Chairman is not to leave the chair until the questions consequent thereon have been decided After the business under consideration at midnight or at 5 30 on Wednesdays, has been disposed of no opposed business is to be taken A motion may be made by a Minister of the Crown at the commencement of public business to be decided without amendment or debate, to the effect that the proceedings on any specified business if under discussion at midnight that night be not interrupted under this standing order The Chairman of Ways and Means may take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House, and the Speaker is to nominate, at the commencement of every session, a panel of not more than five members, to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when requested by the Chairman of Ways and Means —**II Closure of Debate** Questions for the closure of debate are to be decided in the affirmative, if when a division be taken it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair, that not less than one hundred members voted in the majority in support of the motion (the standing order of '82 which left it to the Speaker to take the initiative for the closure of a debate was repealed) — **III Disorderly Conduct** "That Mr Speaker or the Chairman do order members whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House during the remainder of that day s sitting, and that the serjeant-at-arms do act on such orders as he may receive from the Chair, in pursuance of this resolution. But if, on any occasion, Mr Speaker or the Chairman deems that his powers under this Standing

Order are inadequate, he may name such member or members in pursuance of the Standing Order (Order in Debate), or he may call upon the House to adjudge upon the con duct of such member or members Provided always, that members who are ordered to withdraw under this Standing Order, or who are suspended from the service of the House under the Standing Order (Order in Debate), shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House, subject, however, in the case of such suspended members, to the proviso in that Standing Order regarding their service on Private Bill Committees —**IV Irrelevance or Repetition** Mr Speaker or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House or of the Committee to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance, or tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the argu ments used by other members in debate, may direct him to continue his speech (This is only a slight modification of the standing order of '82) —**V Motions for Adjournment in abuse of the Rules of the House** "That, if Mr Speaker, or the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, shall be of opinion that a Motion for the adjournment of a debate, or of the House, during any debate, or that the Chairman do report progress, or do leave the Chair, is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the Chair, or he may decline to propose the question thereupon to the House —**VI Government Business** "That on days on which the Government business has priority, the Government may arrange such Government business, whether Orders of the Day or Notices of Motions, in such order as they may think fit —**VII Committees of the whole House** That whenever an Order of the Day is read for the House to resolve itself into Committee, (not being a Committee to consider a message from the Crown or the Committee of Supply, or of Ways and Means, Mr Speaker shall leave the Chair without putting any question, and the House shall thereupon resolve itself into such Committee, unless notice of an instruction thereto has been given, when such instruction shall be first dis posed of —**VIII Amendments on Report** That upon the report stage of any Bill no amendment may be proposed which could not have been proposed in Committee without an instruction from the House —**IX Divisions** That Mr Speaker, or the Chairman, may, after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by the sand glass, if in his opinion the division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, take the vote of the House or Committee by calling upon the mem bers who support, and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places, and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House or Committee, or name tellers for a division And, in case there is no division, the Speaker or Chairman shall declare to the House or the Committee the number of the minority who had challenged his decision, and their names shall be thereupon taken down in the House and printed with the lists of divisions — **X. Address in Answer to the Queen's Speech** That the stages of Committee and Report on the Address to Her Majesty to convey the thanks of the House for Her Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament at the opening of the ion be discontinued —**XI. Public Bills.** That after Whitsuntide public Bills, other than Government Bills, be arranged on the Order book so as to give priority to the Bills most advanced, and that Lords amendments to public Bills appointed to be considered be placed first, to be followed by third readings, considerations of report, Bills in progress in Committee, Bills appointed for Committee, and second readings, —**XII Standing Committees** The resolutions of 82 relating to the constitution and proceedings of standing (or grand) committees for the consideration (1) of Bills relating to law and courts of justice and legal procedure, and (2) to trade, shipping and manufactures, were revived, trade being ordered to include agriculture and fishing (see SESSION, sects 80 and 81) **Other resolutions** passed by the House provided that motions for Bills and for the nomination of select committees, might be set down for consideration at the commencement of public business, and that, if such motions were opposed the Speaker, after permitting if he thinks fit a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves, and from the member who opposes any such motion respectively, may put the question thereon, or the question that the debate be adjourned, that when the House meets at 2 o clock for a morning sitting, the sitting shall be suspended at 7 (no opposed business to be taken after 10 minutes to 7), and shall be resumed at 9, and continued, unless previously adjourned, until 1 o clock a m, when the Speaker is to adjourn the House without question put, unless business exempted from the operation of the Standing Order sittings of the House be then under consideration It will thus be seen that when the House meets at 3, opposed business is as a rule not taken after midnight but that when it meets at 2 o clock opposed business may be proceeded with until 1 a m On Wednesdays the House meets at noon, opposed business is not taken after 5 30, and the House adjourns at 6 Several **old standing orders**, which were inconsistent with or which had been superseded by the new rules were repealed among them being the well known **half past twelve rule**

Parliaments Clerk of the An officer of the House of Lords by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, is performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses and signifying the Royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses The Clerk of the House of Commons acts as chairman and is addressed by members during the election of Speaker All members are sworn by him and introduced to the Speaker, and the roll is subscribed under his supervision He reads the order of the day, turns a sand-glass when a division is called, reads petitions if required, and takes charge of accounts and papers He, like the Clerk of the Parliaments, is appointed by the Crown, and is associated with two clerks assistant, who make minutes of the proceedings The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Mr Henry J L Graham, and Mr Reginald Palgrave, C B, is Clerk of the House of Commons

Parliaments, Local A debating society founded on the plan and methods of procedure of the House of Commons, each member constituting the "house" taking the name of some selected constituency. See ed. '88, and more fully ed '87

Parnell, Mr., and "The Times." See SESSION '88, sec 31, also PARNELL COMMISSION

Parnell, Charles Stewart, M P, b at Avondale, in county Wicklow, 1846, is a descendant of **Parnell the poet**, and his family have been associated with Irish parliamentary life for upwards of a century His great grandfather, **Sir John Parnell**, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Grattan's Parliament, and the most vigorous opponent of the Act of Union, for his denunciation of which he was dismissed from office he having previously resisted all efforts of the Imperial Government to allure him into acceptance of their proposals **The family** came originally from Congleton, Cheshire, and **Sir Henry Parnell**, grand uncle of Mr Parnell, and a prominent member of the English Parliament in the time of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, under whom he held offices of distinction, when raised to the peerage, took the title of Lord Congleton Mr Parnell was educated at Cambridge University, but did not take any degree After a tour in America—his mother is an American by birth, daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, a famous American sailor—he settled down on his property in Avondale, was **High Sheriff** of the county in 1874, wished to stand for the county, but was not allowed to resign his office A month later, when Colonel Taylor, on appointment to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, sought re election, Mr Parnell opposed him, but was defeated Stood for county Meath on the death of John Martin (1875), and was elected First took an active part in **parliamentary affairs** in the session of 1876 when in association with Mr Biggar he initiated what was known by the various names of the "obstructive and the "active policy He opposed with great persistence the bill for annexing the Transvaal, the flogging clauses in the Mutiny Act, and the Prisons Bill, and there were many scenes of violence and excitement, and several all night sittings of the House He finally succeeded in getting some modifications in the treatment of political prisoners, into he led to the abolition of flogging in the army He joined in the foundation of the **Land League** (*q v*), and October 1879 was elected its **first president** He first at a meeting at Westport in the previous June used the phrase "Keep a firm grip of your homesteads, which became the watchword of the agitation He went to **America** in December 1879, raised the sum of £70,000 in aid of the distress then widespread in Ireland, and for the Land League movement At the general election of 1880 he was elected for county Meath, county Mayo, and the city of Cork, and elected to sit for the last mentioned place He was elected in May 1880 **leader** of the **new party** by twenty three votes to eighteen for Mr Shaw He took an active part in the Land League agitation outside parliament, and in the debates in the House, and after the Land Act was passed was **arrested** in October 1881 on a charge of intimidation and obstructing the working of that Act He was released on parole in April 1882, and finally in May At the general election of 1885 he was re-elected for Cork, and his action in influencing the Irish vote secured the return of many Conservative candidates, and proportionally weakened the Liberal party, with whom, however, Mr. Parnell later on formed an alliance, and by the vote of the Irish party overthrew the former Government of Lord Salisbury on Mr Jesse Collings' amendment to the Address (Jan. 26th, 1886) Mr Parnell's name has been prominently before the public in connection with the Home Rule proposals of Mr Gladstone. He introduced a **land bill** in the beginning of 1887, which was rejected, though its leading provisions with modifications were subsequently embodied in the Government's own measure Later in the session a sensation was caused by the publication in the *Times* newspaper of the facsimile of a **letter** purporting to have been written by Mr Parnell to a member of the party of Irish Invincibles, excusing the murder of Mr Burke, though regretting that of Lord Frederick Cavendish On the night of the publication of this document Mr Parnell returned to the House of Commons, from which he had been absent, and in an animated speech denounced the letter as a base and infamous forgery Subsequently, on a motion of Sir Charles Lewis—which, though demanding that the publisher of the *Times* should be brought to the bar of the House, was not framed in the interests of the Irish Party—the prominent Irish members promptly demanded that the question of the authenticity of the letter should be investigated by a committee of the House of Commons, composed if the House thought fit entirely of Conservative members The Government declined to grant a committee, but promised that if Mr Parnell liked to take action against the *Times*, he should have the assistance of the law officers of the Crown,—a proposal which was treated with ridicule by the Irish members and their friends Mr Parnell refused to bring an action for libel on account of the alleged forgeries and the charges of complicity with assassins, brought against him and his associates in the series of articles published by the *Times* under the title of '**Parnellism and Crime**,' because he had no confidence in league, at which other damaging letters were put in by the Attorney General, Mr Parnell again demanded a **Parliamentary inquiry**, and alleged that these other letters were also forgeries The Government refused to grant a committee of the House on a question of should be investigated by a **commission** of judges consisting of Sir James Hannen, Mr. Justice Smith, and Mr Justice Day (see PARNELL COMMISSION) Mr Parnell made several important **speeches** on the **Irish question** during the session (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION, 88) In an **interview** with the representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in May last, Mr Parnell expressed the opinion that Home Rule for Ireland would lead to Imperial Federation, which the Irish party would support. During the sittings of the **Parnell Commission** (*q v*), at which he was frequently **present**, Mr P maintained his characteristic **reserve**

Parnell Commission, The Was **constituted** under an **Act of Parliament for the purpose of inquiring** into the **charges and allegations made** against **certain members of Parliament and other persons** by the defendants in the trial of an action heard in August entitled "**O'Donnell v. Walter and another,**" in which the plaintiff was

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, a former member of the Parnellite party in the House of Commons, the action being brought against the *Times* newspaper in connection with the publication of the articles "**Parnellism and Crime.**" The **effect of the charges** made against Mr Parnell and other members of the Irish party **was** that they were members of a conspiracy and organisation which had for its ultimate object the establishment of the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation, and the expulsion from the country of the Irish landlords, and that the mode of action was to organise a system of coercion and intimidation in Ireland, which was sustained and enforced by boycotting and the commission of crimes and outrages, and that they knowingly associated with persons guilty of crime or the advocates of treason, sedition, assassination, and violence **Letters** were also alleged to have been written by Mr Parnell proving his complicity in, and sanction of, crime, but these letters are denounced by Mr Parnell as forgeries The **Commissioners** appointed were Sir James Hannen (president), Mr Justice Day, and Mr Justice Smith, and Mr H Cunynghame was nominated as secretary A **preliminary meeting** was held on Sept 17th, when Monday, Oct 22nd, was fixed for the actual commencement of the **inquiry** The **counsel engaged** are —For the *Times*, the Attorney General (Sir R E Webster, Q C, M P) (*q v*), Sir H James, Q C M P (*q v*), Mr Murphy, Q C, and Mr W Graham of the English bar, and Mr Atkinson, Q C, and Mr Ronan of the Irish bar Mr Parnell is represented by Sir Charles Russell, Q C, M P (*q v*) and Mr Asquith, M P (*q v*), and for such of the other members of Parliament against whom charges and allegations have been brought who do not appear in person, Mr R T Reid, Q C, M P (*q v*), Mr Frank Lockwood, Q C, M P (*q v*), Mr Lionel Hart, Mr A O Connor, M P, and Mr A Russell of the English bar, and Mr T Harrington, M P, of the Irish bar, appear The **opening speech** of the **Attorney General** occupied five days He alleged that a connection existed between certain Parnellite members and the extreme men of the dynamite section in America, and referred to the large sums which had been received from that source He quoted speeches delivered and crimes and outrages committed in the counties of Galway, Mayo, Clare, Kerry and Cork, in support of his contention that concurrently with the delivery of the speeches, and following directly thereon, outrages increased both in number and violence Referring to the letters incriminating Mr Parnell, and which are alleged to be forgeries, the Attorney General said that at the proper time all the names of the persons connected with the way and the circumstances in which these communications were obtained, and the sum of money which was paid for them, would be laid before the Court After the first week it was decided that the **Commission** should **sit for four days** in **each week**—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays On Tuesday, Oct 30th, the first sitting of the second week, a long discussion took place as to the **disclosure** of the **bank books** of the **Land and National Leagues**, counsel appearing specially for the Hibernian and National Banks. The result was that an order was made for the disclosure of the books The **evidence commenced** with the proof of **speeches** by public shorthand writers, but at the seventh sitting (Nov. 1st), **Capt. O'Shea** was called, as it was stated that he wished to go abroad He made a statement relating to the **Treaty**, and in cross examination alleged that all the memoranda relating thereto had been destroyed, as Sir William Harcourt had told him that Mr Gladstone desired him to be "reticent" Capt O Shea added that, from his experience of the handwriting of Mr. Parnell, he believed that the signature to the incriminating letters was Mr Parnell's Owing to the time taken up by the reading of the numerous speeches referred to in the opening, an arrangement was come to that they should be printed in full and that the portions relied upon by the *Times* should be indicated Evidence was then given of the **outrages** in Galway, Kerry, and other counties, the principal being the murder of the **Huddys**, whose bodies could not be found for three weeks, and were eventually discovered in Lough Mask Mrs Blake detailed the painful circumstances of the murder of her husband and a servant as they were driving into Loughrea on a fair day **Lady Mountmorres** was called to prove her husband's murder, and the hostility of the people to herself and her children, and fainted whilst she was under cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, who asked no further questions **Miss Lizzie Curtin** and **Miss Norah Fitzmaurice** also related the tragic circumstances under which in each case their father lost his life On Tuesday, Nov 20th, the Attorney General called attention to an **article** in the *Kerry Sentinel*, of which **Mr Edward Harrington** M P, who is included amongst those against whom allegations are made, is editor, accusing the Commissioners of unfairness and partiality On the next day Mr Reid, Q C, intimated that Mr E Harrington, one of the members for whom he appeared, had not thought fit to adopt his views, and therefore he was not in a position to address their lordships Mr E Harrington then said he had nothing to say, except that he accepted the responsibility for whatever appeared in his paper The judges retired to consult, and on their return the President said he hoped to have been spared the duty which devolved upon him but following the precedent of the case of Onslow *v* Whalley, they adjudged Mr Harrington to pay a fine of £500 to the Queen Amongst the most important evidence is that of witnesses who have stated that the **moonlighting outrages** were connected with the League, and were carried out by an "inner circle" known as "**The Boys**" One witness gave evidence incriminating Mr Timothy Harrington, M P, but Mr Reid, Q C, on behalf of the hon member, characterised the story as a fabrication It was decided that the Commission should adjourn on Friday, Dec 14th and meet again on Tuesday, Jan 15th, 89 There are still a very large number of witnesses to be called, and at the time of going to press the conclusion of the proceedings appeared as remote as at the commencement of the inquiry

Parsees See ed '88

Pas en Arrière. See HEREDITY, ed '88.

Passion Plays See OBERAMMERGAU, ed. '88.

Passports Originally, permission to leave port or to sail into it, and so (1) a document carried by a neutral merchant vessel, in time of war, to certify to her nationality, and protect her from the belligerents—a sea letter; (2) a permission granted, in time of war, for the removal of persons or effects from a hostile country — a safe-conduct; (3) a licence for

importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties Usually, however, and in times of peace, a passport is (4) a letter, licence, or document, given by an authorised officer of State, granting liberty to the person therein named to enter, travel in, or reside in a foreign country, and entitling him to the protection of its laws **In general**, a **foreigner**, who wishes to leave the country where he has been residing, obtains his passport from the minister or agent or consul of his own State, he then requires to take it to the minister or authorised agent of the country which he is about to visit, and have it signed by him **Passports are demandable** from foreigners on their arrival in England by **6 & 7 Will IV**, but this provision is not enforced in practice **British subjects** are now **free** to enter **Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway**, without passports, and the rules about passports have been virtually relaxed in other countries, nevertheless, British subjects **about to visit the Continent** are **recommended** not to omit to provide themselves with passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are found to be convenient, as offering a ready means of identification, and more particularly when letters have to be claimed at a *poste restante* —The **principal regulations respecting passports** (issued by the Foreign Office, July 87) are the following (1) Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made in writing and inclosed in a cover addressed to "The Chief Clerk, Foreign Office, London **with the word "passport" conspicuously written on the cover** (2) The charge on the issue of a passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2s (3) Passports are granted to all persons, either known to the Secretary of State or recommended by some person who is known to him, or upon the application of **any banking firm** established in London or in any part of the United Kingdom, or upon the production of a **certificate of identity** signed by any mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, physician surgeon solicitor, or notary resident in the United Kingdom (4) Passports are issued at the Foreign Office between the hours of 11 and 4 on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign Office (5) The bearer of every passport granted by the Foreign Office should sign his passport as soon as he receives it, without such signature either the *visa* may be refused or the validity of the passport questioned abroad Travellers who may have any intention of visiting the **Russian Empire** or the **Turkish Dominions**, at any time in the course of their travels, must not quit England without having their passports *vises* at the **Russian Consulate** in **London** (17, Great Winchester Street, E C), or at the **Consulate General** of the **Sublime Porte** (7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E C), respectively Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the diplomatic or consular agents of such country resident in the United Kingdom, except as an additional precaution **Other regulations** have reference to the issue of passports to **naturalised British subjects**, and to **persons already abroad** It is recommended, as a **reasonable precaution**, that persons holding ---orts **of old date** should either exchange for fresh passports, on payment of the usual fee of 2s, or should have their old passports *vises*, before starting on a journey, by the diplomatic or consular authorities of the countries they propose to visit The **question of passports** came up in '88, as affecting more especially **France** and **Germany**, and **Austria-Hungary** and **Russia**. On the 1st of June appeared in the *Gazette* a **notification** to the effect that on and after Thursday, the 31st of May, all foreigners, without distinction, crossing the **Alsace - Lorraine frontier**, whether passing through or intending to take up their residence in the country, must be in possession of a passport which had been *vised* at the German Embassy at Paris, and that foreigners who were not in possession of the required passport were not to be allowed to proceed on their journeys, and, if necessary, were to be reconducted across the frontier In consequence of these regulations, the *Compagnie de l Est* made arrangements to enable travellers to and from Switzerland, Austria Hungary (*via* Arlberg) and Italy (*via* Gothard) to avoid the transit through the Alsace Lorraine territory, and take advantage of the Della route, while the Great Eastern Railway pointed out that the new regulations applied solely to travellers entering the Reichsland through France, and did not affect passengers travelling *via* Harwich, Belgium, and Alsace Lorraine to Switzerland, Italy, etc A **subsequent notification** appeared in the *Gazette* of June 22nd, that passports of **British subjects** proposing to cross the **Alsace-Lorraine frontier** could be *vised* at the German Embassy in London (9 Carlton House Terrace), on payment of a fee of 10s A still **later notification** appeared in the *Gazette* of July 26th that **foreigners wishing to reside in certain districts of Germany** must be furnished with passports or nationality certificates, and again recommending all British subjects, intending to visit Germany, to provide themselves with passports On Sept 11th the *Times* correspondent at Vienna wrote to say it was announced that **travellers** coming from **Russia** into **Austria-Hungary** must, for the future exhibit passports bearing the *visa* of the Austro-Hungarian Consul in the nearest consular town to the place whence the traveller started, that travellers whose passports were not in order would be forbidden to cross the frontier, and that this measure was taken in retaliation for the many passport formalities to which travellers going from Austria Hungary to Russia were subjected On Sept 26th he again wrote to say that the **Austrian police** had issued **information** respecting the passport regulations decreed by the police of Russia for travellers entering or leaving that country "The most noticeable thing in these severe rules,' he adds, "is that exceptional measures are ordered against the Jews All travellers entering Russia must have a passport bearing the *visa* of a Russian diplomatic or consular assent, and on his reaching his destination in Russia the traveller must get his passport visaed by the local authorities If he is going from place to place, or means to settle in any one locality for some time, he may obtain a "**licence to sojourn**," which will remain valid for six months, but wherever he goes he must present his passport to the Russian police for a fresh *visa* Those **leaving Russia** must also exhibit passports bearing the *visas* of the police in the districts whence they come In the case of **Jews**, whether Russians or aliens, the *visa* may be

refused without explanation Consequently a Jew may be arbitrarily denied the right of entering the Czar s dominions, of travelling in them, or of leaving them

Pasteur, Louis, b at Dôle, Jura, 1822 Educated at the University of Jena (1840), took his doctor s degree (1847) Appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences Strasburg (1848) and subsequently held other appointments Awarded the Rumford Medal (1856) for his researches on the polarisation of light Elected one of fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London (1869) In 1874 the National Assembly accorded to M Pasteur, as a reward chiefly for his investigations on fermentation a life annuity of 12 000 francs Member of the French Academy (1882) Awarded the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts (1882) for his researches in connection with fermentation, the preservation of wines, and the propagation of zymotic diseases in silkworms and domestic animals M Pasteur s treatment of **hydrophobia** was referred to under that heading in our 86 edition In the following year an **English Commission** of eminent scientists was dispatched by the Government to investigate M Pasteur s method for the treatment of this disease, and reported to the effect that he had made a valuable discovery He has recently suggested the possibility of ridding Australia of the plague of rabbits by spreading disease amongst them by inoculation The trial of the experiment however was not successful In '88 the **Pasteur Institute** was opened at Paris President Carnot assisting at the ceremony

Patent Medicines See ed 88

Patent Office Library See ed 88

Patent Law in '88 The most important patent case of the year was that relating to the **Edison incandescent lamp** which occupied Mr Justice Kay, in the Chancery Division, upwards of twenty one days The contention of the plaintiffs, the Edison and Swan Electric Light Co , was that certain lamps furnished by the Anglo American Brush Electric Corporation constituted an infringement of their patent the validity of which was sustained in two actions brought in 87 A large amount of new evidence was however produced and Mr Justice Kay ultimately pronounced the patent invalid, chiefly on the ground that the directions contained in the specification were impracticable, and that the claims set up were too comprehensive The patent it seems, does not describe a lamp which ever became, or, in the opinion of Mr Justice Kay, could ever become, commercially successful The learned judge declined to find that the plaintiffs had a monopoly of incandescent lamps containing a carbon filament, but at the same time he decided the exclusive right of the Edison and Swan Co to the employment of the **Cheeseborough process** for perfecting carbon filaments by heating them in a vapour or liquid of hydrocarbon When a filament is thin in places, the weak spots glow more brightly than the rest, and are liable to give way, but if the heating in hydrocarbon is carried out, carbon is deposited on the filament most rapidly in the hottest places, and the irregularity is cured The Edison Co therefore secure their right to the only known way of really perfecting carbon threads

Patents. See ed. '88

Patents, Designs, and Trade M
See SESSION '88, sect. 39.

Patmore, Coventry Kearsey [illegible] is a native of Woodford, Essex, where he was b in 1823 In 44 he made his *debut* as an author, but it was not until '54 that he established his reputation by the publication of the first part of "**The Angel in the House**" He has since published "A Garland of Poems for Children" "The Unknown Eros," "Amelia," and a memoir of Barry Cornwall Mr P was assistant librarian of the British Museum '46-68 The lines of Tennyson s "In Memoriam," commencing "I held it truth with him who sings are believed to refer to Mr Patmore.

first
stra-
akespeare and Shelley Was a suc-

Oberon and Titania, being purchased for large sums for the Scottish National Gallery His allegory "The Pursuit of Pleasure," Home In Memoriam, and "Mors Janua Vitæ, have all been engraved "**Dawn**

65 k

burgh (76) Sir N Paton has of late years devoted his attention almost exclusively to the painting of **religious subjects**

Patti, Madame Adelina Clorinda, was b at Madrid in 1843 She trained professionally under Maurice Strakosch, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in 1859 Her splendid voice and skill as an operatic artiste of the first rank speedily secured her a leading position She first appeared in London in 1861, in the character of Amina in '**La Sonnambula** at Covent Garden, and became the favourite *prima donna* of the day In London and Paris, Vienna and St Petersburg and in the United States, Madame Patti is a universal favourite In 1870 she received from the Emperor of Russia the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court She married in 1868 M Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in 1883 She has since married Signor Nicolini, the tenor singer While visiting the United States in 87, at a concert at the San Francisco Opera House, a lunatic threw a bomb, which fortunately occasioned no injury to Madame Patti Early in '88 Madame Patti accepted an engagement to sing in the **Argentine Republic** Her tour through that State was the most successful she ever made The total receipts for 24 entertainments reached £70,000, and Madame Patti received £1,600 per night, or £600 more than she was guaranteed She returned to her residence in South Wales in August, and subsequently had an enthusiastic reception at **Swansea**, where she sang gratuitously for the benefit of a local charity In November Madame Patti sang in Gounod's opera "Romeo and Juliet" in **Paris**, the composer himself conducting

Pauperism and the Poor Laws. For historical sketch see ed '87

Pauperism The expenditure during the half-year ending Lady Day '88 on **In-maintenance** and **Out-door relief** in each Division of I

and Wales is shown in the following table, together with the cost per head of each kind of relief on the estimated population in the middle of the year '87 —

	Estimated population in the middle of 1887.	In-maintenance	Cost per head on population	Out door relief	Cost per head on population	Aggregate of in-maintenance and out-door relief	Cost per head on population
		£	s d	£	s d	£	s d.
The Metropolis	4,215,192	353,099	1 8¼	102,422	0 5¾	455,521	2 2
South Eastern	2,706,879	110,148	0 9¾	127,751	0 11½	237,899	1 9
South Midland	1,712,643	50,424	0 7	104 635	1 2¾	155,059	1 9¾
Eastern	1,430,377	44,829	0 7½	88 193	1 2¾	133,022	1 10½
South-Western	1,839,567	41,804	0 5¼	145,638	1 7	187,442	2 0½
West-Midland	3,233,068	94,433	0 7	141,619	0 10½	236,052	1 5½
North-Midland	1,797,455	38,749	0 5¼	97,832	1 1	136,581	1 6½
North-Western	4,617,705	125,740	0 6½	113 095	0 6	238,835	1 0½
York	3,205,696	59,768	0 4½	127 953	0 9½	187,721	1 2
Northern	1,808,796	32'601	0 4¼	69,076	0 9¼	101,677	1 1½
Wales	1,679,773	29,951	0 4¼	141,243	1 8¼	171 194	2 0½
Total for England and Wales	28,247,151	981,546	0 8¼	1 259,457	0 10¾	2,241,003	1 7

See POOR LAW, and for historical sketch see ed '87

Paymaster-General, The, supervises the payment of certain salaries and wages in the public service See MINISTRY

Payment of Members. See SESSION '88, sec 4

Payn, James, was b at Cheltenham, 1830 Educated at Eton and Trinity Coll, Cambridge Became editor of *Chambers' Journal* (*q v*) 58 Contributed to that periodical "**Lost Sir Massingberd,**" which placed him in the front rank of romancers His subsequent novels include "By Proxy," "Cecil's Tryst," "Married Beneath Him," "Not Wooed, but Won," "High Spirits," "Kit," "The Heir of the Ages," and numerous others In 85 he became editor of *The Cornhill Magazine* (*q v*) During '88 Mr P commenced a series of weekly notes in the *Illustrated London News*, and also issued a new novel

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, '81 See ed 88

Peacock, The Rt Hon Sir Barnes, was b. in 1810, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple He was created a Q C (50), and a legal member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta in 52 He was subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, Vice President of the Legislative Council of India, and Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bengal He retired from the bench in '70, and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in '72

Peat-bog Large areas are covered in various parts of the United Kingdom, with peat, or peat moss, or as it is often called in Ireland, turf bog The chief use of this product has been for fuel Where coal is scarce it is largely utilised, but where coal is cheap, the most profitable use is reclamation for agricultural purposes, hence in England and Scotland peat fuel is comparatively little used, whilst in Ireland it is resorted to wherever it can easily be cut (or baked in a state like mud), winnowed in the open air, and carried to the homestead at a less cost than the price of coal—whether native or imported, which is to be had in every seaport in larger or smaller quantities. See ed. '87.

Pedro II (de Alcantara), Emperor of Brazil, b 1825, at Rio Janeiro On the abdication of Dom Pedro I (his father), in 1831, he succeeded to the throne, but as he was not of age, the affairs of the country were administered by a Council of Regency till 1840 He is a man of a very high order of intelligence, and well known in Europe, the principal capitals of which he has visited, his most recent visit being that in 88 He has encouraged foreign labour, and his efforts have been crowned with success His Majesty has done a great deal to develop the material resources of his country, which has prospered much under his rule, and (1871) issued an Imperial decree for the gradual abolition of slavery The total emancipation of the slaves in his dominion was effected last year In 1843 he married the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I, King of Naples Dom Pedro is a lineal descendant of the Houses of Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg He has recently recovered from a severe illness, with which he was attacked while travelling in Europe

Peel, The Rt Hon. Arthur Wellesley, M P, P C, Speaker, youngest son of the late Rt Hon Sir Robert Peel, was b 1829. Educated at Eton and Balliol Coll, Oxford (graduated M A), Hon D C L 1887 Has held the following official appointments —Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board (1868 71); Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (1871 73), Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (1873 74), Under Secretary for the Home Department (1880) He is D L and J P for Warwickshire and Bedfordshire Returned as a Liberal M P for Warwick (1865 85), re-elected (L U) Warwick and Leamington 1885 86 He was appointed Speaker during Mr Gladstone's second administration, on the retirement of Sir Henry Brand, now Viscount Hampden, in '84. During 88 Mr P has addressed audiences in his constituency on subjects of music and kindred topics

Peerage Peers are created by the Sovereign, and, with an exception to be noticed presently, the titles are hereditary, though they may be lost by attainder for high treason. Before the union of the three kingdoms, England,

Scotland, and Ireland had each a peerage of its own containing the five temporal ranks or degrees, and precedence in each degree depended upon the date of the creation of the title Thus in each country the dukes came first, and took precedence of each other in order of date of title, then came the marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, precedence in each rank being similarly governed by priority of patent At the union with Scotland, in 1707, it was arranged that the Scotch peerages should rank after the English peer [illegible] according to degree

placed [illegible] dukedoms, and so on through the other ranks The Act of Union also provided that the Scotch peers should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of their number only, and as it made no provision for the creation of any new Scotch peers, the peerage of North Britain consists exclusively of those whose titles date from before the year 1707 From that time until the Union with Ireland the peerages created were either Irish or of Great Britain, the latter alone giving seats in the House of Lords, and taking precedence according to degree next after the English and Scotch peerages The Act of Union with Ireland provided that peers of that kingdom should take precedence next after peers of Great Britain according to rank, and that Ireland should be represented in the House of Lords by a portion of her peers only It was further enacted that one new Irish peerage might be created on the extinction of three existing Irish peerages, and that when the number should be reduced to one hundred, if one peerage become extinct one other might be created The peerages of the United Kingdom and of Ireland created since the Union take precedence according to rank and date of patent next after those of Ireland which were in existence at the Union, but of the two classes only the peerages of the United Kingdom give of themselves a seat in the House of Lords There is no limit to the increase of these but the pleasure of the Sovereign The peerage collectively may thus be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain There are at present 86 Scotch peers and 177 Irish peers, but many of these are peers of the United Kingdom also, or are representative peers, and as such are entitled to sit in the House of Lords In order to avoid repetition in the separate lists given below it thought desirable to include the information relating to all lords 'of Parliament under the head of the HOUSE OF LORDS, and to put in the separate lists of Scotch and Irish peers only those who are not so included **The House of Lords** is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the **lords spiritual** and **temporal** (see PARLIAMENT) The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics The **Archbishops** and the **Bishops** of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit, the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the avoidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty six, and then in order of seniority of appointment The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no seat in Parliament A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see The **temporal lords** may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the **Scottish peers** send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until parliament is dissolved The **Irish peers** elect twenty eight representatives for life The **Lords of Appeal**, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life By the Act of '76 they were to lose the right to sit and vote on resigning office, but by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act of 87 any retired lord of appeal may sit and vote as a member of the House of Lords during his life The peers temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (and by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom Thus the Duke of Argyll sits as Baron Sundridge and Hamilton, and the Duke of Buccleuch as Earl of Doncaster The lords spiritual and temporal sit together, and all have an equal voice and vote in the house, whatever may be their rank As in the House of Commons, each peer must be present to record his vote, the practice of peers giving **proxies** having been discontinued A newly created peer, or one who has been elevated to a higher title, is introduced by two other peers of his own degree, who are accompanied by the **Earl Marshal** (the hereditary office of the Duke of Norfolk), the **Lord Great Chamberlain** (Lord Aveland is at present Lord Great Chamberlain), all in their parliamentary robes, attended by **Garter King of Arms** (Sir Albert Woods has long held this office), and **Black Rod** (Sir J. Drummond) The procession enters the house at the bar, and bows three times on the way to the woolsack, where the peer kneeling presents his patent and writ to the Lord Chancellor. Both these documents are read by the clerk, and the oath is administered to the peer at the table, and he subscribes the roll He is then with further formalities conducted to one of the benches of the house, the position chosen varying with the rank of the new peer, where he and his introducers bow thrice to the Lord Chancellor, by whom he is afterwards congratulated Peers are robed on these occasions, and at the opening of parliament by Her Majesty, but wear their ordinary dress when the House is sitting for business A bishop is introduced by two other bishops, but without many of the formalities described above, representative peers simply present their writs, and are sworn like peers succeeding to a title. (See also PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE) The peers place themselves somewhat differently to the Commons There are in this House, as in that, rows of benches running down each side from the throne to the bar, but in the Lords there are, near the bar, a few seats known as

the cross benches, the occupants of which face the woolsack In this quarter of the House sit the Royal dukes, who take no side in politics, and a few noble lords who give a rigid adhesion to neither great party, and are of what Earl Granville once happily termed the "cross bench mind" The lords spiritual sit on the upper benches to the right of the throne, and retain these places no matter which party may be in power The other lords sit as the Commons do,—the leader of the House and his colleagues in the Ministry on the front bench to the right of the woolsack, his supporters taking their places on the benches behind him, and the leader of the Opposition in that House and the ex Ministers on the left front bench, behind them their adherents The two parties cross the House on a change of ministry, as the Commons do There is no arrangement of peers according to rank, the different degrees sitting together indiscriminately if of the same political complexion The House meets at 4 15 p m on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and sits for an uncertain period, but seldom after midnight (See SESSION, sections **4**, **19**, and **68**) The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom it may in certain cases try members of its own body, it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage The Appellate Court is constituted of the Lord Chancellor and of other legal lords of high standing, such as ex lord chancellors and the lords of appeal in ordinary It may sit during a Parliamentary recess, and its hours of business are from 10 30 a m to 4 p m In the following list the number to the immediate left of each title denotes the order in which the lords spiritual and temporal stand upon the roll of Garter King of Arms—that is, their relative rank and precedence in the House of Lords, the necessary corrections having been made up to Nov 23rd, 1888 The Prince of Wales is first on the roll, and next are the Royal Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, Albany, and Cambridge, who are followed in turn by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal After these come the dukes, beginning with His Grace of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Premier Duke of England, then the marquises, earls, viscounts, bishops, and barons, Lord Savile, as junior baron, being last upon the list It will be understood, from what is written above, and from an inspection of the list, how essentially the order in which peers are named on Garter's roll differs from the precedence existing among the peers of the three kingdoms collectively Lord Savile's number (564) is in excess of the total of the lords spiritual and temporal, the discrepancy being caused by the following lords being named twice on the roll —Lord Halsbury as Lord High Chancellor and as Lord Halsbury, Viscount Cranbrook as such and as Lord President, Earl Cadogan as such and as Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe as such and as Lord Steward, the Earl of Lathom as such and as Lord Chamberlain, Viscount Powerscourt and Earl de Montalt each as an Irish representative peer, and also as a peer of the United Kingdom, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn as a Scotch representative peer and a baron of the United Kingdom, and Lord Knutsford as such and as a Secretary of State The date of creation refers only to the present title, and does not indicate the year in which the peer or his ancestor may have been first admitted to the House of Lords The initials S R P. and I R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish representative peer The abbreviations *n*, *s*, *b*., *un*, *h b*, and *g s* will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half brother, and grandson P C is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L L stands for Lord Lieutenant The following is the present composition of the House of Lords — Peers of the Blood Royal, 5, Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22, Marquises, 21, Earls, 119; Viscounts, 28, Bishops, 24, Barons, 294, Scotch Representative Peers, 15 (one vacancy), Irish Representative Peers, 27 (one vacancy) total, 557 Thirteen of the foregoing are minors, two are reckoned both as peers of the United Kingdom and Irish representative peers, and one is reckoned as a peer of the United Kingdom and as a Scotch representative peer, so that the actual voting strength of the House is 541.

Peers created, Jan —Nov. 88. (*For particulars see "Peerage"*) The Earl of Dufferin created **Marquis of Dufferin** and Ava, Sir H. Holland, G C M G, created **Lord Knutsford**; Sir John Savile Lumley, created **Lord Savile.**

Peers, English, Deceased (Jan.—Dec. 5th, '88) See OBITUARY

Peers, Principal Officers of House of *Chairman of Committees*, Rt Hon Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G C S I —*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Henry John L Graham, Esq. —*Deputy Clerk of Parliaments*, Ralph Disraeli, Esq —*Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees*, Hon S Bethell, C B —*Counsel to Chairman of Committees, and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*, Joseph H Warner, Esq —*Chief Clerk*, William Henry Haines, Esq —*Senior Clerks* O E Grant, Esq, *Peers Printed Paper Office*, A W Dubourg, Esq, *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)* G J Webb, Esq, *Clerk of the Journals*, M A Thoms, Esq, *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*, H C Malkin, Esq, *Clerk of Public Bills* —*Other Clerks*, Hon. E P. Thesiger, C B, E I Taylor, W Austen Leigh, J F Symons Jeune, I Skene, W H Hamilton Gordon, Esqs, Hon A McDonnell, C. L. Anstruther, A H Robinson, H P St John, and V M Biddulph, Esqs —R W Monro, Esq, *Principal Clerk of Private Bill Office.*—*Clerk attending the Table*, A Harrison, Esq.—*Receiver of Fees and Accountant*, W A Malony, Esq —*Assistant Accountant*, G Fulkes, Esq —*Librarian*, J H Pulman, Esq —*Assistant Librarian*, Hon. H Parker —*Examiners for Standing Orders*, J H Robinson and C. W. Campion, Esqs —*Clerk for Standing Orders*, H C Tower, Esq —*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Admiral Hon Sir J R Drummond, G C B —*Yeoman Usher*, Col Sir R C Spencer Clifford, Bart —*Serjeant at Arms*, Lieut -Col. Hon W P M C Talbot —*Deputy Serjeant*, S Hand, Esq — *Shorthand Writer*, W. H Gurney Salter, Esq —*Resident Superintendent*, Mr Scott.

Peers, Privileges of. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS.

PEERS ENTITLED TO A SEAT IN

*** *The titles in black type which follow many of the*

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name and Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
1	38	Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of Sits as M. of **Abercorn** (1790).	Hamilton .	1868	1838	1885
2	345	Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L. . . .	Abercromby	1801	1838	1852
3	479	Aberdare, Henry Austin, 1st L.	Bruce . .	1873	1815	. .
4	211	Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of. Sits as Visct. **Gordon** (1814).	Hamilton-Gordon.	1682	1847	1870
5	51	Abergavenny, William, 1st M. of . . .	Nevill .	1876	1826	1868
6	74	Abingdon, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of . .	Bertie .	1682	1836	1884
7	398	Abinger, William Frederick, 3rd L. . . .	Scarlett .	1835	1826	1861
8	470	Acton, John Emerich Edward, 1st L . . .	Dalberg-Acton.	1869	1834	. .
9	562	Addington, John Gellibrand, 1st L . . .	Hubbard .	1887	1805	
10	46	Ailesbury, George William Thomas, 4th M. of .	Brudenell-Bruce.	1821	1863	1886
11	48	Ailsa, Archibald, 3rd M. of	Kennedy .	1831	1847	1870
12	85	Airlie, David Stanley William, 8th E. of . .	Ogilvy .	1639	1856	1881
13	4	Albany, H R H. Leopold Charles Edward Geo. Albert, 2nd D. of.	. . .	1881	1884	1884
14	76	Albemarle, George Thomas, 6th E. of . .	Keppel .	1696	1799	1851
15	517	Alcester, Frederick Beauchamp Paget, 1s L. .	Seymour .	1882	1821	. .
16	492	Alington, Henry Gerard, 1st L.	Sturt . .	1876	1825	. .
17	159	Amherst, William Archer, 3rd E. . . .	Amherst .	1826	1836	1886
18	508	Ampthill, Arthur Oliver Villiers, 2nd L. . .	Russell .	1881	1869	1884
19	44	Anglesey, Henry, 4th M. of	Paget .	1815	1835	1880
20	447	Annaly, Luke, 3rd L.	White .	1863	1857	1888
21	125	Annesley, Hugh, 5th E.	Annesley .	1789	1831	1874
22	502	Ardilaun, Arthur Edward, 1st L. . . .	Guinness .	1880	1840	. .
23	299	Argyll, George Douglas, 8th D. of. Sits as L. **Sundridge** (1766).	Campbell .	1701	1823	1847
24	558	Armstrong, William George, 1st L. . . .	Armstrong	1887	1810	
25	522	Arran, Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox, 5th E. of. Sits as L. **Sudley** (1884).	Gore . .	1762	1839	1884
26	277	Arundell of Wardour, John Francis, 12th L. .	Arundell .	1605	1831	1862
27	533	Ashbourne, Edward, 1st L.	Gibson .	1885	1837	. .

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

names are those under which the several peers sit

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir	No
P C, L L Co Donegal, was M P Co Donegal 60 80 First D was twice Viceroy of Ireland *Carlton*	C	M of Hamilton, s	1
Turf	L	Hon J Abercromby, *b*	2
P C, was M P for Merthyr 52-68, Renfrewshire 69 73 Under Home Sec 62 4, Home Sec 68 73, Pres Council 73 4 *Athenæum*	L	Hon H C Bruce, s	3
P C, L L Aberdeensh Lord High Commr to Gen Assembly Ch Scotland 81 85, Viceroy Ireland Feb to July 86 *Bro Ass*	I	Lord Haddo, s	4
(As 5th E), K G *Carlton*	C	E of Lewes, s	5
Hon Col 3rd Batt Berks (Princess Charlotte s) Rept *Windham Abbey, Oxford Travellers*	C	Ld Norreys s	6
Late Col Scots Guards served in Crimea *Carlton*	C	Hon J Y Scarlett, s	7
M P for Carlow 59 65, Bridgenorth 65 6, Hon LL D Camb 88 *Athenæum*	I	Hon R M D Acton s	8
P C, s late J Hubbard Stratford Grove Essex *m* 37 Maria Margaret *d* 8th L Napier merchant in London Dirce Bank of England and has been Gov thereof author of works on commerce and finance J P Bucks a Commr of Lieutenancy for London Chm of Pub Works Loans Commrs 54 75 M P Buckingham 59 68 and City of London 74 87 *Carlton*	C	Hon Egerton Hubbard M P	9
Formerly in the army *Savernake Forest Marlborough*	L	Ld Henry A Bruce Bruce M P, *un*	10
Is also Lord Kennedy (cr 1452), Comdr R N Reserve *Guards*	C	E of Cassilis s	11
S R P, Major 10th Hussars, late lieut Scots Guards *Guards*		Hon L G Stanley Ogilvy, *b*	12
Posthumous s of 1st D and grandson of Her Majesty A minor			13
M P E Norfolk 32 4, Lymington 47 50, a general, served at Waterloo *Athenæum*	L	V Bury s (peer)	14
An admiral, late Com in Chief of Mediterranean Squad, took part in the bombardment of Alexandria *United Service*	C		15
M P Dorchester 47 56, Dorset 56 76 *Carlton*	C	Hon H N Sturt, s	16
Called to H of Lds in his father s barony of Amherst 80 was styled by courtesy V Holmesdale, served in Crimea, M P West Kent 59 68, Mid Kent 69 80 *Carlton*	C	Hon F Amherst, *b*	17
The first L was the well known ambassador A minor 19 *Stratford Place Oxford Street W*		Hon V O W Russell, *b*	18
Vice Admiral of North Wales and Co Carmarthen, lieut comdg R N A V (L pool Brig), D L Anglesey and Staffordsh, late Hon Col Staffs Yeo Cav *Carlton*	C	L of Uxbridge, s	19
Lieut 1st Batt Scots Guards, served in the Egyptian campaign 82, receiving medal and clasp, and the Khedive s bronze star	I	Hon — White, s	20
I R P, M P Co Cavan 57 74, formerly Col Scots Gds *Carlton*	C	Visct Glerawley, s	21
M P Dublin 68 9 and 74 80 *Carlton*	C		22
(See biography) *Athenæum*	U L	Marquis of Lorne, s	23
s late Mr Alexander Armstrong, of Newcastle on Tyne, *m* 35, Margaret, *d* of Mr W Ramshaw, J P for Northumberland formerly a solicitor at Newcastle, was engineer to the War Dept of Rifled Ordnance 58-63 Inventor of the famous artillery which bears his name, head of the great works at Elswick for the construction of artillery and hydraulic and other machinery, Hon LL D Camb 61, D C L Oxon 71, has had numerous foreign orders conferred upon him *Athenæum*	U L		24
Has been in the diplomatic service *Travellers*	L	Visct Sudley, s	25
Count of the Holy Roman Empire (1595) *Athenæum*	C	Hon Rev E Arundell, *b*	26
P.C., M.P. Dublin University '75 85, Q C '72, Att -Gen Ireland '77-80; Lord Chancellor Ireland '85-6, reapp. '86 *Carlton*	C	Hon W Gibson, s	27

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
28	99	Ashburnham, Bertram, 5th E. of . . .	Ashburnham	1730	1840	1878
29	400	Ashburton, Alexander Hugh, 4th L. . . .	Baring .	1835	1835	1868
		Ashford (*see* Bury).				
30	451	Athlumney, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth, 2nd L. Sits as L. **Meredyth** (1866)	Somerville.	1863	1865	1873
31	115	Athole, John James Hugh Henry, 7th D. of. Sits as E. **Strange** (1786).	Stewart-Murray .	1703	1840	1864
32	321	Auckland, William George, 4th L . . .	Eden . .	1789	1829	1870
33		Aveland (*see* Willoughby De Eresby).				
34	93	Aylesford, Charles Wightwick, 8th E. of . .	Finch . .	1714	1851	1885
35	304	**Bagot**, William, 4th L.	Bagot . .	1780	1856	1887
		Balinhard (*see* Southesk).				
36	288	Balfour of Burleigh, Alexander Hugh, 6th L. .	Bruce . .	1607	1849	1869
37	129	Bandon, James Francis, 4th E of . . .	Bernard .	1800	1850	1877
38	205	Bangor, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V. . .	Ward . .	1779	1828	1881
39	234	Bangor, James Colquhoun, 70th Bp. of .	Campbell .	. .	1813	. .
40	498	Barrington, Percy, 8th V. Sits as Ld **Shute** (1880)	Barrington.	1770	1825	1886
		Barrogill (*see* Caithness).				
41	559	Basing, George, 1st L.	Sclater-Booth	1887	1826	
42	406	Bateman, William Bateman, 2nd L . . .	Bateman-Hanbury.	1837	1826	1845
43	37	Bath, John Alexander, 4th M. of . . .	Thynne .	1789	1831	1837
44	241	Bath and Wells, Arthur Charles, 69th Bp of .	Hervey . .	. .	1808	. .
45	111	Bathurst, Allen Alexander, 6th E. . .	Bathurst .	1772	1832	1878
46	153	Beauchamp, Frederick, 6th E. . . .	Lygon .	1815	1830	1866
47	15	Beaufort, Henry Charles Fitzroy, 8th D. of .	Somerset .	1682	1824	1853
48	266	Beaumont, Henry, 9th L.	Stapleton .	1309	1848	1854
49	18	Bedford, Francis Charles Hastings, 9th D. of .	Russell .	1694	1819	1872
50	128	Belmore, Somerset Richard, 4th L of . .	Lowry-Corry	1797	1835	1845
51	433	Belper, Henry, 2nd L.	Strutt .	1856	1840	1880
52	73	Berkeley, , 8th E. of .	Berkeley .	1697	—	1888
53	310	Berwick, Richard Henry, 7th L. . . .	Noel-Hill .	1784	1847	1882
54	293	Bessborough, Frederick George Brabazon, 6th E of. Sits as Ld. **Ponsonby** (1749).	Ponsonby .	1739	1815	1880
55	476	Blachford, Frederic, 1st L.	Rogers .	1871	1811	1847
56	496	Blackburn, Colin, L.	Blackburn .	1876	1813	. .
57	287	Blantyre, Charles, 12th L.	Stuart .	1606	1818	1830
58	199	Bolingbroke and St. John, Henry, 5th V. . .	St. John .	1712	1820	1851
59	331	Bolton, William Henry, 3rd L.	Orde-Powlett	1797	1818	1850
60	295	Boston, George Florance, 6th L.	Irby . .	1761	1860	1877
		Botreaux (*see* Loudoun).				
		Bowes (*see* Strathmore and Kinghorn).				
		Boyle (*see* Cork and Orrery).				
61	457	Boyne, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. Sits as Ld. **Brancepeth** (1866).	Hamilton-Russell.	1717	1830	1872
62	507	Brabourne, Edward Hugessen, 1st L. . .	Knatchbull-Hugessen	1880	1829	. .
63	152	Bradford, Orlando George Charles, 3rd E. of .	Bridgman .	1815	1819	1865
64	515	Bramwell, George William Wilsher, 1st L. .	Bramwell .	1882	1808	. .
		Brancepeth (*see* Boyne).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir
Knight of Malta, and Knt Grand Cross Pontifical Order of Pius *Athenæum*	C	Hon J Ashburnham, *b*
M P Thetford 57 67 *Travellers*	C	Hon F D E Baring, *s*
Lt Coldstream Gds, 1st L, well known as Sir W Somerville, was Chief Sec for Ireland *Wellington, Guards, New*		
Formerly Scots Guards, L L and Hered Sheriff Perthshire *Carlton*	C	M of Tullibardine, *s*
Has been in the diplomatic service *Travellers*	C	Hon W M Eden, *s*
D L and J P Warwickshire *Carlton*	C	Lord Guernsey, *s*
Capt Staffs Yeo Cav, ex A D C to Gov Gen Canada, and Capt S Staffs Regt, a Gent Usher to the Queen 85 7 *Travellers, Carlton Turf*		Lieut Hon Walter L Bagot, *b*
S R P, title, attainted in 1716, was restored in 1869, a Lord in Waiting to H M Feb 87 to Dec 88, app Parly Sec to Board of Trade Dec 88 *Carlton*	C	Hon R Bruce, *s*
I R P, is L L Cork Co and City *Carlton*	C	Dr Bernard, Bp of Tuam, *un*
I R P, formerly in the 43rd Light Infantry *Castle Ward Downpatrick*	C	Hon M Ward, *s*
Cons 59 *Athenæum*	C	
Was High Sheriff of Bucks 64 *Carlton*	C	Hon Walter B Barrington, *s*
P C, *s* W L Sclater, of Hoddington House Hants assumed name of Booth by roy licence 57 ed Winchester & Ball Coll Oxon, M A 48, called bar In Temp 51, an Official Verderer New Forest, a Pub Works Loan Commr, M P N Hants 57 87, Sec Poor Law Board 67 8 Finan Sec to Treas Feb to Dec 68 Pres Local Gov Bd 74 80 a Chairman of Grand Committees 83 F R S Pres Sanitary Congress 87	C	Hon G L Sclater Booth, *s*
L L Herefordshire, has been a Lord in Waiting *Carlton*	C	Hon W S B Hanbury, *s*
Hon Col Wilts Yeomanry *Carlton*	C	Visct Weymouth, M P, *s*
Cons 69 *Palace Wells, Somerset*		
M P for Cirencester 57 78 *Carlton*	C	Ld Apsley, *s*
P C, L L Worcestershire, M P West Worcestershire 63 6, Lord Steward 74 80 Paymaster Gen 85 6, and 86 7 *Carlton*	C	Visct Elmley, *s*
K G, P C, L L Monmouthshire, M P E Gloucestershire 46-53 Master of Horse 58 9 66 8 *Carlton*	C	M of Worcester, *s*
Served in Zulu War 79 *Carlton*	C	Hon M Stapleton, *b*
K G, L L Hunts M P Bedfordshire 47 72 *Reform*	L	M of Tavistock, *s*
P C, I R P, Gov N S W 68 72 Und H Sec 66-7 *Carlton*	C	Visct Corry, *s*
M P E Derbyshire 68 74 Berwick 80 *Athenæum*	L	Hon W Strutt, *s*
Peerage conferred for diplomatic services *Boodle's*	C	Rev T Noel Hill, *b*
Bessborough, Piltown, Ireland 45, *Green St, W*	L	Hon Rev W W B Ponsonby, *b*
P C, Per Under Sec for Colonies, 60 71 *Athenæum*	L	
P C, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary 76 87, but though having resigned the office can still sit and vote under the Act of 87, Judge Queen's Bench Div 59 76 *Athenæum*	C	
S R P, formerly in Grenadier Guards *Travellers*	L	Mast of Blantyre, *s*
First peer was the celebrated minister of Q Anne *White's*	C	Rev M W St John, *c*
Carlton	C	Hon W T O Powlett, *s*
A Lord in Waiting, 85 6 *Carlton*	C	Hon C S Irby, *b*
Carlton	C	Hon G W H Russell, *s*
P C, M P Sandwich 57 80, Under Home Sec 66 and 68 71, Under Sec Colonies '71 4 *Carlton*	C	Hon E K-Hugessen, *s*
P C, L L Shropshire, M P S Salop 42 65, Lord Chamberlain '66 8, Master of Horse 74-80, 85-6 *Carlton*	C	Visct Newport, *s*
P C, Baron of Exchequer '56-76, Lord Justice of Appeal '76-81 17, *Cadogan Place, S W*	U L	. . . .

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
		Brandon (*see* Hamilton).				
65	549	Brassey, Thomas, 1st L.	Brassey .	1886	1836	. .
66	317	Braybrooke, Charles Cornwallis, 5th L. . .	Neville .	1788	1823	1861
67	270	Braye, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. .	Verney-Cave	1529	1849	1879
68	52	Breadalbane, Gavin, 1st M. of	Campbell .	1885	1851	. .
69	222	Bridport, Alexander Nelson, 1st V.	Hood . .	1868	1814	. .
70	47	Bristol, Frederick William John, 3rd M. of .	Hervey .	1826	1834	1864
		Brodrick (*see* Midleton).				
71	102	Brooke, George Guy, 4th E. of Warwick . .	Greville .	1746	1818	1853
72	443	Brougham and Vaux, Henry Charles, 3rd L. .	Brougham .	1830	1836	1886
73	149	Brownlow, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E.	Cust . .	1815	1844	1867
74	71	Buccleuch and Queensberry, William Henry Walter, 6th D of. Sits as E. of **Doncaster** (1662)	Montagu-Douglas-Scott	1663	1831	1884
75	29	Buckingham and Chandos, Richard Plantagenet Campbell, 3rd D of.	Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville.	1822	1823	1861
76	103	Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of . .	Hobart-Hampden.	1746	1860	1885
77	547	Burton, Michael Arthur, 1st L.	Bass . .	1886	1837	. .
78	40	Bute, John Patrick, 3rd M. of	Crichton-Stuart	1796	1847	1848
79	282	Byron, George Frederick William, 9th Lord .	Byron .	1643	1855	1870
80	284	Bury, William Coutts, V. Sits as Ld. **Ashford** .	Keppel .	. .	1832	. .
81	10 & 119	**Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E.	Cadogan .	1800	1840	1873
82	189	Cairns, Arthur William, 2nd E.	Cairns .	1878	1861	1885
83	450	Caithness, George Phillips Alexander, 15th E. of Sits as Baron **Barrogill** (1866)	Sinclair .	1455	1858	1881
84	130	Caledon, James, 4th E. of	Alexander .	1801	1846	1855
85	328	Calthorpe, Frederick Henry William, 5th L. .	Calthorpe .	1796	1826	1868
86	5	Cambridge, H.R.H. George William Frederick Charles, 2nd D. of.	. . . .	1801	1819	1850
87	43	Camden, John Charles, 4th M.	Pratt . .	1812	1872	1872
88	265	Camoys, Francis Robert, 4th Lord . . .	Stonor .	1264	1856	1881
		Campbell (*see* Stratheden).				
89	162	Camperdown, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, E. of.	Duncan-Haldane.	1831	1841	1867
90	6	Canterbury, Edward White, 93rd Archbp. of .	Benson .	. .	1829	. .
91	216	Canterbury, Henry Charles, 4th Visct. . .	Manners-Sutton.	1835	1839	1877
92	411	Carew, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L.	Carew .	1834	1860	1881
		Carleton (*see* Shannon).				
93	483	Carlingford, Chichester Samuel, 1st L. . .	Parkinson-Fortescue.	1874	1823	. .
94	70	Carlisle, William George, 8th E. of . . .	Howard .	1661	1808	1864
95	240	Carlisle, Harvey, 58th Bp. of	Goodwin .	. .	1818	. .

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party.	Heir	No.
M P Devonport 65, Hastings 68 86, Civil Ld of Admiralty 80-4, Sec to Admiralty 84 5, mar a *d* of Mr John Allnutt 60, she was author of a "Voyage in the *Sunbeam*, and other works, and died 87, hon D C L Oxford 88 *Reform*	L	Hon Thos Allnutt Brassey, *s*	65
High Steward of Wokingham *Carlton*	C	Hon Rev L Neville, *b*	66
A Knight of Malta *Brooks s*	L	Hon A V Verney Cave, *s*	67
P C, Treasurer of Household 80-5 *Reform*	L	Hon I Campbell, *b* (to *Sc* Earldom of Breadalbane only)	68
A general, an equerry to the Queen, and permanent Lord in Waiting *Carlton*	C	Hon A W A N Hood, *s*	69
High Steward Bury St Edmonds, M P W Suffolk 59 64, L L Suffolk *Carlton*	C	C H A Hervey, *n*	70
Hon Col Warwickshire Yeo, M P S Warwickshire 45 53, A D C to the Queen, Trustee of Rugby Charity	C	Lord Brooke, *s*	71
The first peer was the famous Lord Chancellor *Brooks s*	U L	Hon — Brougham, *s*	72
P C, L L Lincs, M P N Shropshire 66 7 See Local Govt Board 85 6 app Paymaster Gen 87 *Carlton*	C	E R C Cust, *c*	73
M P Midlothian '53 68, 74 80 L L Dumfriesshire and Lt Gen Roy Company of Archers *Carlton*	C	L of Dalkeith, *s*	74
P C, L L Bucks M P Buckingham 46 57, Keeper of Privy Seal to P of Wales 52, Pres of Council 66 7, Sec for Colonies '67 8, Gov of Madras 75 80, is Chairman of Committees House of Lords *Carlton*	C	W S G Langton, *n* (to Earldom of Temple)	75
D L Bucks *Boodle s*	C	Hon C E Hobart-Hampden, *un*	76
M P Stafford 65 8, E Staffs 68 85, Burton Div 85 6 *Reform*	L		77
Hered Sheriff Co Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle, Hon LL D Glasgow and Edin *Carlton*	C	E of Dumfries, *s*	78
The sixth peer was the famous poet *Whites*	C	Hon F E C Byron, *b*	79
P C, *s* of F of Albemarle, called to House of Peers in his father s lifetime 76 Superintendent Indian Affairs for Canada '55 9, Treas of Household 59, Under Sec for War 78 80 and '85 6, M P Norwich 57 9, Wick 60 5, Berwick 68 74 *Carlton*	C	Hon Cecil Keppel, *s*	80
P C, Under Sec War 75 8, Under Sec Colonies 78 80 app Lord Privy Seal 86 admitted to the Cabinet April 87 *Carlton*	C	Visct Chelsea, *s*	81
Late peer was the well known Lord Chancellor *Carlton*	C	Hon H J Cairns, *b*	82
Is L L Caithness shire *Bachelors*	L	.	83
I R P, Capt R P 1st Life Gds, Hon Maj 4th Batt R Innisk Fusil, Hon Lt R N R, served in Egyptian Campaign, Medal and Clasp and Khedive s Bronze Star *Carlton*	C	Visct Alexander, *s*	84
M P East Worcestershire 59 68 *Travellers*	L	Hon A C Calthorpe, *b*	85
K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, P C, a field marshal, app Com in Chief 56, by patent 87, is first cousin to Her Majesty, Ranger of Hyde, St James s, and Richmond Parks *Army and Navy*			86
A minor *The Priory, Brecon*		Lord G Pratt, *un*	87
The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Hen VI to 1839	L	Hon R F J Stonor, *s*	88
A Lord in Waiting 86, Lieut Oxford Hussars, J P and D L Oxon *Brooks s*			
A Lord in Waiting 68 70, a Lord of the Admiralty 70 74 *Brooks s*	L	Hon G A D Haldane, *b*	89
See special biography *Athenaum*			90
The first Visct was Speaker of the House of Commons *Whites*	C	Hon H F W M. Sutton, *s*	91
D L Co Wexford *Brooks s*	L	Hon G P J Carew, *b*	92
P C, L L Essex, M P co Louth 47 74, Under Sec Colonies 57 8, 59-65, Chief Sec Ireland 65 6, 68 70, Pres Board Trade 70-4, Privy Seal '81 5, Pres of Council 83 5, is also Lord Clermont in the peerage of Ireland *Athenæum*	L	. . . .	93
Was rector of Londesborough. *Castle Howard, Malton, Yorks*	L	G J. Howard, Esq., *n*	94
See biography. *Athenæum*	L	. . . . .	95

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
96	118	Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux, 4th E. of	Herbert .	1793	1831	1849
97	330	Carrington, Charles Robert, 3rd L. . . .	Carrington	1797	1843	1868
98	344	Carysfort, William, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord **Carysfort** (1801).	Proby . .	1789	1836	1872
99	356	Castlemaine, Richard, 4th L.	Handcock .	1812	1826	1869
100	469	Castletown, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L.	FitzPatrick	1869	1848	1883
101	147	Cathcart, Alan Frederick, 3rd E. . . .	Cathcart .	1814	1828	1859
102	160	Cawdor, John Frederick Vaughan, 2nd E. .	Campbell .	1827	1817	1860
103	407	Charlemont, James Molyneux, 3rd E of Sits as Lord **Charlemont** (1837).	Caulfield .	1763	1820	1863
	390	Chaworth (*see* Meath).				
104	437	Chelmsford, Frederic Augustus, 2nd L. . .	Thesiger .	1858	1827	1878
105	436	Chesham, Charles Compton William, 3rd L. .	Cavendish .	1858	1850	1882
106	67	Chesterfield, Edwyn Francis, 10th E of . .	Scudamore-Stanhope.	1628	1854	1887
107	561	Cheylesmore, Henry William, 1st L . . .	Eaton . .	1887	1816	. .
108	135	Chichester, Walter John, 4th E. of . . .	Pelham .	1801	1838	1886
109	242	Chichester, Richard, 71st Bp. of.	Durnford	. .	1802	. .
110	45	Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, 4th M of	Cholmondeley	1815	1858	1884
111	361	Churchill, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L.	Spencer .	1815	1864	1886
112	438	Churston, John, 2nd L.	Yarde-Buller	1858	1846	1871
		Clanbrassill (*see* Roden).				
113	214	Clancarty, Richard Somerset, 4th E. of. Sits as V. **Clancarty** (1820)	Le Poer Trench.	1803	1834	1872
114	375	Clanricarde, Hubert George, 2nd M of. Sits as Lord **Somerhill** (1826).	de Burgh-Canning.	1825	1832	1874
115	383	Clanwilliam, Richard James, 4th E of. Sits as Lord **Clanwilliam** (1828).	Meade .	1776	1832	1879
116	113	Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of . . .	Villiers .	1776	1846	1870
		Clements (*see* Leitrim)				
117	31	Cleveland, Harry George, 4th D. of . . .	Powlett .	1833	1803	1864
118	323	Clifden, Henry George, 4th Visct. Sits as Lord **Mendip** (1794)	Agar-Ellis .	1781	1863	1866
119	283	Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis Hen. Hugh, 9th L.	Clifford .	1672	1851	1880
		Clifton (*see* Darnley).				
120	261	Clinton, Charles Henry Rolle, 20th L. . .	Trefusis .	1299	1834	1866
121	337	Clonbrock, Robert, 3rd L.	Dillon .	1790	1807	1826
122	395	Cloncurry, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. Sits as Lord **Cloncurry** (1831).	Lawless .	1789	1840	1869
123	127	Clonmell, John Henry Reginald, 4th E. of .	Scott . .	1793	1839	1866
124	363	Colchester, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L.	Abbot. .	1817	1842	1867
125	481	Coleridge, John Duke, 1st L.	Coleridge .	1873	1820	. .
126	540	Colville of Culross, Charles John, 11th L., 1st B. Sits as Lord **Colville** (1885).	Colville .	1604	1818	1849
127	215	Combermere, Wellington Henry, 2nd Visct. .	Stapleton-Cotton.	1826	1818	1865
128	425	Congleton, Henry William, 3rd L. . . .	Parnell .	1841	1809	1883

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir	No
P C , Under Sec Colonies 57-9, Sec Colonies 66 7 and 74 8, Viceroy of Ireland 85 6, High Steward Univ Oxford, app L I Hants 87 *Carlton*	C	Lord Porchester, *s*	96
P C , M P Wycombe 65 8, Capt Gent at Arms 81 5, is Joint Hered Gt Chamberlain app Gov N S Wales 85 *Brooks s Carlton*	L L	Hon W H Carrington, *b*	97 98
I R P , formerly in the army *Carlton*	C	Hon A E Handcock, *s*	99
M P Portarlington 80-3, formerly in army, served in Egyptian campaign in Household Cav , medal and clasp *Travellers*	C		100
Formerly in the army *Carlton*	C	Lord Greenock *s*	101
M P Pembrokeshire 41 60 L L Carmarthenshire *Carlton*	C	Visct Emlyn, *s*	102
L L Co Tyrone *Athenæum*	L	Col J Caulfield (to *Ir* Viscounty of Charlemont)	103
A general Was Com in Chief in S Africa, Lt of the Tower of London *Carlton*	C	Hon F J N Thesiger *s*	104
Has served in several regiments *Travellers*	L	Hon C W H Cavendish *s*	105
Called to bar In Temple 80 is Capt 4th Batt the King s (Shropshire) Lt Infantry *Brooks s*		Lieut Hon H A Scudamore Stanhope R N *b*	106
e s late Mr H Eaton, ed Enfield and Coll Rollin Paris *m* 39 Charlotte *d* and *h* late T L Harman of New Orleans silk mer direc Marine Ins and Imp Fire Ins Assn D L Suffolk and Tower Hamlets F R G S F R H S, etc M P Coventry 65 80 and 81 7 *Carlton*	C	Col Hon H Eaton, *s*	107
M P Lewes 65 74 *Brooks s*	L	Hon Rev F Godolphin Pelham *b*	108
See biography *Athenæum*	L		109
Is Joint Hered Gt Chamberlain *Carlton*	C	E of Rocksavage, *s*	110
Coldstream Guards First peer was youngest son of 4th D of Marlborough A Prince of the Holy Roman Empire *Guards*		John Winston T Spencer *c*	111
Formerly in the army *Guards*	C	Hon J Yarde Buller, *s*	112
Hon Col 4th Batt Connaught Rangers *Carlton*	C	Visct Dunlo *s*	113
M P Galway 67 71, has been in the dip service *Travellers*	L	Mar of Sligo (to *Ir* earldom)	114
An admiral on the active list, has been a Lord of the Admiralty a Commissioner Roy Patriotic Fund 88 *United Service*	C	Lord Gillford, *s*	115
M P Brecknock 69 70, Col Herts Yeo Cavalry 11, *Berkeley Square, W The Grove, Watford*	U L	Lord Hyde, *s*	116
K G , M P South Durham 41 59 Hastings 59 64 *Athenæum*	L	H de Vere Vane (to B of Barnard only)	117
4, *Chesterfield Gardens, May Fair W*	L	Hon L G F Agar Ellis *un*	118
Lt Col 5th (Haytor) Vol Batt Devon R V *Brooks s*	U L	Hon W H Clifford, *b*	119
M P N Devon 57 66, Under Sec India 67 8 Col N Devon Yeo Cav , app L L Devonshire 87 *Carlton*	L C	Hon C J Trefusis, *s*	120
I R P , is L L Co Galway *Travellers*	C	Hon L G Dillon, *s*	121
D L Co Kildare *Carlton*	C	Hon E Lawless, *b*	122
I R P , formerly in the Life Guards *Carlton*	C	Hon T C Scott, *b*	123
Has been a Charity Commissioner first peer was Speaker of House of Commons *Carlton*	C		124
P C , M P Exeter 65 73, Sol Gen 68 71, Att Gen 71 3 Chief Just Com Pleas 73 80, Ld Chief Just of England 80 *Reform*	L	Hon B Coleridge, M P, *s*	125
P C , K T , Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales 73, S R P 81-85 *Carlton*	C	Mast of Colville, *s*	126
M P Carrickfergus 47 57, formerly in 1st Life Guards *Carlton*	C	Hon R W S Cotton, *s*	127
Formerly in the navy *Athenæum* . .	L	Col Hon H Parnell, *s.*	128

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
129	3	Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st D. of.	. . .	1874	1850	. .
130	553	Connemara, Robert, 1st L.	Bourke .	1887	1827	. .
131	365	Conyngham, Henry Francis, 4th M. Sits as Ld. **Minster** (1821).	Conyngham	1816	1857	1882
132	290	Cork and Orrery, Richard Edmund St. Lawrence, 9th E of. Sits as Ld **Boyle** (1711).	Boyle . .	1620	1829	1856
133	176	Cottenham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of	Pepys . .	1850	1874	1881
134	484	Cottesloe, Thomas Francis, 1st L. . . .	Fremantle .	1874	1798	. .
135	326	Courtown, James George Henry, 5th E of. Sits as Ld. **Saltersford** (1794).	Stopford .	1762	1823	1858
136	77	Coventry, George William, 9th E. of . .	Coventry .	1697	1838	1843
137	177	Cowley, William Henry, 2nd E. . . .	Wellesley .	1857	1834	1884
138	94	Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th L. . .	Cowper .	1718	1834	1856
139	9 & 224	Cranbrook, Gathorne, 1st Visct. . . .	Gathorne-Hardy	1878	1814	. .
140	132	Craven, William George Robert, 4th E. of	Craven .	1801	1868	1883
141	376	Crawford and Balcarres, James Ludovic, 26th E. of. Sits as Ld **Wigan** (1826)	Lindsay .	1398 1651	1847	1880
142	352	Crewe, Hungerford, 3rd L . . .	Crewe .	1806	1812	1835
143	339	Crofton, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L.	Crofton	1797	1834	1869
144	181	Cromartie, Francis, 2nd E of . . .	Sutherland-Leveson-Gower .	1661	1852	1888
145	229	Cross, Richard Assheton, 1st Visct . .	Cross	1886	1823	. .
146	27	Cumberland and Teviotdale, H R H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of.	. . .	1799	1845	1878
147	260	**Dacre**, Thomas Crosby William, 22nd L. . .	Brand-Trevor	1307	1808	1837
148	489	Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of. Sits as Ld **Ramsay** (1875)	Ramsay .	1633	1878	1887
149	278	Darnley, John Stuart, 6th E. of Sits as Ld. **Clifton** (1608).	Bligh . .	1725	1827	1835
150	91	Dartmouth, William Walter, 5th E. of . .	Legge .	1711	1823	1853
151	183	Dartrey, Richard, 1st E. of	Dawson .	1866	1817	. .
152	258	De Clifford, Edward Southwell, 24th L . .	Russell .	1299	1855	1877
153	429	De Freyne, Arthur, 4th L.	French	1851	1855	1868
154	108	De la Warr, Reginald Windsor, 7th E. . .	Sackville .	1761	1817	1873
155	399	De L'Isle and Dudley, Philip, 2nd L. . .	Sidney .	1835	1828	1851
156	411	De Mauley, Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper, 2nd L.	Ponsonby .	1838	1815	1855
157	196 & 206	De Montalt, Cornwallis, 1st E.	Maude .	1791	1817	1886
158	560	De Ramsey, William Henry, 2nd L. . . .	Fellowes .	1887	1848	1887
159	255	De Ros, Dudley Charles, 24th L. . . .	Fitzgerald-de-Ros.	1264	1827	1874
160	396	De Saumarez, John St. Vincent, 3rd L. . .	Saumarez .	1831	1806	1863
161	378	De Tabley, John Byrne Leicester, 3rd L. . .	Warren .	1826	1835	1887

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
K.G.; P.C.; 3rd son of the Queen; Col.-in-Chief Rifle Brigade; Lt.-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief Bombay; commanded 1st Div. of Egyptian Exp. Force '82. *Army and Navy.*	. .	Prince Arthur, *s.* .	129
P.C.; 3rd s of 5th E. of Mayo; *m.* '63 Lady Susan, *d* late M. of Dalhousie; called to bar In. Temp. '52; M.P. King's Lynn '68-87; Und. Sec. Foreign Affairs '74-80, and '85-6; app. Gov. of Madras '86. *Carlton.*	C.	. . . . .	130
Has been in the Rifle Brigade and Scots Guards. *Carlton* .	C.	E. of Mount Charles,	131
P.C.; L.L. Somerset; M.P Frome '54-56; Master of Buckhounds '66, '68-74, '80-5; Master of Horse 86. *Devonshire.*	L.	Visct. Dungarvan, *s.*	132
A minor. *Tandridge Court, near Godstone, Redhill* . . .		Hon E. D. Pepys, *b.*	133
P.C.; M.P. Buckingham '26-46; has been Sec. to Treasury, Sec. for War, Chief Sec. for Ireland, and Chairman of Board of Customs. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. T. F. Fremantle, *s.*	134
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards. *Carlton* . . .	C	Visct. Stopford, *s.* .	135
P.C.; Capt. Gent. at-arms '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86; late Chm. Worcestershire Quarter Sessions *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Deerhurst, *s.*	136
Was Lt.-Col Coldstream Guards, served in Crimea and India. *Travellers'.*	L. C	Visct Dangan, *s.* .	137
K.G.; P.C.; L.L. Beds, Viceroy of Ireland '80-2, has been Capt. of Gent.-at Arms. *Travellers'.*	L.	Hon H. F. Cowper, *b.*	138
P.C.; M.P. Leominster '56-65, Oxford Univ. '65-78, Pres Poor Law Board '56-7, Home Sec '67-8, Sec. for War 74-8, Sec. for India, '78-80; Pres. Council 85-6, reapp. '86. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. J. S. G. Hardy, M.P., *s.*	139
A minor. *Combe Abbey, Coventry*	. .	Hon. R. C. Craven, *b.*	140
M.P. Wigan '74-80; author of several astronomical works; was in Grenadier Guards; premier E. of Scotland. *Carlton*	C.	Lord Balcarres, *s.* .	141
Travellers'	L.	. . . . .	142
I.R.P. *Carlton*	C	Hon C. St. G. Crofton, *b.*	143
Major 2nd Vol. Batt Seaforth Highlanders, D.L. and J.P. counties Sutherland, Ross, and Cromarty	. .	Hon Sibell Lilian, *d.*	144
P.C.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lanc. 68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Secretary 74-80 and 85-6; Secretary for India '86. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon William Hy. Cross, M.P., *s.*	145
K.G.; cousin to Her Majesty, son of late King of Hanover. *Gumnden, Austria.*	. .	Prince George, *s.* .	146
M.P. Herts '47-52; has been L.L. Essex. *Boodle's* . . .	L.	V. Hampden, *b.* (peer)	147
A minor. 5, *Hereford Gardens, W*	L.	Hon. Patrick W. Maule Ramsay, *b.*	148
Hered. High Steward of Gravesend. *Carlton*	C.	Lord Clifton, *s.* .	149
M.P. South Staffordshire '49-53; app. L.L. Staffordshire '87. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Lewisham, M.P., *s.*	150
Succ. as Baron '27; has been a Lord in Waiting; L.L. Co. Monaghan. *Travellers'.*	L.	Lord Cremorne, *s.* .	151
Marlborough	L	Hon. C. S. Russell, *b.*	152
Carlton	C.	Hon. A. French, *s.*	153
High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon *Carlton* . . .	C.	Visct Cantilupe, *s.*	154
Formerly in the army, descended maternally from William IV. *Carlton.*	. .	Hon. P. Sidney, *s.* .	155
M.P. Poole '37-47; Dungarvan '51-2. *Brooks's*	L.	Hon. W. A. Ponsonby, *s.*	156
I.R.P. (elected '62), formerly in the Life Guards; L.L. Co. Tipperary; a Lord in Waiting '85-6; sat as V. Hawarden '56-86, when he was created an E. of the U.K. *Carlton.*	C.	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Maude, *c.* (to *Ir.* peerage).	157
s. s. of the 1st Lord, *L.* Eton, m '77, Lady Rosamond Jane, *d.* of 6th D. of Marlborough; Sub.-Lt 1st Life Guards '67, Lt. '68, Capt. '72, retd. '77, M.P. Hunts '80-5, and for N. or Ramsey D. '85-7. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. Reginald A. Fellowes, *s.*	158
Is premier baron; a lieut.-gen.; a Lord in Waiting '74-80 and '85-6; reapp. '86. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. Mary Dawson, *d.*	159
Formerly in the army. *United Service*	C.	Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez, *s.*	160
M.A. (Oxon.) '56; Bar Linc. Inn 60; formerly Capt. Chester Yeo. Cav. *Athenæum.*	L.U.	P. F. F. Leicester, *c.* to baronetage only.	161

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
162	523	De Vesci, John Robert William, 4th Visct. Sits as Ld **de Vesci** (1884).	Vesey . .	1776	1844	1875
163	371	Delamere, Hugh, 3rd L.	Cholmondeley	1821	1870	1887
164	62	Denbigh, Rudolph William Basil, 8th E. of .	Feilding .	1622	1823	1865
165	397	Denman, Thomas, 2nd L.	Aitchison-Denman	1834	1805	1854
166	537	Deramore, Thomas, 1st L.	Bateson .	1885	1815	. .
167	57	Derby, Edward Henry, 15th E. of . . .	Stanley .	1485	1826	1869
168	512	Derwent, Harcourt, 1st L.	Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone	1881	1829	. .
169	60	Devon, Edwin Baldwin, 12th E. of . . .	Courtenay .	1553	1836	1888
170	19	Devonshire William, 7th D. of	Cavendish .	1694	1808	1858
171	298	Digby, Edward St. Vincent, 9th L. . . .	Digby .	1620	1809	1856
		Doncaster, E of (*see* Buccleuch & Queensberry)				
172	318	Donegall, Edward, 4th M of. Sits as Ld. **Fisherwick** (1790)	Chichester .	1791	1799	1883
173	504	Donington, Charles Frederick, 1st L. . .	Abney Hastings	1880	1822	. .
174	213	Donoughmore, John Luke George, 5th E of Sits as Visct **Hutchinson** (1821)	Hely-Hutchinson	1800	1848	1866
175	315	Dorchester, Dudley Wilmot, 4th L. . .	Carleton .	1786	1822	1875
176	279	Dormer, John Baptist Joseph, 12th L. . .	Dormer	1615	1830	1871
		Douglas, L. (*see* Home).				
177	112	Downshire, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull, 6th M of Sits as E. of **Hillsborough** (1772).	Hill .	1789	1871	1874
178	342	Drogheda, Henry Francis Seymour, 3rd M. of Sits as Ld **Moore** (1801)	Moore .	1791	1825	1837
179	167	Ducie, Henry John, 3rd E. of	Reynolds-Moreton .	1837	1827	1853
180	179	Dudley, William Humble, 2nd E. of . .	Ward .	1860	1867	1885
181	53	Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple, 1st M. of	Hamilton-Blackwood	1888	1826	. .
182	88	Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of.	Cochrane .	1669	1852	1885
183	391	Dunmore, Charles Adolphus, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Dunmore** (1831).	Murray .	1686	1841	1845
		Dunning (*see* Rollo).				
184	453	Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham Thomas, 4th E of. Sits as Ld **Kenry** (1866)	Wyndham-Quin	1822	1841	1871
185	426	Dunsandle and Clanconal, Denis St. George, 2nd L.	Daly . .	1845	1810	1847
186	334	Dunsany, Edward, 16th L.	Plunkett .	1439	1808	1852
187	164	Durham, John George, 3rd E. of	Lambton .	1833	1855	1879
188	231	Durham, Joseph Barber, 83rd Bp. of . . .	Lightfoot .	. .	1828	. .
189	302	Dynevor, Arthur de Cardonnel, 6th L. . .	Rice . .	1780	1836	1878
190	435	**Ebury**, Robert 1st L.	Grosvenor .	1857	1801	. .
191	2	Edinburgh, H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, 1st D. of.	. . .	1866	1844	. .
192	166	Effingham, Henry, 2nd E. of	Howard .	1837	1806	1845
193	440	Egerton of Tatton, Wilbraham, 2nd L. . .	Egerton .	1859	1832	1883
	178	Eglintoun and Winton, Archibald William, 14th E. of. Sits as E. of **Winton** (1859).	Montgomerie	1507	1841	1861

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir	No
L L Queen s Co , formerly in Coldstream Guards *Travellers*, *Brooks s, Guards*	L	Yvo R Vesey, *n* (to *Ir* title)	162
A minor 13 *Carlton House Terrace, S W*	C	Capt Hugh C Cholmondeley, *c*	163
Hon Col Roy Welsh Fusiliers *Carlton*	C	Visct Feilding, *s*	164
First peer was the well known Chief Justice of Queen s Bench *House of Lords S W*	C	Thos Denman, *g n*	165
M P Derry Co 44 57, Devizes 64 85, a Lord of the Treasury 52 *Carlton*	C	G W B de Yarburgh, *b*	166
K G , P C M P Lynn 48 69 Under Foreign Sec 52, Colonial Sec 58 and 82 5 Sec for India 58 9 Foreign Sec 66-8 and 74 8 formerly a Conservative a member of Mr Gladstone s Cabinet 8 5 appointed leader of the L U Party in the H of L 88 *Travellers*	L U	Lord Stanley of Preston, *b* (peer)	167
M P Scarboro 69 80 *Travellers*	L	Hon F H Johnstone, *s*	168
M P Exeter 64 8, E Devon 68 70 formerly Capt Devonshire Yeo Cav D L and J P Devon	C	Hon and Rev H H Courtenay, *un*	169
K G , P C , succ as E of Burlington 34 M P Camb Univ 29 31, N Derbyshire 31 4 L L Derbyshire Chancellor Univ of Camb *Athenæum*	L	M of Hartington, M P , *s*	170
Formerly in army *Carlton*	C	Col Hon E H Digby *s*	171
Was Dean of Raphoe 32 73 *Carlton*	C	E of Belfast, *s*	172
Carlton	C	E of Loudoun, *s*	173
Was Assistant Com for Eastern Roumelia 78 9 *Carlton*	C	Visct Suirdale, *s*	174
Lt Coldstream Guards in Crimea *United Service*	L		175
Was Capt 74th Highlanders, served in Crimea *Travellers*	L	Maj Gen J C Dormer C B , *b*	176
A minor *East Hampstead Park Wokingham*	C	Ld A Hill, M P , *un*	177
P C , L L Co Kildare Ranger of the Curragh *Carlton*	C	P W Moore, *c* (to *Ir* earldom only)	178
P C , M P Stroud 52 3 has been Capt Yeo of the Guard, L L Gloucestershire *Athenæum*	L	Lord Moreton, *s*	179
Lt Worces Yeo Cav *Dudley House, Park Lane, W*		Hon J H Ward, *b*	180
See biography *Travellers*	L	Earl of Ava, *s*	181
S R P 86, brevet lieut col *Army and Navy*	L	Lord Cochrane, *s*	182
A Lord in Waiting 74 80, formerly L L Stirlingshire *Carlton*	C	Visct Lincastle, *s*	183
Formerly Life Guards Under Sec Colonies 85 6, reapp July 86 resig Feb 87 *Carlton*	C	W H Quin, *c*	184
Elected I R P 51 *Carlton*	C	Hon S J Daly, *b*	185
I R P , an admiral on reserved list *Carlton*	C	Hon J W Plunkett, M P , *s*	186
L L of Durham Co , formerly Coldstream Guards *Guards*	L	Hon F W Lambton, *b*	187
See biography *The Palace Bishop Auckland*			188
Lt Carmarthenshire Artil Militia 70-1 *Carlton*	C	Hon W F Rice, *s*	189
P C , M P Shaftesbury 22 6, Chester 26-47, Middlesex 47 57, Compt of Household 30-4, Treas of Household 46-7 Is uncle of the D of Westminster *Travellers*	L	Hon R W Grosvenor, *s*	190
K G , P C , second son of the Queen, is a vice admiral com Mediter Squadron, Master of Trinity House *United Service*		Prince Alfred, *s*	191
M P Shaftesbury 41 5 *Travellers*	L	Lord Howard, *s*	192
M P N Cheshire 58 68, Mid Cheshire 68 83, Ecclesiastical Commr for Eng 80, Chm of Royal Comm on Education of Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, etc , 86 *Carlton*	C	Hon A de T Egerton, M P , *b*	193
D L Ayrshire and Lanarkshire, Hered Sheriff Renfrewshire *Carlton.*	C	Hon G A Montgomerie, *b.*	194

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born	Succeeded.
195	296	Egmont, Charles George, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Lovell and Holland** (1762).	Perceval .	1733	1845	1874
196	154	Eldon, John, 3rd E. of	Scott . .	1821	1845	1854
197	427	Elgin and Kincardine, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Elgin** (1849)	Bruce . .	1633	1849	1863
198	346	Ellenborough, Charles Edmund, 3rd L. . .	Towry-Law	1802	1820	1871
199	174	Ellesmere, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of	Egerton .	1846	1847	1862
200	539	Elphinstone, William Buller Fullerton, 15th L. Sits as Ld **Elphinstone** (1885).	Elphinstone	1509	1828	1861
201	343	Ely, John Henry Wellington Graham, 4th M. of. Sits as Ld **Loftus** (1801).	Loftus .	1800	1849	1857
202	482	Emly, William, 1st L.	Monsell .	1874	1812	. .
203	359	Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton, 4th E of Sits as Ld **Grinstead** (1815)	Cole . .	1789	1845	1886
204	490	Erne, John Henry, 4th E. of. Sits as Lord **Fermanagh** (1876)	Crichton .	1789	1839	1885
205	385	Erroll, William Harry, 18th E. of. Sits as Ld **Kilmarnock** (1831)	Hay . .	1452	1823	1846
206	349	Erskine, William Macnaghten, 5th L. . .	Erskine .	1806	1841	1882
207	536	Esher, William Baliol, 1st L.	Brett . .	1885	1815	. .
208	69	Essex, Arthur Algernon, 6th E of . . . Ettrick (*see* Napier)	Capell .	1661	1803	1839
209	220	Eversley, Charles, 1st Visct.	Shaw-Lefevre	1857	1794	. .
210	41	Exeter, William Alleyne, 3rd M. of . . .	Cecil . .	1801	1825	1867
211	212	Exmouth, Edward Fleetwood John, 4th Visct. .	Pellew .	1816	1861	1876
212	200	**Falmouth**, Evelyn, 6th Visct . . . . Fermanagh (*see* Erne)	Boscawen .	1720	1819	1852
213	90	Ferrers, Sewallis Edward, 10th E. . . .	Shirley .	1711	1847	1859
214	184	Feversham, William Ernest, 1st E of . .	Duncombe .	1868	1829	. .
215	195	Fife, Alexander William George, 6th E. of .	Duff . .	1759	1849	1879
216	386	Fingall, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld **Fingall** (1831) Fitzwilliam (*see* Donegall).	Plunkett .	1628	1859	1881
217	516	FitzGerald, John David, L	FitzGerald.	1882	1816	. .
218	446	Fitzhardinge, Francis Wm Fitzhardinge, 2nd L.	Berkeley .	1861	1826	1867
219	104	Fitzwilliam, William Thomas Spencer, 4th E. .	Wentworth-Fitzwilliam	1746	1815	1857
220	301	Foley, Henry Thomas, 5th L	Foley . .	1776	1850	1869
221	285	Forbes, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. .	Forbes .	1442	1829	1868
222	372	Forester, Orlando Watkin Weld, 4th L. . .	Forester .	1821	1813	1886
223	117	Fortescue, Hugh, 3rd E.	Fortescue .	1789	1818	1861
		Foxford (*see* Limerick).				
224	319	Gage, Henry Charles, 5th Visct. Sits as Ld. **Gage** (1790)	Gage . .	1720	1854	1877
225	173	Gainsborough, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of	Noel . .	1841	1850	1881
226	325	Galloway, Alan Plantagenet, 10th E. of. Sits as Ld **Stewart of Garlies** (1796).	Stewart .	1623	1835	1873
227	555	Galway, George Edmund Milnes, 7th Visct. Sits as Lord **Monckton** (1887).	Monckton-Arundell.	1727	1844	1876
228	353	Gardner, ——, L.	Gardner .	1800	18—	1883
229	494	Gerard, William Cansfield, 2nd L. . . .	Gerard .	1876	1851	1887
230	374	Gifford, Edric Frederic, 3rd L.	Gifford .	1824	1849	1872
231	358	Glasgow, George Frederick, 6th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Ross** (1815).	Boyle . .	1703	1825	1869
232	236	Gloucester and Bristol, Charles John, 31st Bp. of Gordon (*see* Aberdeen).	Ellicott .	. .	1819	. .

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir	No.
M P Midhurst 74 *Carlton*	C	A G Perceval, *c*	195
First peer was the famous Lord Chancellor *Carlton*	C	Visct Encombe, *s*	196
P C, was Treas of Household and First Comm of Works 86, L L of Fife *Travellers*	L	Lord Bruce, *s*	197
Was Col 66th Berks Regt First peer was a member of the Cabinet of "All the Talents 06, and Ld Chief Justice of Eng Father of present peer many years M P Camb Univ *Carlton*	C	Hon C Towry Law, s	198
Major D of Lancaster s Own Yeo Cav *Travellers*	C	Visct Brackley, s	199
Retired Capt R N, served in Burmah Crimea etc A Lord in Waiting '74 80 and 85 6, reapp 86 *Carlton*	C	Master of Elphinstone, *s*	200
Royal Yacht Squadron	C	J H Loftus, *c*	201
P C, Pres Board of Health 57 Vice Pres Board of Trade 66, Under Sec Colonies 68 70, Postmaster Gen 70 3 M P Limerick Co 47 74, is L L of Limerick *Athenaum*	L	Hon G Monsell, *s*	202
M P Enniskillen 80-5, formerly in the Rifle Brigade *Carlton*	C	Viscount Cole, *s*	203
M P Enniskillen 68 80, Fermanagh 80-5 a Lord of the Treasury 76-80, is L L Fermanagh *Carlton*	C	Visct Crichton, *s*	204
Formerly major Rifle Brigade, is hered Lord High Constable of Scotland, served and severely wounded in the Crimea *Guards*	C	Ld Kilmarnock, *s*	205
First peer was Lord Chancellor *Naval and Military*	C	Hon M Erskine, *s*	206
P C, M P for Helston 66 8, Q C 60 Sol Gen 68 judge 68 76 Lord Justice of Appeal 76 83, Mast of Rolls 83 *Athenaum*	L	Hon R B Brett, *s*	207
Travellers	L	Lord Capell, *g s*	208
P C, Speaker of House of Commons 39 57 M P Downton 30 1 Hants 31 57, High Steward of Winchester *Athenæum*	I		209
P C, M P S Lincs 47 57, Northants 57 67 Treas Household 66-7, Capt Gent at Arms 67, is hered Grand Almoner Lt Col Com 3rd & 4th Battns Northants Regt, A D C *Carlton*	C	Ld Burghley, M P, s	210
Carlton	C	Hon W A Pellew, *b*	211
White s	L	Col the Hon E Boscawen C B, s	212
Carlton	C	W K Shirley, *c*	213
Succ as 3rd L 67, M P E Retford 52 7, N Riding Yorkshire '59 67 *Carlton*	C	Visct Helmsley, *g s*	214
P C, M P Elgin 74 9, Capt Gent at Arms 80-3, L L Elgin cr E of U K 85 *White's*	U L	Hon G S Duff, *un* (to *Ir* E dom of Fife)	215
State Steward to E Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland *Brooks*	L	Hon Rev W M Plunkett, *un*	216
P C, M P Ennis 52 60, Sol Gen Ir l 55 6 Att Gen 56 8 59 60 Irish Judge 60-82 Lord of Appeal in Ordin 82 *Athenaum*	L		217
M P Cheltenham 56-65, formerly Capt Horse Guards *Boodle s*	L	Hon C P Berkeley, *b*	218
K G, M P Malton 37 41 and '46 7, Wicklow 47 57, L L W Riding, Yorks *Travellers*	I	Visct Milton, *g s*	219
Travellers	I	Hon F C Foley, *b*	220
S R P, is premier baron of Scotland *Carlton*	C	Hon A M Forbes, *b*	221
Chancellor and Canon of York and late rector of Gedling Notts *Walley Park, Broseley Salop*	C	Hon Cecil F Lowther, s	222
M P Plymouth 41 52, Marylebone 54 9, a Lord of the Treasury '46-7, Sec Poor Law Board 47 51 *Athenæum, Brooks s Travellers*	U L	V Falmington, M P, *s*	223
D L Sussex *Carlton*	C	Hon F T Gage, C B *un*	224
Was in the army *Carlton*	L	Visct Campden, *s*	225
M P Wigtownshire 68 73, formerly in the Horse Guards *Carlton*	C	Hon R H Stewart, *b*	226
M P for North Nottinghamshire 72 85, created a peer of the U K 87 *Carlton*	C	Hon G V Monckton Arundell, *s*	227
Peerage conferred for distinguished naval services			228
Was Lt Life Gds, ret 76, hon Major Lancs Yeo Cav *Carlton*	C	Hon F J Gerard, *s*	229
V C Served in Ashantee and Zulu wars Col Sec West Australia 80-3, Col Sec of Gibraltar 84 8, app Col Sec of Leeward Islands 88 *Carlton*	C	Hon E B Gifford, *b*	230
M P Bute '65, app Lord Clerk Register of Scotland 79 *Scottish Conservative*	C	Capt D Boyle, R N (to *Sc* E dom only)	231
See biography *Athenaum*	L	.	232

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
233	462	Gormanston, Jenico William Joseph, 14th Visct. Sits as Ld. **Gormanston** (1868).	Preston .	1478	1837	1876
234	402	Gosford, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld **Worlingham** (1835).	Acheson .	1806	1841	1864
235	219	Gough, George Stephens, 2nd Visct. . . .	Gough .	1849	1816	1869
236	14	Grafton, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of. .	Fitzroy .	1675	1821	1882
		Graham (*see* Montrose).				
237	351	Granard, George Arthur Hastings, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Granard** (1806).	Forbes .	1684	1833	1837
238	306	Grantley, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. . .	Norton .	1782	1855	1877
239	165	Granville, Granville George, 2nd E. . . .	Leveson-Gower.	1833	1815	1846
240	473	Greville, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L. .	Greville .	1869	1841	1883
241	263	Grey De Ruthyn, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L.	Clifton .	1324	1858	1887
242	142	Grey, Henry, 3rd E.	Grey . .	1806	1802	1845
243	544	Grimthorpe, Edmund, 1st L.	Beckett .	1886	1816	. .
		Grinstead (*see* Enniskillen)				
244	105	Guilford, Frederick George, 8th E of . .	North .	1752	1876	1885
245	329	Gwydyr, Peter Robert, 4th L.	Burrell .	1796	1810	1870
246	83	**Haddington**, George, 11th E. of	Arden Baillie-Hamilton	1619	1827	1870
247	500	Haldon, Lawrence Hesketh, 2nd L. . . .	Palk . .	1880	1846	1883
248	221	Halifax, Charles Lindley, 2nd Visct. . . .	Wood . .	1866	1839	1885
249	7 & 525	Halsbury, Hardinge Stanley, 1st L. . . .	Giffard .	1885	1825	. .
250	22	Hamilton and Brandon, William Alexander Louis Stephen, 12th D. of. Sit as D. of **Brandon** (1711).	Douglas-Hamilton.	1643	1845	1863
251	548	Hamilton of Dalzell, John Glencirn Carter, 1st L.	Hamilton .	1886	1829	. .
252	485	Hammond, Edmund, 1st L.	Hammond .	1874	1802	. .
253	226	Hampden, Henry Bouverie William, 1st Visct.	Brand . .	1884	1814	. .
254	486	Hampton, John Slaney, 2nd L.	Pakington .	1874	1826	1880
255	218	Hardinge, Charles Stewart, 2nd Visct. . .	Hardinge .	1846	1822	1856
256	106	Hardwicke, Charles Philip, 5th E. of. . .	Yorke . .	1754	1836	1873
		Hare (*see* Listowel)				
257	145	Harewood, Henry Thynne, 4th E. of . . .	Lascelles .	1812	1824	1857
258	491	Harlech, William Richard, 2nd L. . . .	Ormsby-Gore.	1876	1819	1876
259	100	Harrington, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of . .	Stanhope .	1742	1844	1881
260	362	Harris, George Robert Canning, 4th L. . .	Harris .	1815	1851	1872
261	144	Harrowby, Dudley Francis Stuart, 3rd E. of .	Ryder .	1809	1831	1882
		Hartismere (*see* Henniker).				
262	257	Hastings, George Manners, 11th L. . . .	Astley .	1264	1857	1875
263	491	Hatherton, George Percy, 3rd L. . . .	Littleton .	1835	1842	1888
264	300	Hawke, Martin Bladen, 7th L.	Hawke .	1776	1860	1887
		Hay (*see* Kinnoul).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No
Was in the army; Gov. of Leeward Islands '85. *Carlton*; *Government House, St John's, Antigua.*	C.	Hon. J. E. Preston, *s.*	233
L.L. of Armagh. *Travellers'*	L.	Visct. Acheson, *s.* .	234
Formerly Capt. Gren. Guards; served in China. *Carlton* . .	C.	Hon. H. Gough, *s.* .	235
K.G.; a general 1et.; an Extra Equerry to the Queen; C.B.; J.P. Northants, Bucks and Suffolk. *Travellers'.*	L.	E. of Euston, *s.* .	236
Was L.L. Co. Leitrim. *United Service*	L.	Visct. Forbes, *s.* .	237
First peer was Speaker House of Commons. *Carlton*. . .	C.	Maj. C. G. Norton, *c.*	238
See biography. *Athenæum*	L.	Lord Leveson, *s.* .	239
M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4; was in 1st Life Gds. *Devonshire* . *e. s.* late Baroness Grey De Ruthyn, who died Dec '87, and in whose favour Her Majesty was pleased in '85 to terminate the abeyance into which the barony had fallen on the death of the 4th Marquis of Hastings and 22nd Baron Grey De Ruthyn.	L.	Hon. R. H. F. Greville, *s.* Hon. Cecil Talbot Chilton, *b.*	240 241
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Winchelsea '26-30, Higham Ferrars '31, N. Northumberland '31-41, Sunderland '41-5, Under Sec. Colonies '30-3; Under Home Sec '34; Sec for War '35-9; Sec. for Colonies '46 52; formerly L.L Northumberland. The first Earl was Prime Minister '30-4	L.	A. Grey, ex-M.P., *n.*	242
Q.C.; was leader of Parl. bar as Mr. E. B. Denison, subsequently as Sir E. Beckett; is Chancellor of York. *Athenæum.*	C.	W. Beckett, M.P., *b.*	243
A minor	. .	Hon. M. W. North, *un.*	244
Sec. to the Lord Gt. Chamberlain '37-70. *Oxford and Camb*, .	L.	Hon W M. Burrell, *s.*	245
S.R.P.; formerly in the Guards, L.L. of Haddingtonshire. *Carlton.*	C.	Lord Binning, *s.* .	246
The first peer will be remembered in the House of Commons as Sir Lawrence Palk. *Turf*	C.	Hon. L. W. Palk, *s.*	247
Pres. of English Church Union; Eccles. Com '86 The first Visct. filled numerous important offices, including that of Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Athenæum.*		Hon. C R. L. Wood, *s.*	248
P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77 85; Sol.-Gen. 75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6; reapp. July '86. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. H. G. Giffard, *s.*	249
Is premier peer of Scotland and hered. Keeper of Holyrood Palace. *Turf.*	C.	A. Douglas-Hamilton, *c.*	250
M.P. Falkirk '57-9, S. Lanarkshire '68-74 and '80-5. *Brooks's* .	L.	Hon. Gavin George Hamilton, *s.*	251
P.C.; Permanent Under Foreign Sec '54 73. *Athenæum* . .	L.	. . . . .	252
P.C.; M.P. Lewes '52 68; Cambridgeshire '68-84; a Lord of the Treasury, '55-8; Parl Sec to Treasury '59-66; Speaker of House of Commons '72-84; is *h p* of his *b.* Lord Dacre; L.L. Sussex *Reform.*	L.	Hon. R. Brand, ex-M.P., *s.*	253
The first peer was First Lord of the Admiralty, Sec. for Colonies, etc. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. H. P. Pakington, *h.b.*	254
M.P. Downpatrick '51-6, Under Sec. for War '58-9. First peer was a distinguished soldier and Gov.-Gen of India. *Travellers'*	C.	Hon. H. C. Hardinge, *s.*	255
P.C.; M.P. Cambs. '65-73; served in Indian campaign, Compt of Household '66-8; Master of Buckhounds '74-80. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Royston, *s.* .	256
Carlton	C.	Visct. Lascelles, *s.*	257
M.P. Sligo '41-52, Co. Leitrim '58 76; L.L. Co. Leitrim. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. G. R. Ormsby-Gore, *s.*	258
Major Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, *b.*	259
Under Sec. India '85-6; Under Sec. War July '86; is well-known cricketer; peerage conferred for eminent mil. serv. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. R. Harris-Temple, *un.*	260
P.C.; M.P. Lichfield '56-9, L'pool '68-82; Vice-Pres. Council '74-8; Pres. Board of Trade '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '85-6. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. H. D. Ryder, *b.*	261
Carlton	C.	Hon. A. E. D. Astley, *s.*	262
C.M.G.; formerly Maj. and Lt.-Col. Gren. Gds.; and Col. Sec. and Mil. Sec. to Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne, Govs.-Gen. of Canada. *Travellers'.*	L.	Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, *s.*	263
Capt. 3rd Batt. of Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks. Regt.). *Carlton.*	C.	Lieut. Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., *b.*	264

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
266	389	Headfort, Thomas, 3rd M. of. Sits as Ld. **Kenlis** (1831).	Taylour .	1800	1822	1870
266	338	Headley, Charles Mark, 4th L.	Allanson-Winn.	1797	1845	1877
267	527	Henley, Anthony Henley, 3rd L. Sits as Ld. **Northington** (1825).	Henley .	1799	1825	1841
268	454	Henniker, John Major, 5th L. Sits as Ld. **Hartismere** (1866)	Henniker-Major	1800	1842	1870
269	198	Hereford, Robert, 16th Visct.	Devereux .	1549	1843	1855
270	238	Hereford, James, 95th Bp. of	Atlay . .	. .	1817	. .
271	524	Herries, Marmaduke Francis, 12th L. Sits as Ld. **Herries** (1884).	Constable-Maxwell.	1489	1837	1876
272	541	Herschell, Farrer, 1st L.	Herschell .	1886	1837	. .
273	39	Hertford, Hugh de Grey, 6th M. of . . .	Seymour .	1793	1843	1884
274	381	Heytesbury, William Henry Ashe, 2nd L. .	À'Court-Holmes.	1828	1809	1860
275	217	Hill, Rowland Clegg, 3rd Visct.	Clegg-Hill .	1842	1833	1875
276	542	Hillingdon, Charles Henry, 1st L. . . .	Mills . .	1886	1830	. .
		Hillsborough, E. of (*see* Downshire).				
277	543	Hindlip, Samuel Charles, 2nd L. . . .	Allsopp .	1886	1842	1887
278	531	Hobhouse, Arthur, 1st L.	Hobhouse .	1885	1819	. .
279	488	Home, Charles Alexander, 12th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Douglas** (1875).	Douglas-Home.	1605	1834	1881
280	203	Hood, Francis Wheler, 4th Visct. . . .	Hood . .	1796	1838	1846
281	355	Hopetoun, John Adrian Louis, 7th E. of. Sits as Ld **Hopetoun** (1809).	Hope . .	1703	1860	1873
282	513	Hothfield, Henry James, 1st L.	Tufton .	1881	1844	. .
283	448	Houghton, Robert Offley Ashburton, 2nd L. .	Milnes .	1863	1858	1885
284	468	Howard of Glossop, Francis Edward, 2nd L. .	Fitzalan-Howard.	1869	1859	1883
285	274	Howard de Walden, Frederick George, 7th L. .	Ellis . .	1597	1830	1868
286	155	Howe, Richard William Penn, 3rd E. . .	Curzon-Howe	1821	1822	1876
287	510	Howth, William Ulick Tristram, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld **Howth** (1881).	St.Lawrence	1767	1827	1874
288	58	Huntingdon, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of.	Hastings .	1529	1868	1885
289	357	Huntly, Charles, 11th M. of. Sits as Lord **Meldrum** (1851)	Gordon .	1599	1847	1863
		Hutchinson (*see* Donoughmore).				
290	445	Hylton, Hedworth Hylton, 2nd L.	Jolliffe .	1866	1829	1876
291	194	**Iddesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of . .	Northcote .	1885	1845	1887
292	107	Ilchester, Henry Edward, 5th E. of . . .	Fox-Strangways.	1756	1847	1865
293	335	Inchiquin, Edward Donough, 14th L. . . .	O'Brien .	1536	1839	1872
		Innes (*see* Roxburghe).				
294	78	**Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of . .	Villiers .	1697	1845	1859
295	422	**Keane**, John Manley Arbuthnot, 3rd L. . .	Keane .	1839	1816	1882
		Kenlis (*see* Headfort).				
296	432	Kenmare, Valentine Augustus, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Kenmare** (1856).	Browne .	1800	1825	1872
		Kenry (*see* Dunraven).				
297	546	Kensington, William, 1st L. (Peerage U.K. 4th L. Peerage of Ireland.)	Edwardes .	1886	1835	1872
298	316	**Kenyon**, Lloyd, 4th L.	**Kenyon** .	1788	1864	1869
		Ker (*see* **Lothian**).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir	No.
M P Westmoreland 54 70, L L of Co Meath, P C *Carlton*	C	E of Bective, M P, *s*	265
I R P (elected 83) *Carlton*	C	Hon R A Winn, *un*	266
M P Northampton 59 74 *Brooks s, Turf Watford Court, Rugby*	L	Hon F Henley, *s*	267
M P F Suffolk 66-70, a Lord in Waiting 77 85 6, reapp 86 *Carlton*	C	Hon A E J H Major *s*	268
Is premier Visct of England *Carlton*	C	Hon R C Devereux, *s*	269
See biography *Athenæum*			270
L L E Riding, Yorks, and Kirkcudbrightshire *Athenæum*	L	Hon G C Maxwell, *d* (to Sc bar only)	271
P C, M P Durham City 74 85 Q C 72 Sol Gen 80-5 Recorder of Carlisle 83 5 Ld Chan Feb to July 86 Pres Metropolitan Bd of Wks Commission 88 *Athenæum*	L	Hon R F Herschell, *s*	272
P C, M P Antrim Co 69 74 S Warwickshire 74 80 was in the Guards Compt of the Household 79 80 *Carlton*	C	E of Yarmouth, *s*	273
M P Isle of Wight 37 47 *Carlton*	C	Hon W F A C Holmes, *g s*	274
M P North Shropshire 57 65 *Carlton*	C	Hon R R Clegg Hill *s*	275
M P West Kent 68 85, a partner Glyn, Mills, and Co *Carlton*	C	Hon C W Mills, M P *s*	276
M P E Staffs 73 80 Taunton 82 7 *Carlton*	C	Hon Chas Allsopp, *s*	277
P C, Q C 62, Charity Commissioner 66 Commis of Endowed Schools 69 Legal Mem of Gov Gen of India s Coun 72 7, Mem Jud Com P C 81 mem Lond Sch Bd 82 4 *Athenæum*	L		278
L L of Berwickshire and Lt Col Lanarksh Yeo Cav *Carlton*	C	Ld Dunglass, *s*	279
Formerly Lieut Col Grenadier Guards *Travellers*	C	Hon G A Hood, *s*	280
A Lord in Waiting 85 6 reapp July 86 Lord High Commissioner to Gen Assem Ch of Scotland since 87 *Carlton*	C	Ld Hope *s*	281
L L Westmoreland, a Lord in Waiting Feb to July 86 *Brooks s*	L	Hon J S R Tufton *s*	282
Private Sec to E Granville 83 4 a Lord in Waiting Feb to July 86 The first peer was a poet and author *Brooks s White s*	L	Hon R C R Milnes, *s*	283
	L	Hon B F I Howard *s*	284
Formerly in the dip ser and subsequently in the army *Carlton*	C	Hon F F Ellis, *s*	285
Mil Sec to Com in Chief in India 54 is a general and served in the Kaffir War, app L L of Leicestershire 88 *Turf*	C	Visct Curzon, M P, *s*	286
M P Galway 68 74 formerly in the army State Steward to Viceroy of Ireland 55 8 and 59 66 *Travellers*	L	Hon F K D St Lawrence *h b* (to *Ir* Earldom)	287
A minor *Sharavogul, King s Co*	C	Hon O W Hastings *b*	288
P C, is premier M of Scotland has been a Lord in Waiting Capt Gent at Arms 81 *Devonshire*	L	Lord Esme Stuart Gordon *b*	289
M P Wells 55 68, was in charge of the Light Cav at Balaclava *Carlton*	C	Hon H G H Ellis *s*	290
e s of late earl, to whom he was private sec 67 8 and 74 7, Comm of Inland Revenue 77, Deputy Chairman of Inland Revenue Board 81 *Athenæum*	C	Visct St Cyres, *s*	291
P C, Capt of Gent at Arms 74, L L Dorsetshire *Turf*	L	Lord Stavordale, *s*	292
I R P (elected 73), L L Clare Co *Carlton*	C	Hon L W O Brien, *s*	293
Was a Lord in Waiting 75 7, L L Oxon *Carlton*	C	Visct Villiers, *s*	294
Formerly in the army *Carlton*	L	Hon G D Keane, *b*	295
P C, M P Kerry Co 52 71, Compt of the Household 56 8, Vice-Chamberlain 59-66 and 68 72, Lord Chamberlain 80-5, L L Kerry Co *Travellers*	L	Visct Castlerosse, *s*	296
P C, L L. Pembrokeshire, formerly in Coldstream Guards M P Haverfordwest 68-85 Groom in Waiting 73 4 Compt of Household 80-5, second Liberal Whip in House of Commons '73-85, a Lord in Waiting Feb to July '86 *Devonshire*	L	Hon William Edwardes, *s*	297
First peer was a distinguished judge *Carlton*	C	Hon G T Kenyon, M P, *un.*	298

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
299	458	Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd L. . . . . Kilmarnock (*see* Erroll).	Trollope .	1868	1851	1874
300	157	Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of . . .	Needham .	1822	1842	1880
301	182	Kimberley, John, 1st E. of	Wodehouse	1866	1826	. .
302	123	Kingston, Henry Ernest Newcomen, 8th E. of.	King-Tenison.	1768	1848	1871
303	444	Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. . .	Kinnaird .	1682	1847	1887
304	291	Kinnoull, George, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Hay** (1711)	Hay . .	1633	1827	1866
305	254&563	Knutsford, Henry Thurstan, 1st L. . . .	Holland .	1888	1825	. .
306	408	Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 9th E. of. Sits as Ld **Kintore** (1838)	Keith-Falconer.	1677	1852	1880
307	503	**Lamington**, Alexander Dundas Ross, 1st L. .	Cochrane-Baillie	1880	1816	. .
308	121	Lanesborough, John Vansittart Danvers, 6th E. of.	Butler . .	1756	1839	1866
309	340	Langford, Hercules Edward, 4th L. . . .	Rowley .	1800	1848	1854
310	34	Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith, 5th M. of .	Fitzmaurice	1784	1845	1866
311	55 & 191	Lathom, Edward, 1st E. of	Bootle-Wilbraham.	1880	1837	. .
312	463	Lawrence, John Hamilton, 2nd L . . .	Lawrence .	1869	1846	1879
313	439	Leconfield, Henry, 2nd L.	Wyndham .	1859	1830	1869
314	17	Leeds, George Godolphin, 9th D of . . .	Osborne .	1694	1828	1872
315	170	Leicester Thomas William, 2nd E. of . .	Coke . .	1837	1822	1842
316	417	Leigh, William Henry, 2nd L	Leigh . .	1839	1824	1850
317	202	Leinster, Gerald, 5th D. of. Sits as V. **Leinster** (1747).	Fitz-Gerald	1766	1851	1887
318	388	Leitrim, Robert Bermingham, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Clements** (1831).	Clements .	1795	1847	1878
319	86	Leven and Melville, Alexander, 10th E of .	Leslie-Melville	1641	1817	1876
320	163	Lichfield, Thomas George, 2nd E. of . . .	Anson . .	1831	1825	1854
321	246	Lichfield, William Dalrymple, 91st Bp. of . .	Maclagan .	. .	1826	. .
322	332	Lilford, Thomas Lyttleton, 4th L . . .	Powys .	1797	1833	1861
323	360	Limerick, William Hale John Charles, 3rd E. of. Sits as Ld. **Foxford** (1815).	Pery . .	1803	1840	1866
324	84	Lindsay, John Trotter, 10th E. of . . .	Lindsay-Bethune	1633	1827	1851
325	64	Lindsey, Montague Peregrine, 11th E. of . .	Bertie . .	1626	1815	1877
326	532	Lingen, Ralph Robert Wheeler, 1st L. . .	Lingen . .	1885	1819	. .
327	409	Lismore, George Ponsonby, 2nd Visct. Sat as **Lismore** (1838).	O'Callaghan	1806	1815	1857
328	467	Listowel, William, 3rd E. of Sits as Ld. **Hare** (1869).	Hare . .	1822	1833	1856
329	247	Liverpool, John Charles, 1st Bp. of . . .	Ryle . .	. .	1816	. .
330	249	Llandaff, Richard, 93rd Bp. of . . . . . Loftus (*see* Ely).	Lewis . .	. .	1821	. .
331	197	Londesborough, William Hy. Forester, 2nd L.	Denison .	. .	1834	. .
332	158	Londonderry, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of Sits as E. **Vane** (1823).	Vane-Tempest-Stewart.	1816	1852	1884
333	230	London, Frederick, 108th Bp. of	Temple .	. .	1821	. .
334	369	Longford, Thomas, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord **Silchester** (1821).	Pakenham .	1785	1864	1887
335	143	**Lonsdale**, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of	Lowther .	1807	1857	1882

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir	No
Junior Carlton .	C	Hon R C Trollope *b*	299
I R P , M P for Newry 72 4 *Carlton*	C	Visct Newry, *s*	300
K G , P C , succ as Lord '46, Envoy to St Petersburg 56 8, Under Foreign Sec 52 6 and 59 61 Viceroy of Ireland 64 6, Lord Privy Seal 68 70, Sec for Colonies 70-4 and 80-2, Sec for India 82 5 and Feb to July 86 *Athenæum*	L	Lord Wodehouse, *s*	301
Capt and Hon Maj 5th Batt Connaught Rangers, I R P *Carlton*	L	Visct Kingsboro, *s*	302
D L, and J P Perthshire and Kent *Athenæum, Union*	L U	Hon D A Kinnaird, *s*	303
Formerly in the Life Guards *Carlton*	C	Lord Hay, of Kinfauns *s*	304
P C, *e s* late Sir H Holland Bart, Phys in Ord to the Queen, ed Harrow and Trin Coll Camb, called bar Inn Temp 49, bencher 81, legal adviser at Coll Off 67 70, Assist Und Sec State Colonies 70-4, M P Midhurst 74 85, Hampstead 85 8, Finan Sec Treas 85 Vice Pres Council '85 6 and 86 7, Col Sec since Jan 87 D L Middlesex, K C M G	C	Hon Sydney George Holland, *s*	305
P C, a Lord in Waiting 85 6, app Capt Yeo Guard July 86 *Carlton*	C	Lord Inverurie, *s*	306
M P Bridport 41 6 and 47 52 Lanarkshire 57, Honiton 59 68, Isle of Wight 70-80 *Carlton*	C	Hon C W C Baillie, M P, *s*	307
I R P , formerly in the navy, L L co Cavan *Carlton*	C	Ld Newtown Butler, *s*	308
I R P , formerly in the Grenadier Guards *Carlton*	C	Maj Hon W C Rowley, *b*	309
See special biography *Travellers*	I	F of Kerry, *s*	310
P C , succ as Lord Skelmersdale 53 a Lord in Waiting 66 8 Capt Yeo of Guard 74 80, Lord Chamberlain 85 6, reapp July 86 *Carlton*	C	L Skelmersdale, *s*	311
Son of the famous Gov Gen of India *Brooks s*	L	Hon A G Lawrence, *s*	312
M P West Sussex 54 69, formerly in the Life Guards *Carlton*	C	Hon G O B Wyndham *s*	313
Descended from Sir E Osborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1582 *Travellers*	C	M of Carmarthen, *s*	314
K G , Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, and L L of Norfolk *Brooks's*	G L	Visct Coke, *s*	315
Is L L of Warwickshire *Brooks s*	L	Hon F D Leigh, *s*	316
P C , D L and J P Co Kildare Capt Kildare Militia 74 5, is premier Duke, Marquis and Earl of Ireland *Travellers*	L	M of Kildare, *s*	317
Retired lieut Royal Navy *Carlton*	C	Visct Clements *s*	318
S R P *Carlton*	C	Hon R L Melville, *h b*	319
M P Lichfield 47 54, formerly L L Staffordshire *Travellers*	L	Visct Anson, *s*	320
See biography *Athenæum*			321
Carlton	L	Hon J Powys, *s*	322
Has been in the Rifle Brigade, a Lord in Waiting, A D C to the Queen, Col Comd 5th Batt R Munster Fusil *Carlton*	C	Visct Glentworth, *s*	323
S R P , formerly in the army *Carlton*	C	D C Lindsay, *c*	324
Formerly in the Guards *Carlton*	C	Ld Bertie, *s*	325
Was Sec to the Committee of Council on Education 49 69 and Permanent Sec to Treasury 69 85 13, *Wetherby Gdns, S W*	L		326
Has been in the army, formerly L L Tipperary *Travellers*	L	.	327
Formerly in the Guards, severely wounded at Alma, a Lord in Waiting 80 *Brooks s*	L	Visct Ennismore, *s*	328
See biography *Athenæum*			329
See biography *Athenæum*	C		330
M P Beverley 37 59, Scarboro 59 60, suc as 2nd L 60 *Travellers*	C	Visct Raincliffe, *s*	331
K G , P C , M P Co Down 78 84, Viceroy of Ireland July 86 The 2nd peer was the minister long known as Visct Castlereagh *Carlton*	C	Visct Castlereagh, *s*	332
P C See biography *Athenæum*	L	.	333
Lieut 2nd Life Guards 24, *Bruton Street, W*	C	Hon E M Pakenham, *b*	33
Adm Westmoreland and Cumberland coasts, Maj Royal Cumberland Militia. *Carlton.*	C	Hon. L E. Lowther, *b*	335

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
336	364	Lothian, Schomberg Henry, 9th M. of. Sits as Ld. **Ker** (1821).	Kerr . .	1701	1833	1870
337	264	Loudoun, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Botreaux** (1368).	Abney-Hastings.	1633	1855	1874
		Lovaine (*see* Percy).				
338	405	Lovat, S. J., 16th L. Sits as Lord **Lovat** (1837).	Fraser .	1540	1871	1887
339	171	Lovelace, William, 1st E. of.	King-Noel .	1838	1805	. .
		Lovell and Holland (*see* Egmont).				
340	419	Lurgan, William, 3rd L.	Brownlow .	1839	1858	1882
341	322	Lyttelton, Charles George, 5th L. Sits as Ld. **Lyttelton** (1794).	Lyttelton .	1794	1842	1876
342	190	Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton, 1st E. of . .	Bulwer-Lytton.	1880	1831	. .
343	442	Lyveden, FitzPatrick Henry, 2nd L. . . .	Vernon .	1859	1824	1873
344	96	**Macclesfield.** Thomas Augustus Wolstenholme, 6th E. of.	Parker .	1721	1811	1850
345	552	Macnaghten, Edward, L.	Macnaghten	1887	1830	. .
346	557	Magheramorne, James Macnaghten, 1st L. .	M'Garel-Hogg.	1887	1823	
347	120	Malmesbury, James Howard, 3rd E. of . .	Harris .	1800	1807	1841
348	24	Manchester, William Drogo, 7th D. of . .	Montagu .	1719	1823	1855
349	354	Manners, John Thomas, 3rd L.	Manners .	1807	1852	1864
350	114	Mansfield, William David, 4th E. of . . .	Murray .	1792	1806	1840
351	140	Manvers, Sydney William Herbert, 3rd E. of .	Pierrepont .	1806	1825	1860
352	80	Mar, John Francis Erskine, 34th E. of . .	Goodeve-Erskine.	1404	1836	1866
353	20	Marlborough, George Charles, 8th D. of . .	Spencer-Churchill.	1702	1844	1883
354	370	Massereene, Clotworthy John Eyre, 11th Visct Sits as Ld. **Oriel** (1821).	Skeffington	1660	1842	1863
355	336	Massy, John Thomas William, 6th L. . .	Massy. .	1767	1835	1874
356	390	Meath, Reginald, 12th E. of. Sits as Lord **Chaworth** (1831).	Brabaron .	1627	1841	1887
		Meldrum (*see* Huntly).				
357	208	Melville, Henry, 5th Visct.	Dundas .	1802	1835	1886
	.	Mendip (*see* Clifden).				
		Meredyth (*see* Athlumney).				
358	415	Methuen, Frederick Henry Paul, 2nd L. . .	Methuen .	1838	1818	1849
359	292	Middleton, Digby Wentworth Bayard, 9th L. .	Willoughby	1711	1844	1877
360	327	Midleton, William, 8th Visct. Sits as Ld. **Brodrick** (1796).	Brodrick .	1717	1830	1870
361	122	Milltown, Edward Nugent, 6th E. of . . .	Leeson .	1763	1835	1871
		Minster (*see* Conyngham).				
362	146	Minto, William Hugh, 3rd E. of	Elliot-Murray Kynynmound	1813	1814	1859
363	453	Monck, Charles Stanley, 4th Visct. Sits as Ld. **Monck** (1866).	Monck .	1800	1819	1849
		Monckton (*see* Galway).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
K.T ; P C , LL D , Lord Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland, and Capt -Gen Royal Scottish Archers, app Sec for Scotland, Mar , and Vice Pres Scotch Ed Dept , April 87 *Carlton*	C	E of Ancrum, *s.* .	336
D.L Ayrshire *Carlton*	C	Hon P F Abney Hastings, *b*	337
A minor *Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness*	L	Hon H J Fraser, *b*	338
Married the only dau of Lord Byron the poet , L L Surrey *Athenæum*	L	Visct Ockham, *s* . (*See* Wentworth)	339
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards *Carlton*	L	Hon J R Brown low, *b*	340
M P East Worcestershire 68 74 , Land Commissr for England *Brooks's*	U L	Hon J C Lyttel- ton, *s*	341
Succ as 2nd Lord 73 , was some years in the dip service, and was Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal just previously to his appointment as Gov Gen of India 76 80 , app Ambassador at Paris Nov 87 , elect Rect Univ Glasgow 87 , P C 88 The first lord was the celebrated author *Athenæum, Marlborough*	C	Visct Knebworth, *s*	342
Has been in the diplomatic service 4, *Belgrave Place, S W*	L	Hon the Rev C J Vernon, *b*	343
M P Oxfordshire 37 41 *Carlton* . .	C	Visct Parker, *s* .	344
P C , B A Camb 52, M A 59, and Fell Trin , Linc Inn 57, Q C '80, Bencher 83 , M P Co Antrim 80-5 , N Antrim 85 7, a Ld of Appeal in Ordinary 87 *Carlton*	C	.	345
e. s late Sir J Weir Hogg, Bart , ed Eton and Ch Ch Oxon , *m* 57 Caroline Elizabeth, *d* of the 1st Lord Penrhyn , entered 1st Life Guards 43, retired as Maj and Lt Col 59 , J P Middlesex, Westminster, and Co Antrim succ to baronetcy '76 , Chm Met Bd Works since 70, M P Bath 65 8 Truro '71 85 , Middlesex (Hornsey D) 85 7 , K C B 74 , assumed by royal licence 77 additional name of M'Garel	C	Hon JamesDouglas M'Garel Hogg, *s*	346
P C , M P Wilton 41 , Foreign Sec 52 and 58 9 , Lord Privy Seal 66-8 and 74 6 *Carlton*	C	Admiral Sir F A J Harris, K C B , *b*	347
M P Bewdley 48 51, Hunts 52 5 , formerly in the Gds *Carlton*	C	Visct Mandeville, *s*	348
Formerly in the Guards *Carlton*	C	Hon C H Manners, *b*	349
M P Aldborough 30, Woodstock 31, Norwich 32 7 Perthshire '37 40 , a Lord of the Treasury 34 5 , is L L Clackmannanshire and hered Keeper of the Palace of Scone The first Earl was the celebrated judge *Carlton*	C	Visct Stormont, *s*	350
M P South Notts 52 60 *Carlton*	C	V Newark, M P , *s*	351
S R P , present holder s title confirmed by Act, 85 *Carlton*	C	Ld Garioch, *s* .	352
Formerly in the Horse Guards The first Duke was the celebrated military commander *Hurlingham*	C	M of Blandford, *s*	353
Is also Visct Ferrard, I P , cr 1797 , L L Co Louth The 1st L Oriel was last Speaker of the Irish House of Coms *Carlton*	C	Hon O J C Skeffington, *s*	354
I R P *Carlton*	C	Hon H S J Massy, *s*	355
P.C , D L , Hon Col 5th Bat R D Fusiliers Long known in public life before succeeding to title, as Ld Brabazon *Carlton*	C B	Lord Ardee, *s*	356
Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh . . .		Hon C Saunders Dundas, *b*	357
Formerly in the army , a Lord in Waiting '68 74, 80-5, and Feb to July '86 *Brooks's*	L	Col Hon P S Methuen, C.B , *s*	358
Formerly Capt Scots Guards *Carlton* .	C	Hon G E P Willoughby, *b*	359
High Steward of Kingston on Thames , M P Mid Surrey 68 70 *Carlton, Athenæum*	C	Hon W St J Broderick, M P , *s*	360
P.C , I R P (elected 81) Descended from a member of the Northamptonshire family of the Leesons of Whitfield, who went to Ireland as an officer in the army of Charles I *Carlton*	C	Hon H Leeson, *b.*	361
M.P Hythe '37 41, Greenock '47 52, Clackmannanshire 57 9 *Travellers'*	L	Visct Melgund, *s.* .	362
P.C ; M.P Portsmouth '52-7, a Lord of the Treasury '55 8 , Gov.-Gen. of Canada '61-8 ; L L. Dublin Co. *Athenæum*	L	Hon H P C S. Monck, *s.*	363

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
364	480	Moncreiff, James Wellwood, 1st L. . . .	Moncreiff .	1873	1811	. .
365	520	Monk Bretton, John George, 1st L . . .	Dodson .	1884	1825	. .
366	530	Monkswell, Robert, 2nd L.	Collier .	1885	1845	1886
367	538	Montagu of Beaulieu, Henry John, 1st L. . .	Douglas Scott -Montagu.	1885	1832	. .
		Monteagle (*see* Sligo).				
368	420	Monteagle of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. . .	Spring Rice	1839	1849	1866
369	97	Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of Sits as E. **Graham** (1722).	Graham .	1707	1852	1874
		Moore (*see* Drogheda).				
370	324	Moray, George, 14th E. of. Sits as Ld **Stuart** of Castle Stuart (1796).	Stuart .	1561	1814	1872
371	151	Morl y, Albert Edmund, 3rd E. of . . .	Parker .	1815	1843	1864
372	81	Morton, Sholto George Watson, 21st E of .	Doug as .	1458	1844	1884
373	393	Mostyn, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L .	Lloyd Mostyn	1831	1856	1884
374	54 & 116	Mount Edgcumbe, William Henry, 4th E of .	Edgcumbe .	1789	1832	1861
375	256	Mowbray and Stourton, Alfred Joseph, 23rd L	Stourton .	1295	1829	1872
376	161	Munster, William George, 2nd E. of . . .	Fitz Clarence	1447 1831	1824	1842
377	477	Napier, Francis, 10th L. Sits as Ld **Ettrick** (1872).	Napier .	1627	1819	1834
378	461	Napier of Magdala, Robert Cornelis, 1st L. .	Napier .	1868	1810	. .
379	138	Nelson, Horatio, 3rd E.	Nelson .	1805	1823	1835
380	25	Newcastle, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of	Pelham-Clinton	1756	1864	1879
381	248	Newcastle, Ernest Roland, 1st Bp of . .	Wilberforce	.	1840	. .
382	11	Norfolk, Henry, 15th D. of	Fitz-Alan-Howard.	1483	1847	1860
383	49	Normanby, George Augustus Constantine, 2nd M. of	Phipps .	1838	1819	1863
384	478	Normanton, James Charles Herbert Welbore-Ellis, 3rd E of. Sits as Ld **Somerton** (1873).	Agar . .	1806	1818	1868
385	272	North of Kirtling, William Henry John, 11th L.	North . .	1554	1836	1884
386	42	Northampton, William, 4th M. of . . .	Douglas Mac lean-Compton	1812	1818	1877
387	521	Northbourne, Walter Charles, 1st L. . .	James .	1884	1816	1829
388	188	Northbrook, Thomas George, 1st E. of . .	Baring .	1876	1826	. .
389	87	Northesk, George John, 9th E. of . . .	Carnegie .	1647	1843	1878
		Northington (*see* Henley).				
390	26	Northumberland, Algernon George, 6th D. of .	Percy . .	1766	1810	1867
391	497	Norton, Charles Bowyer, 1st L.	Adderley .	1878	1814	. .
392	233	Norwich, John Thomas, 88th Bp. of . . .	Pelham .	. .	1811	. .

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir	No
P C , M P Leith 51 9, Edinburgh 59-68, Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ 68 9, Sol Gen for Scot 50-1, Lord Advocate 51 2 53 7, 59 66 and 68-9, Lord Justice Clerk and Pres 2nd Div Court of Sess 69 88 *Athenæum*	L	Hon H J Moncreiff, *s*	364
P C , M P East Sussex 57 74 Chester 74 80, Scarbro 80-4, Chm of Ways and Means 65 72, Financial Sec Treasury 73 4, Pres Local Gov Board 80-2, Ch Duchy Lanc 82 4 *Reform*	L	Hon J W Dodson, *s*	365
In Temp 69, has been Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam High Court of Justice *Brooks s*	L	Hon R A Hardcastle Collier, *s*	366
M P Selkirksh 61 8 S Hampsh 68 84, 2nd s of 5th D of Buccleuch and Queensberry *Carlton*	C	Hon J W E D Scott Montagu, *s*	367
Grandson of the first lord the well known minister *Athenæum*	U L	Hon S E Spring Rice, *s*	368
Army, Lt Col, Comdt 3rd Bat Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, L L Stirlingshire *Carlton*	C	M of Graham, *s*	369
D L Inverness Co *Travellers*		F A S Gray, *c*	370
P C , a Lord in Waiting 68 74 Under Sec for War 80 5, First Com of Works Feb to April 86 *Travellers*	L	Visct Boringdon, *s*	371
S R P *Carlton*	C	Lord Aberdour, *s*	372
Carlton	C	Hon F L R Lloyd Mostyn, *s*	373
P C , M P Plymouth 59 61 Lord Chamberlain 79 80, app Lord Steward of the Household July 86 is L L Cornwall *Carlton*	C	Visct Valletort, *s*	374
Hurlingham	C	Hon C B Stourton, *s*	375
First E was son of William IV by Mrs Jordan *Travellers*	C	Ld Tewkesbury, *s*	376
P C K C Gov Madras 66 72 and Acting Viceroy *pro tem* on death of Lord Mayo has been Minister in U S A , Netherlands Ambassador in Russia and at Berlin *Athenæum*	L	William, Master of Napier, *s*	377
Has been mem of Coun of Gov of India, Acting Gov Gen of India after death of Lord Elgin until arrival of a successor, Com in Chief of Bombay army, commanded Abyssin Exped, Com in Chief Bengal army, Gov of Gibraltar, F R S , D C L , Constable of Tower and L of Tower Hamlets 87 *United Service*		Hon R W Napier, *s*	378
Is a grand nephew of the celebrated Admiral *Carlton*	C	Visct Trafalgar, *s*	379
Carlton	C	Ld H P Clinton, *b*	380
See biography *Benwell Tower Newcastle on Tyne*			381
K G , is premier Duke and Earl and hered Earl Marshal of England *Carlton*	C	E of Arundel and Surrey, *s*	382
P C , M P Scarboro 47 51 and 52 8, Compt of Household 63 7 Gov of Nova Scotia 58 63, Queensland 71, New Zealand 74 8, Victoria 80-5 *Travellers*	U L	Rev E of Mulgrave, *s*	383
	U L	Visct Somerton, *s*	384
Formerly in 1st Life Guards *Carlton*			
M P Wilton 41 52 Dep L L Hants *Travellers*, *Brooks s*	C	Hon W F J North, *s*	385
K G , is a vice admiral ret *Travellers*	L	Earl Compton, *s*	386
M P Hull 37 47 *Travellers*	L	Hon W H James, M P , *s*	387
P C , succ as 2nd Lord 66, M P Falmouth 57 66, a Lord of the Admiralty 57 8, Under Sec India 59 64, Under Home Sec 64 66, Gov Gen of India 72 6, First Lord of the Admiralty 80-5 *Travellers*	U L	Visct Baring, M P , *s*	388
S R P , formerly lieut col Scots Guards *Carlton*	C	Lord Rosehill, *s*	389
K.G , P C , M P Beeralston 31 2, North Northumberland 52 65, a Lord of the Admiralty 58, Vice Pres of Board of Trade '59, Lord Privy Seal 78 80, is L L of Northumberland *United Service*	C	E Percy, *s* (peer)	390
P C ; M P North Staffordshire 41 78, Pres Board of Health and Vice Pres Council 58-9, Under Sec Colonies 66-8, Pres Board of Trade 74 8 *Carlton*	C	Hon C L Adderley, *s*	391
Cons. '57 See biography . .	L	. . . .	392

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
		Ockham (*see* Wentworth).				
393	474	O'Hagan, Thomas Towneley, 2nd L. . . .	O'Hagan .	1870	1878	1885
394	460	O'Neill, Edward, 2nd L.	O'Neill .	1868	1839	1883
395	133	Onslow, William Hillier, 4th E. of . . .	Onslow .	1801	1853	1870
396	404	Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Frederick, 2nd L.	Browne-Guthrie	1836	1819	1860
397	141	Orford, Horatio, 4th E of	Walpole .	1806	1813	1858
		Oriel (*see* Masserene).				
398	89	Orkney, George William Hamilton, 6th E of .	Fitzmaurice	1696	1827	1877
399	459	Ormathwaite, Arthur, 2nd L.	Walsh .	1868	1827	1881
400	366	Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of. Sits as Ld Ormonde (1821).	Butler .	1825	1844	1854
401	227	Oxenbridge, William John, 1st Visct. . .	Monson .	1886	1829	. .
		Oxenfoord (*see* Stair).				
402	251	Oxford, William, 32nd Bp. of . . .	Stubbs .	. .	1825	. .
403	59	Pembroke and Montgomery, George Robert Charles, 13th E of.	Herbert .	1551	1850	1862
404	456	Penrhyn, George Sholto Gordon, 2nd L. . .	Douglas-Pennant	1866	1836	1886
405	464	Penzance, James Plaisted, 1st L. . . .	Wilde .	1869	1816	. .
406	308	Percy, Henry George, E. Sits as Ld. Lovaine .	Percy . .	1784	1846	. .
407	239	Peterborough, William Connor, 26th Bp of .	Magee .	. .	1821	. .
408	275	Petre, Rev. William Joseph, 13th L. . . .	Petre . .	1603	1847	1884
409	380	Plunket, Most Rev William Conyngham, 4th L.	Plunket .	1827	1828	1871
410	392	Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, 2nd L.	Bampfylde .	1831	1837	1858
411	289	Polwarth, Walter Hugh, 6th L.	Hepburne-Scott	1690	1838	1867
		Ponsonby (*see* Bessborough)				
412	124	Portarlington, Henry John Reuben, 3rd E of .	Dawson-Damer	1785	1822	1845
413	23	Portland, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of.	Cavendish-Bentinck.	1716	1857	1879
414	223	Portman, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd Visct. .	Portman .	1873	1829	1888
415	101	Portsmouth, Isaac Newton, 5th E. of . . .	Wallop .	1743	1825	1854
416	79	Poulett, William Henry, 6th E.	Poulett .	1706	1827	1864
417	204 & 526	Powerscourt, Mervyn Edward, 7th Visct. . .	Wingfield .	1743	1836	1844
418	137	Powis, Edward James, 3rd E. of. . . .	Herbert .	1804	1818	1848
419	109	Radnor, Jacob, 4th E. of	Pleydell-Bouverie .	1765	1815	1869
420	431	Raglan, George FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L. . .	Somerset .	1852	1857	1884
		Ramsay (*see* Dalhousie).				
421	377	Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826).	Knox . .	1831	1856	1875
422	185	Ravensworth, Henry George, 2nd E. of . .	Liddell .	1874	1821	1878
423	373	Rayleigh, John William, 3rd L.	Strutt .	1821	1842	1873
424	511	Reay, Donald James, 11th L. Sits as Ld. Reay (1881).	Mackay .	1628	1839	1876
425	529	Revelstoke, Edward Charles, 1st L. . . .	Baring .	1885	1828	

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No
A minor. The first Lord was Lord Chan. of Ireland. *Carlton*	. .	Hon. M. H. O'Hagan, *b.*	393
M.P. Antrim Co. '63-80. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, *s.*	394
High Steward of Guildford. The first peer was Chancellor of the Exchequer. A Lord-in-Waiting to H.M. July '86 to Feb. '87, Und. Sec. for the Colonies Feb. '87 to Feb. '88; Parl. Sec. to the Bd. of Trade Feb. to Nov. '88, when he was app. Gov. of New Zealand. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Cranley, *s.*	395
I.R.P. (elected '69). *Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. H. B.-Guthrie, *s.*	396
M.P. East Norfolk, '35-7. *Carlton*	C.	R. H. Walpole, *n.*	397
S.R.P.; formerly in the army and served in the Crimea. *Carlton.*	C.	H. G. Fitzmaurice, *n.*	398
M.P. Leominster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80; formerly in Life Guards; L.L. Radnorshire. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, M.P., *s.*	399
Is hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; formerly capt. Life Guards; L.L. Kilkenny Co. *Carlton.*	C.	Lord J. Butler, *b.*	400
P.C.; M.P. Reigate '58-64; Treas. of Household '73-4; Capt. Yeo. of Guard '80-5 and Feb. to July '86. *Devonshire.*	L.	Hon. D. J. Monson, *b.* (to barony of Monson).	401
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . .	402
Succ. in the Herbert barony '61; Under Sec. War '74-5. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. S. Herbert, M.P., *b.*	403
Is owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; M.P. Carnarvonshire '66-8 and '74-80. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant, *s.*	404
P.C.; a Baron of the Court of Exchequer '60-3; Judge of Probate and Divorce Court '63-72; is Dean of Arches and Chancellor of York. *Brooks's; Easling Park, Godalming.*	L.	. . . . .	405
P.C.; *e.s.* D. of Northumberland; *E.* Oxford; m. '68 Lady Edith, *d.* 8th D. of Argyll; Col. 3rd Batt. Northumberland Fusil. and of 2nd Northumberland (Percy) Art. Vol.; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lovaine '87.	C.	L. Warkworth, *s.*	406
See biography. *Athenæum*	L.	. . . . .	407
Domestic Prelate at Vatican Court. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. B. H. Petre, *b.*	408
Bp. of Meath '76; trans. to archbishopric of Dublin '84. The first peer was Lord Chancellor of Ireland. *National.*	C.	Hon. W. L. Plunket, *s.*	409
P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, *s.*	410
S.R.P.; L.L. Selkirkshire. *Harden, Selkirkshire*	C.	Mast. of Polwarth, *s.*	411
I.R.P. (elected '55). *Carlton*	C.	L. S. W. D.-Damer, *s.*	412
P.C; formerly in Coldstream Guards; late Col. Hon. Artillery Com.; app. Master of the Horse '86. *Carlton.*	C.	Ld. H. C.-Bentinck, M.P., *h.b.*	413
M.P. Shaftesbury '52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; D.L. and J.P. Somerset and Dorset; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72.	L.	Capt. the Hon. E. W. B. Portman, *s.*	414
Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest. *Brooks's*	U.L.	Visct. Lymington, M.P., *s.*	415
Formerly in the army. *Army and Navy*	C.	Visct. Hinton, *s.*	416
I.R.P. (elected '65); cr. Lord Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom '85; formerly in Life Guards. *Brooks's.*	U.L.	Hon. M. R. Wingfield, *s.*	417
M.P. N. Shropshire '43-8; L.L. Montgomerysh.; is directly descended from the famous Lord Clive. *Carlton.*	C.	G. C. Herbert, *n.*	418
L.L. of Wiltshire. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Folkestone, M.P., *s.*	419
Formerly Capt. Gren. Gds., now Capt. Roy. Eng. Milit. The first peer was the Field Marshal who died in the Crimea. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. F. R. Somerset, *s.*	420
Dungannon Park, Dungannon	C.	Visct. Northland, *s.*	421
M.P. S. Northumberland '52-78. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. A. C. Liddell, *b.*	422
Formerly Professor of Experimental Physics, Camb. Univ. *Athenæum.*	C.	Hon. R. J. Strutt, *s.*	423
Chief of Clan Mackay; Ld. Rector of St. Andrews '84; Gov. of Bombay '85. *Travellers'.*	L.	Baron Æ. Mackay, *c.* (to *Sc.* barony).	424
A merchant and banker in London. *Travellers'*	L.	Hon. J. Baring, *s.*	425

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
426	333	Ribblesdale, Thomas, 4th L.	Lister . .	1797	1854	1876
427	13	Richmond and Gordon, Charles Henry, 6th D. of.	Gordon-Lennox	1675	1818	1860
428	50	Ripon, George Frederick Samuel, 1st M of .	Robinson .	1871	1827	. .
429	253	Ripon, William Boyd, 3rd Bp of . . .	Carpenter .	1836	1841	1886
430	471	Robartes, Thomas Charles, 2nd L. . . .	Agar-Robartes	1869	1844	1882
431	245	Rochester, Anthony Wilson, 98th Bp of . .	Thorold .	. .	1825	. .
432	368	Roden, John Strange, 5th E. of. Sits as Lord **Clanbrassill** (1821)	Jocelyn .	1771	1823	1880
433	307	Rodney, George Bridges Harley Dennett, 7th L.	Rodney .	1782	1857	1864
434	465	Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. Sits as Lord **Dunning** (1869)	Rollo . .	1651	1835	1852
435	449	Romilly, William, 2nd L	Romilly .	1865	1835	1874
436	134	Romney, Charles, 4th E of	Marsham .	1801	1841	1874
437	382	Rosebery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of. Sits as Ld **Rosebery** (1828). Ross (*see* Glasgow)	Primrose .	1703	1847	1868
438	139	Rosse, Lawrence, 4th E. of	Parsons .	1806	1840	1867
439	131	Rosslyn, Francis Robert, 4th E. of . . .	St Clair-Erskine.	1801	1833	1866
440	410	Rossmore, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. Sits as Lord **Rossmore** (1838)	Westenra .	1796	1853	1874
441	528	Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. . . .	Rothschild	1885	1840	. .
442	506	Rowton, Montagu William, 1st L. . . .	Lowry-Corry	1880	1838	. .
443	169	Roxburghe, James Henry Robert, 7th D. of. Sits as E **Innes** (1837)	Innes-Ker .	1707	1839	1879
444	180	Russell, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E. . .	Russell .	1861	1865	1878
445	21	Rutland, John James Robert, 7th D. of . .	Manners .	1703	1818	1888
446	495	**Sackville**, Lionel, 2nd L.	Sackville-West.	1876	1827	1888
447	16	Saint Albans, William Amelius Aubrey de Vere, 10th D. of.	Beauclerk .	1684	1840	1849
448	237	St Albans, Thomas Legh, 1st Bp of . . .	Claughton .	. .	1808	. .
449	243	St. Asaph, Joshua, 70th Bp. of	Hughes .	. .	1807	. .
450	244	St David's, William Basil, 119th Bp of . .	Jones .	. .	1822	. .
451	150	Saint Germans, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of .	Eliot .	1815	1835	1881
452	273	St. John of Bletso, Beauchamp Mowbray, 16th L.	St. John .	1558	1844	1887
453	430	Saint Leonards, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L. .	Sugden .	1852	1847	1875
454	558	Saint Levan, John, 1st L.	St. Aubyn .	1887	1829	. .
455	534	Saint Oswald, Rowland, 1st L.	Winn . .	1885	1820	. .
456	207	St. Vincent, Carnegie Parker, 5th Visct. . .	Jervis . .	1801	1855	1885
457	36	**Salisbury**, Robert Arthur Talbot, 3rd M. of .	Gascoyne-Cecil	1789	1830	1868
		Salterasford (*see* Courtown).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir	No
Capt Rifle Brigade, a Lord in Waiting 80-5, and in 86 *Brooks s*	L U	Hon T Lister, *s*	426
K G, P C, M P W Sussex 41 60, formerly in Horse Guards, L L of Banffshire, Pres of Poor Law Board 59, Pres Board of Trade 67 8 and 85, Pres of the Council '74 80, Sec for Scotland 85 6 *Carlton*	C	E of March, M P, *s*	427
K G, P C, M P Hull '52 3 Huddersfield 53 7, W Riding 57 9, succ as E de Grey and Ripon 59 Under Sec for War (and a short time for India) 59-63 Sec for War 63 66, Pres of Coun '68 73, Gov Gen of India 80 4, First Lord of Admiralty Feb to July 86, is L L N Riding *Athenæum*	L	E de Grey, *s*	428
See biography *Athenæum*			429
M P East Cornwall 80 2 *Athenæum*	L	Hon T C R A Robartes, *s*	430
Cons 77, see biography *Athenæum*			431
Formerly in the army *United Service*	C	Hon W Jocelyn, *b*	432
Lieut Life Guards The first peer was the celebrated Admiral *Carlton*	C	Hon R W Rodney, *b*	433
Formerly a S R P *Athenæum*	L	William, Master of Rollo, *s*	434
Clerk of Enrolments, Chancery Div First peer was Master of Rolls *Brooks s*	L	Hon J G Le M Romilly, *s*	435
Pres Marine Society *Carlton*	C	Visct Marsham, *s*	436
See biography *Brooks s*	L	Lord Dalmeny, *s*	437
D C L Oxon, LL D Dub, I R P (elected 68), elected Pres Roy Dub Soc March 87 The 3rd E was I R S, and Chancellor Univ of Dub *Carlton*	C	Ld Oxmantown, *s*	438
Was Ambassador Extraordinary to Madrid on the late King of Spain s marriage, P C Capt of Gent at Arms 86 *Carlton*	C	Ld Loughborough, *s*	439
Formerly in the army *Carlton*	C	Hon P C Westenra *b*	440
M P Aylesbury 65 85 *e s* late Baron Lionel N de Rothschild, and member of the world famous financial house *Brooks s*	I	Hon L W Rothschild, *s*	441
Was private sec to the late Lord Beaconsfield and accompanied him to Berlin as acting sec of Embassy *Carlton*	C		442
M P Roxburghshire 70 4, L I of Roxburghshire *Brooks s*	I	M of Bowmont, *s*	443
g s of Earl Russell the well known statesman, whom he succ *Broom Hall Toddington*		Hon B A W Russell *b*	444
M P Newark 41 7 Colchester 50 7, N Leicestershire 57 85 Melton Div 85 8, First Com Wks with seat on the Cabinet 52 58 9, and 66 8 Postmaster General 74 80 and 85 6, Chanc of Duchy since 86 D C L Oxon 76	C	M of Granby, M P, *s*	445
Was assist precis writer to the 4th E of Aberdeen ent Dip Service 47 Sec of Embassy 67, in the absence of the Ambassador was Min Plen at Paris 71 2, Min to Argentine Repub 72 8 Madrid 78 81 Washington since 81 K C M G 85	C	Hon W E Sackville West, *b*	446
P C, is hered Grand Falconer, hered Registrar to the Court of Chancery, and L L of Notts Hon Col Robin Hood R V The 1st D was son of Charles II by Nell Gwynne *Brooks s*	I	E of Burford, *s*	447
See biography *Athenæum*			448
See biography *Athenæum*			449
See biography *Athenæum*			450
Formerly R N, and a clerk in Foreign Office *Travellers*	U L	Lord Fliot, *s*	451
Formerly in the army, is the older branch of the same family as the celebrated Visct Bolingbroke *Junior Carlton*	C	Hon Henry B O St John *s*	452
The 1st Lord was the celebrated lawyer and judge *Carlton*	C	Hon H F Sugden, *b*	453
e s late Sir E Aubyn, Bart, *E* Eton and Trin Coll Camb (B A '52), *m* Lady Elizabeth, 2nd *d* 4th M Townshend, is D L, J P Cornwall, Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries, formerly Col 3rd Batt D Cornwall s Light Infantry, M P W Cornwall 58 85, and for W or St Ives D, 85 7	U L	Hon John Townshend St Aubyn, *s*	454
M P N Lincs 68 85, a Lord of the Treasury 74 80, for several years to 85 Con Whip in House of Commons *Carlton*	C	Hon R Winn, M P, *s*	455
Formerly in the army, the 1st peer was the celebrated Admiral Jervis. *Norton Disney, Newark*	C	Hon R C Jervis, *b*	456
See biography *Carlton*	C	Visct Cranborne, M.P, *s*.	457

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
458	475	Sandhurst, William, 2nd L.	Mansfield .	1871	1855	1876
459	68	Sandwich, Edward George Henry, 8th E of .	Montagu .	1660	1839	1884
460	347	Sandys, Augustus Frederick Arthur, 4th L. .	Sandys .	1802	1840	1863
461	564	Savile, John Savile, 1st L.	Lumley .	1888	1819	. .
462	276	Saye and Sele, John Fiennes, 14th L. . . .	Twisleton Wykeham-Fiennes	1447 1603	1830	1887
463	75	Scarbrough, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E of.	Lumley .	1690	1857	1884
464	294	Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L.	Curzon .	1761	1831	1856
465	519	Seafield, Francis William, 10th E. of. Sits as Ld **Strathspey** (1884).	Ogilvie-Grant	1701	1847	1888
466	421	Seaton, Reginald John Upton, 3rd L. . .	Colborne .	1839	1854	1888
467	387	Sefton, William Philip, 4th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Sefton** (1831)	Molyneux .	1771	1835	1855
468	193	Selborne, Roundell, 1st E. of	Palmer .	1882	1812	. .
469	72	Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of	Ashley-Cooper	1672	1869	1886
470	313	Shannon, Henry Bentinck, 5th E. of. Sits as L **Carleton** (1786).	Boyle . .	1756	1833	1868
471	348	Sheffield, Henry North, 3rd E. of Sits as Ld. **Sheffield** (1802).	Holroyd .	1816	1832	1876
472	311	Sherborne, Edward Lenox, 4th L. . . .	Dutton .	1784	1831	1883
473	225	Sherbrooke, Robert, 1st Visct.	Lowe . .	1880	1811	. .
474	56	Shrewsbury and Talbot, Charles Henry John, 20th E of	Talbot .	1442 1784	1860	1877
		Shute (*see* Barrington).				
475	209	Sidmouth, William Wells, 3rd Visct. . . .	Addington .	1805	1824	1864
		Silchester (*see* Longford).				
476	286	Sinclair, Charles William, 14th L. . . .	St Clair .	1489	1831	1880
477	350	Sligo, George John, 3rd M. of. Sits as Lord **Monteagle** (1806).	Browne .	1800	1820	1845
		Somerhill (*see* Clanricarde).				
478	309	Somers, Philip Reginald, 5th L.	Cocks .	1784	1815	1883
479	12	Somerset, Archibald Henry Algernon, 13th D. of	St Maur .	1546	1810	1885
		Somerton (*see* Normanton).				
480	192	Sondes, George Watson, 1st E.	Milles .	1880	1824	. .
481	305	Southampton, Charles Henry, 4th L. . . .	Fitz-Roy .	1780	1867	1872
482	466	Southesk, James, 6th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Balinhard** (1869)	Carnegie .	1633	1827	. .
483	252	Southwell, George, 1st Bp. of	Ridding .	. .	1828	. .
484	110	Spencer, John Poyntz, 5th E.	Spencer .	1765	1835	1857
485	281	Stafford, Augustus Frederick Fitzherbert, 10th L.	Stafford-Jerningham .	1640	1830	1885
486	423	Stair, John Hamilton, 10th E. of. Sits as Ld. **Oxenfoord** (1841).	Dalrymple .	1703	1819	1864
487	545	Stalbridge, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. . .	Grosvenor .	1886	1837	. .
488	65	Stamford, Rev. Harry, 8th E. of	Grey . .	1628	1812	1883
489	95	Stanhope, Arthur Philip, 6th E.	Stanhope .	1718	1838	1875

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Formerly in Coldstream Guards; a Lord in Waiting '80-5; Under Sec. for War Feb. to July '86. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. J. W. Mansfield, *b.*	458
M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; formerly in Gren. Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. V. A. Montagu, *b.*	459
Formerly in Life Guards. *St. James's*	L.	Hon. M. W. G. Sandys, *b.*	460
P.C.; ent. Foreign Office '41; Min. to Saxony '66-7, Swiss Confederation '67-8, Brussels '68-83, Italy '83-8; G.C.B. '85; created a peer in recognition of his long diplomatic services.	. .	John Savile Lumley	461
Capt. Oxfordshire Yeo. Cav. and D.L. Oxon. *Brooks's*	. .	Capt. the Hon. G. Cecil T. W. Fiennes, *s.*	462
Formerly in the army. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. O. V. Lumley, *b.*	463
Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., *s.*	464
In '85 unsuccessfully contested one of the New Zealand constituencies for a seat in the House of Representatives.	. .	Visct. Reidhaven, *s.*	465
J.P. Devon	. .	Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, *b.*	466
K.G.; formerly in the Guards, retired '58; L.L. of Lancashire. *Travellers'.*	U.L.	Visct. Molyneux, *s.*	467
P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '47-52 and 53-7, Richmond '61-72; Sol.-Gen. '61-3; Att.-Gen. '63-66; Ld. Chancellor '72-4 and '80-5; cr. Lord Selborne '72. *Athenæum, Blackmoor, Petersfield*	U.L	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., *s.*	468
A minor; *g.s.* of the eminent philanthropist. *St. Giles' House, Cranborne, Dorset.*	. .	Hon. E. Ashley (ex-M.P.), *un.*	469
Was in the diplomatic service. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Boyle, *s.*	470
M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. *Carlton*	C.	Ld. Stanley, of Alderley (to *Fr.* barony)	471
Travellers', White's, Turf	C.B	Hon. and Rev. F. G. Dutton, *b.*	472
G.C.B., P.C., LL.D., D.C.L.; M.P. Kidderminster '52-9; Calne '59-68, Univ. of London '68-80; Joint Sec. Board of Control '52-5; Vice-Pres. Board of Trade and Paymaster-Gen. '55-8; Pres. Board of Health and Vice-Pres. of Council '59-64, Chan. of Exchequ. '68-73; Home Sec. '73-4. *Athenæum.*	U.L.	. . . .	473
Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Ingestre, *s.*	474
M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in Royal Navy. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. G. A. Addington, *s.*	475
S.R.P.; formerly in army. *Carlton*	C.	Mast. of Sinclair, *s.*	476
Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Connaught Rangers. *Travellers'*	. .	Ld. J. T. Browne, *b.*	477
Formerly in Royal Artillery. *May Hill, Newent, Gloucestershire*	C.	H. H. Somerset Cocks, *n.*	478
The first D. was the celebrated Lord Protector *temp.* Ed. VI. *Travellers'.*	L.	Lord A. St. Maur, *b.*	479
M.P. E. Kent '68-74; formerly capt. Horse Guards; succ. as 5th L. '74. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Throwley, *s.*	480
Lt. 10th Hussars. *Aynho Park, Banbury.*	. .	Hon. F. A. Fitz-Roy, *b.*	481
K.T. '69; has been L.L. Kincardineshire; formerly in Grenadier Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Lord Carnegie, *s.*	482
See biography. *United University.*	L.	. . . . .	483
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-3 and Feb. to July '86; L.L. of Northants. *Athenæum.*	L.	Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., *h.b.*	484
Athenæum	L.	Hon. Fitz-O. S.-Jerningham, *b.*	485
M.P. Wigtownshire '41-56; L.L. Cos. Wigtownshire and Ayr; was Capt. Scots Guards. *Brooks's.*	L.	Visct. Dalrymple, *s.*	486
P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Cham. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-5; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-6. *Brooks's.*	U.L.	Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, *s.*	487
Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope	. .	W. Grey, *n.*	488
M.P. Leominster '68; E. Suffolk '70-5; a Lord of the Treasury '74-6; formerly musketry instructor Grenadier Guards; 1st Church Estates Commr. *Carlton.*	C.	Visct. Mahon, *s.*	489

No	Number of Precedence	Name, Title, and Sitting Title	Surname	Present Title Created	Born	Succeeded
490	416	Stanley of Alderley, Henry Edward John, 3rd L	Stanley	1839	1827	1869
491	551	Stanley of Preston, Frederick Arthur, 1st L	Stanley	1886	1840	.
		Stewart of Garlies (*see* Galloway)				
492	156	Stradbroke, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E of	Rous	1821	1862	1886
493	175	Strafford, George Henry Charles, 3rd E of	Byng	1847	1830	1886
		Strange (*see* Athole)				
494	403	Stratheden and Campbell, William Frederick, 2nd L	Campbell	1836 1841	1824	1860 1861
495	82 & 554	Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude, 13th E of Sits as Ld **Bowes**	Bowes Lyon	1606	1824	1865
		Strathspey (*see* Seafield)				
		Stuart of Castle Stuart (*see* Moray)				
496	414	Sudeley, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L	Hanbury Tracy	1838	1840	1877
		Sudley (*see* Arran)				
497	314	Suffield, Charles, 5th L	Harbord	1786	1830	1853
498	61	Suffolk and Berkshire, Henry Charles, 18th E of	Howard	1603 1626	1833	1876
		Sundridge (*see* Argyll)				
499	30	Sutherland, George Granville William, 3rd D of	Sutherland Leveson Gower	1833	1828	1861
500	185	Sydney, John Robert, 1st E . .	Townshend	1874	1805	
501	434	Talbot de Malahide Richard Wogan, 6th L Sits as L d **Talbot de Malahide** (1856)	Talbot	1831	1846	1883
502	92	Tankerville, Charles, 6th E of	Bennet	1714	1810	1859
503	394	Templemore, Henry Spencer, 2nd L	Chichester	1831	1821	1837
504	210	Templetown, George Frederick, 3rd Visct	Upton	1806	1802	1863
505	518	Tennyson, Alfred, 1st L	Tennyson	1884	1809	.
506	379	Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L	Abbott	1827	1865	1882
507	280	Teynham, George Henry, 16th L	Roper Curzon	1616	1798	1842
508	550	Thring, Henry, 1st L	Thring	1886	1818	
509	320	Thurlow, Thomas John, 5th L	Hovell Thurlow Cumming Bruce	1792	1838	1874
510	493	Tollemache, John, 1st L	Tollemache	1876	1805	. .
511	201	Torrington, George Stanley, 8th Visct	Byng	1721	1841	1884
512	35	Townshend, John Villiers Stuart 5th M	Townshend	1786	1831	1863
513	441	Tredegar, Godfrey Charles, 2nd L	Morgan	1859	1830	1875
514	505	Trevor, Arthur Edwin, 1st L	Hill Trevor	1880	1819	.
515	250	Truro, George Howard, 2nd Bp of	Wilkinson		1833	.
516	428	Truro, Charles Robert Claude, 2nd L	Wilde.	1850	1816	1855
517	509	Tweeddale, William Montagu, 10th M of Sits as Ld **Tweeddale** (1881)	Hay .	1694	1826	1878
518	514	Tweedmouth, Dudley Coutts, 1st L . .	Marjoribanks	1881	1820	. .
		Tyrone (*see* **Waterford**).				
		Vane (*see* **Londonderry**).				

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir	No
Was in diplomatic service *Travellers*		Hon E L Stanley, *b*	490
P C, was M P Preston 65 8, N Lancs 68 85, Blackpool Div 85 6, Lord of the Admiralty 58, Finan Sec War Office 74 7, Finan Sec Treasury 77 8, Sec for War 78 80 Sec for Colonies 85 6 Pres Board of Trade July 86 8, app Gov-Gen of Canada 88, is *b* and heir pres of E of Derby *Carlton*	C	Hon Edward Geo Villiers Stanley, *s*	491
B A 83, D L and J P Suffolk Maj 1st Vol Brigade E D R A *Turf, Bachelors* 33 *Belgra e Square*, S W	C	W J Rous, *c*	492
M P Tavistock 52 7 Middlesex '57 74 Parl Sec Poor Law Board 65 6, Under For Sec 70, a Lord in Waiting 80, Under Sec India 80 3 First Civil Service Commr 80-8 is L L Middx, called to House of Lords in his father s barony of Strafford 80, but bore courtesy title of V Enfield *Athenæum*	L	Col Hon Henry Wm John Byng, *b*	493
M P Cambridge 47 52, Harwich 59 60 *Reform*	L	Hon H G Campbell *b*	494
S R P, is L L of Forfarshire, created a peer of the U K 87 *Carlton*	C	Ld Glamis, *s*	495
P C, M P Montgomery Dist 63 77 formerly in the navy Capt of Gent at Arms Feb to July 86 *Brook s*	L	Hon W C E H Tracy, *s*	496
P C, a Lord in Waiting 68 72 Mast of Buckhounds Feb to July 86, Lord of Bedchamber to Prince of Wales since 72, K C B 76 *Travellers*	L U	Hon C Harbord, *s*	497
M P Malmesbury 59 68 *Travellers*	L	Visct Andover, *s*	498
K G, M P Sutherland 52 61, is L L of Sutherland and Cromarty *Marlborough*	L	M of Stafford, *s*	499
P C, succ as 3rd Visct 31 M P Whitchurch 26 31 Lord Chamberlain '59 66 and 68 74 Lord Steward 80 5 and Feb to July 86, L L Kent, capt Deal Castle *Travellers*	L		500
Formerly in the army *Army and Navy*	C	Hon J B Talbot, *s*	501
P C, M P North Northumberland 32 59 Lord Steward 67 8, has been Capt Gent at Arms *Carlton*	C	Lord Bennet, *s*	502
Formerly in the Life Guards *St James s*	C	Hon A H Chichester, *s*	503
I R P, M P Antrim 59 63 a ret general and col 2nd Life Gds, served in Crimea *United Service*	C	Henry E M D C Upton, *c*	504
Poet Laureate since 50 *Aldworth nr Haslemere* See biography		Hon H Tennyson, *s*	505
Lt 3rd Batt York and Lancaster Regt			506
Formerly in Royal Artillery *Tower House Shooter s Hill, Kent*	L	Hon H G Roper Curzon, *s*	507
Counsel to the Home Office 61 9, Parliamentary Counsel 69 86 *Athenæum*	L		508
P C, formerly in dip service a Lord in Waiting 80-5 and Feb to July 86, Paymaster Gen April to July 86 *Travellers*	L	Hon J G H T C Bruce, *s*	509
M P S Cheshire 41 68, W Cheshire 68 72 *Carlton*	C	Hon W I Tollemache, *s*	510
Formerly in army, served in Indian Mut and Zulu war *Carlton*	C	Hon G M Byng, *s*	511
M P Tamworth 56 63 *Brooks s*	L	Visct Raynham, *s*	512
M P Brecknockshire 58 75, served in the Crimea *Carlton*	C	Hon F C Morgan, M P, *b*	513
M P Co Down 45 80 *Carlton*	C	Hon A W Hill Trevor, *s*	514
See biography *Athenæum*			515
A volunteer A D C to the Queen, Lt Col com 3rd V Brig Lond Div R A *Brooks s*	L	T M M Wilde, *n*	516
M P Taunton 65 8, Haddington Dist 78, formerly Bengal Civil Service *Brooks s*	L U	E of Gifford, *s*	517
M P. Berwick '53 68 and 74 81, partner Meux & Co *Travellers*	L	Rt Hon E Marjoribanks, M P, *s*	518

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
519	268	Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert George Charles, 7th L.	Mostyn	1523	1860	1883
520	341	Ventry, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L.	Eveleigh-de-Moleyns	1800	1828	1868
521	297	Vernon, George William Henry, 7th L	Venables-Vernon	1762	1854	1883
522	148	Verulam, James Walter, 2nd E of	Grimston	1815	1809	1845
523	424	Vivian, Hussey Crespigny, 3rd L.	Vivian	1841	1834	1886
524	1	**Wales**, H R H. Albert Edward, Prince of		1841	1841	
525	98	Waldegrave, William Frederick, 9th E.	Waldegrave	1729	1851	1859
526	303	Walsingham, Thomas, 6th L.	De Grey	1780	1843	1870
527	535	Wantage, Robert James, 1st L.	Loyd-Lindsay	1885	1832	
		Warwick (*see* Brooke)				
528	312	Waterford, John Henry De La Poer, 5th M. of Sits as Ld **Tyrone** (1786).	Beresford	1789	1844	1866
529	499	Watson, William, L.	Watson	1880	1828	
530	28	Wellington, Henry, 3rd D. of	Wellesley	1814	1846	1884
531	367	Wemyss and March, Francis Richard, 9th E of Sits as Ld **Wemyss** (1821).	Charteris	1633	1818	1883
532	418	Wenlock, Beilby, 3rd L	Lawley	1839	1849	1880
533	269	Wentworth, Ralph Gordon, 12th L.	Milbanke	1529	1839	1862
534	445	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L.	Bethell	1861	1852	1875
535	32	Westminster, Hugh Lupus, 1st D. of	Grosvenor	1874	1825	
536	63	Westmorland, Francis William Henry, 12th E. of.	Fane	1624	1825	1859
537	187	Wharncliffe, Edward Montagu Stuart Granville, 1st E. of.	Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie.	1876	1827	
538	126	Wicklow, Cecil Ralph, 6th E. of	Howard	1793	1842	1881
		Wigan (*see* Crawford and Balcarres).				
539	267	Willoughby de Broke, Henry, 10th L.	Verney	1492	1844	1862
540	259	Willoughby de Eresby, Gilbert Henry, 22nd L.	Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby.	1313	1830	1888
541	137	Wilton, Seymour John Grey, 4th E. of	Egerton	1801	1839	1885
542	501	Wimborne, Ivor Bertie, 1st L.	Guest	1880	1835	
543	34	Winchester, Augustus John Henry Beaumont, 15th M. of.	Paulet	1551	1858	1887
544	232	Winchester, Edward Harold, 84th Bp. of	Browne		1811	
545	66	Winchilsea and Nottingham, Murray Edward Gordon, 12th E. of.	Murray	1628	1851	1887
546	271	Windsor, Robert George, 14th L.	Windsor-Clive.	1529	1857	1869
547	487	Winmarleigh, John, 1st L.	Wilson-Patten.	1874	1802	
		Winton (*see* Eglintoun).				
548	227	Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st Visct.	Wolseley	1885	1833	
549	472	Wolverton, Frederick, 4th L.	Glyn	1869	1864	1888
550	235	Worcester, Henry, 102nd Bp. of	Philpott		1807	
		Worlingham (*see* Gosford).				
551	413	Wrottesley, Arthur, 3rd L.	Wrottesley	1838	1824	1867

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
In diplomatic service. This barony was called out of abeyance in '58. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. R. E. M. Mostyn, *b.*	519
I.R.P. (elected '71). *Carlton*	C.	Hon. F. E.-de-Moleyns, *s.*	520
Formerly in the army *Travellers'*	L.	Hon. W. F. C. V.-Vernon, *b.*	521
M.P. St. Albans '30, Newport '31, Herts '32-45; a Lord in Waiting '52 and '58-9; L L. Herts. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Grimston, M P., *s.*	522
British Minister at Brussels since '84; in dip. service since '56. *Travellers'.*	. .	Hon. G. Crespigny B. Vivian, *s.*	523
See biography. *United Service*	. .	Prince Albert Victor Christian Ed , *s.*	524
App. a Lord in Waiting '86. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Chewton, *s.* .	525
M.P. West Norfolk '65-71; a Lord in Waiting '74-5 *Carlton* .	C.	Hon. J. A. de Grey, *h.b.*	526
V.C., K.C.B. Served with distinction Crimea; M.P. Berks. '65-85; Finan. Sec. War Office '77-80; L L. Berks. *Travellers'.*	C.	. . . . .	527
P.C.; M.P. Co. Waterford '65-66; formerly in Life Guards; Master of Buckhounds '85-6; L.L Co Waterford *Carlton.*	C.	E. of Tyrone, *s.* .	528
P.C.; M.P. Glasgow and Aberdeen University '76; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '74-6; Lord Advocate '76 80; a Lord of Appeal in ordinary '80. 20, *Queen's Gate, S W.*	C.	. . . . .	529
M.P. Andover '74-80; was a lt.-col. Gren Guards. *Marlborough*	C.	Col. Ld. A. C. Wellesley, *b.*	530
M.P. E. Gloucestershire '41-6, Haddingtonshire '47-83; a Lord of Treasury '53-5; is Hon Col. London Scottish R.V. *Carlton.*	C.	Ld. Elcho, M.P., *s.*	531
M.P. Chester April to July '80 *Brooks's*	L.	Hon R.T.Lawley, *b.*	532
Eldest surv. *s.* and heir of E. of Lovelace, by his first wife, the only *d.* of the celebrated Lord Byron, and *g s* of the late Baroness Wentworth; is styled by courtesy Visct. Ockham, that being the second title of the E. of Lovelace. *Athenæum.*	L.	Hon.Ada Milbanke, *d.*	533
Formerly in the army. First peer was Lord Chancellor. *Carlton*	C	Hon. R. Bethell, *s.*	534
K.G.; P.C.; M.P. Chester '47-69; succ. as 3rd M. '69; Master of Horse '80-5; L L. of Cheshire; app. L.L. of the new County of London Oct. '88. *Brooks's.*	U.L	E. Grosvenor, *g.s.* .	535
Formerly in the army. *Army and Navy*	. .	Ld. Burghersh, *s.* .	536
Succ. as 3rd L. '55; formerly in Grenadier Guards. *Carlton* .	C	Hon. F. D. M.-S.-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.*	537
Formerly in the army; app. L.L. Co. Wicklow '87. I.R.P. *Carlton.*	C.	Ld. Clonmore, *s.* .	538
Carlton	C.	Hon. R. G. Verney, *s.*	539
P.C.; is Lord Great Chamberlain; succ. as Lord Aveland '67, and succ. his mother, Lady Willoughby De Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Travellers'*; 12, *Belgrave Square.*	C.	Hon. Gilbert H. D. Willoughby, *s.*	540
Formerly Capt. 1st Life Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Visct. Grey de Wilton, *s.*	541
Carlton	C.	Hon. I. C. Guest, *s.*	542
Is premier M. of England; is in the Guards, and served in Nile Expedition '85. *Guards'.*	C.	Ld. H. W. M. Paulet, *b.*	543
See biography. *Athenæum*	. .	. . . . .	544
High Sheriff Lincs. '79; M.P. S. Lincs. '84-5, Spalding D. '85-7. *Carlton,*	C.	Visct. Maidstone, *s.*	545
D.L. S. Salop. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. O. Windsor-Clive, *s.*	546
P.C.; M.P. Lancs. '30-1, N. Lancs. '32-74; Chairman of Ways and Means '52-53; Chancellor of Duchy '67-8; Chief Sec. for Ireland Sept. to Dec. '68. *Carlton.*	C.	J. A. Wilson-Patten, *g.s.*	547
See biography. *United Service*	. .	Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, *d.*	548
. . . . .	L.	Hon. P. C. Glyn, *un.*	549
See biography. *Athenæum*	C.	. . . . .	550
A Lord in Waiting '69-74, '80-5; L.L. of Staffs., resigned '87. *Brooks's.*	L.	Hon. W. Wrottesley, *s.*	551

No.	Number of Precedence.	Name, Title, and Sitting Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born	Succeeded.
552	384	Wynford, William Draper Mortimer, 3rd L.	Best	1829	1826	1869
553	168	Yarborough, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of	Anderson-Pelham.	1837	1859	1875
554	8	York, William, 86th Archbp. of	Thomson	. .	1819	. .
555	172	Zetland, Lawrence, 3rd E. of	Dundas	1838	1844	1873
556	262	Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L.	Curzon	1308	1851	1873

Bishops at present *without* a Seat in

No.		Name and Title.	Surname.	See Founded	Born.	Appointed.
1		Chester, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of	Jayne	1541	1844	1888
2		Ely, Alwyne, 59th Bp. of	Compton	1109	1825	1886
3		Exeter, Edward Henry, 62nd Bp. of	Bickersteth	1046	1825	1885
4		Lincoln, Edward, 88th Bp. of	King	800 (abt.)	1829	1885
5		Manchester, James, 3rd Bp. of	Moorhouse	1847	1826	1885
6		Salisbury, John, 93rd Bp. of	Wordsworth	705	1843	1885
7		Sodor and Man, John Wareing, Bp. of	Bardsley	447	1835	1887
8		Wakefield, William Walsham, 1st Bp. of	How	1888	1823	. .

Scotch Peers who are

No.		Name and Title.	Surname	Present Title Created	Born.	Succeeded.
1		Arbuthnott, John, 9th Visct.	Arbuthnott	1641	1806	1860
2		Belhaven and Stenton, James, 9th L.	Hamilton	1647	1842	1875
3		Borthwick, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L.	Borthwick	1452	1867	1885
4		Buchan, David Stuart, 13th E. of	Erskine	1469	1815	1857
5		Carnwath, Robert Harris, 12th E. of	Dalzell	1628	1847	1887
6		Dysart, William John Manners, 9th E. of	Tollemache	1643	1859	1878
7		Elibank, Montolieu Fox, 10th L.	Oliphant-Murray.	1643	1840	1871
8		Fairfax, John Contee, 11th L.	Fairfax	1627	1830	1869
9		Falkland, Byron Plantagenet, 12th Visct.	Cary	1620	1845	1886
10		Lauderdale, Frederick Henry, 13th E. of	Maitland	1624	1840	1884
11		Mar and Kellie, Walter John Francis, 14th E. of	Erskine	1565	1865	1888
12		Newburgh, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of.	Bandini	1660	1818	1877
13		Perth and Melfort, George, 14th E. of	Drummond	1605	1807	1840
14		Queensberry, John Sholto, 8th M. of	Douglas	1682	1844	1858
15		Ruthven, Walter James, 6th L.	Hore-Ruthven	1651	1838	1864
16		Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L.	Fraser	1445	1851	1886
17		Sempill, William, 15th L.	Forbes-Sempill.	1489	1836	1814
18		Strathallan, James David, 8th Visct.	Drummond.	1686	1839	1886
19		Torpichen, James Walter, 12th L.	Sandilands	1564	1846	1869

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party.	Heir.	No.
Formerly in the Rifle Brigade. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. H. M. Best, *b.*	552
Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln. *Carlton*	C.	Ld. Worsley, *s.*	553
See biography. *Athenæum*	L.		554
M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord in Waiting '80; formerly in Horse Guards. *Turf.*	C.	Ld. Dundas, *s.*	555
This barony was for many years in abeyance prior to 1829. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. D. Curzon, *sis.*	556

Parliament (*see introduction to* PEERAGE).

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party		No.
See biography			1
See biography. *Athenæum*			2
See biography. *Athenæum*			3
See biography. *Athenæum*			4
See biography. *Athenæum*			5
See biography. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man*			6
See biography			7
See biography. *Athenæum*			8

not Peers of Parliament.

Personal Details, Club, or Residence.	Party	Heir.	No.
Formerly in the army. *Scottish Conservative*		John, Master of Arbuthnott, *s.*	1
Kilgraston Road, Grange, Edinburgh			2
Ravenstone, Whithorn, Wigtownshire	C		3
Formerly capt. 35th Foot		Ld Cardross, *s.*	4
Formerly major Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; retired as lieut.-col. *Naval and Military*	C	Lord Dalzell, *s.*	5
L.L. of Rutlandshire. *Backminster Park, Grantham*		Hon A Tollemache, *s*	6
Formerly commander R.N served China '60 *Naval and Military.*		Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant Murray, Master of Elibank, *s.*	7
Is M.D. *Northampton, Prince George Co., Maryland U S A.*		Hon A.K.Fairfax, *s.*	8
Formerly maj. Sussex Regt, ret. as lieut.-col. '84. *Carlton*		Hon L P. Cary, *s.*	9
Formerly in the army. *Carlton*		Visct. Maitland, *s.*	10
Is a Lieut. 3rd Batt. Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders		Hon. W. A. Forbes Erskine, *b.*	11
Is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Rome*		Visct. Kynnaird, *s.*	12
Formerly capt. 93rd Highlanders. Is Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussau in France. *Scottish.*		Visct. Strathallan	13
Formerly a S.R.P., but failed to secure re-election in 80, as was understood, because of his religious opinions *Turf*	C.	Visct. Drumlanrig, *s.*	14
Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, *s.*	15
Formerly major and lieut.-col. Grenadier Guards. *Carlton*		Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, *s.*	16
Formerly lieut. Coldstream Guards. *Carlton*	C.	Hon. J. F.-Sempill, Mast. of Sempill, *s.*	17
Formerly in the Dragoon Guards, and ret. lieut.-col. *Carlton.*	C.	Hon. W. H. Drummond, Master of Strathallan, *s.*	18
Formerly capt. Rifle Brigade. *Naval and Military*	L.	Hon. J A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torpichen, *s.*	19

No.		Name and Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
1		Antrim, William Randal, 5th E of	M'Donnell	1785	1851	1869
2		Ashbrook, William Spencer, 7th Visct.	Flower	1751	1830	1882
3		Ashtown, Frederick Oliver, 3rd L.	Trench	1800	1868	1880
4		Avonmore, Algernon William, 6th Visct.	Yelverton	1800	1866	1885
5		Aylmer, Udolphus, 7th L.	Aylmer	1718	1814	1858
6		Bantry, William Henry Hare, 4th E of	White	1816	1854	1884
7		Bellew, Edward Joseph, 2nd L.	Bellew	1848	1830	1866
8		Carbery, George Patrick Percy, 7th L.	Evans-Freke	1715	1810	1845
9		Carrick, Somerset Arthur, 5th E. of	Butler	1748	1835	1846
10		Castle-Stuart, Henry James, 5th E. of	Stuart-Richardson	1800	1837	1874
11		Cavan, 9th E. of	Lambart	1647	1839	1887
12		Chetwynd, Richard Walter, 7th Visct.	Chetwynd	1717	1823	1879
13		Clanmorris, John George Barry, 5th L.	Bingham	1800	1852	1876
14		Clarina, Eyre Challoner Henry, 4th L.	Massey	1800	1830	1872
15		De Blaquiere, William Barnard, 5th L.	De Blaquiere	1800	1814	1871
16		Decies, William Robert John De La Poer, 3rd L.	Horsley-Beresford	1812	1811	1855
17		Desart, William Ulick O'Connor, 4th E. of	Cuffe	1793	1845	1865
18		Dillon, Arthur Edmund Dennis, 16th Visct.	Dillon-Lee	1622	1812	1879
19		Doneraile, Richard Arthur, 5th Visct.	St. Leger	1785	1825	1887
20		Downe, Hugh Richard, 8th Visct.	Dawnay	1680	1844	1857
21		Dunalley, Henry O'Callaghan, 4th L.	Prittie	1800	1851	1855
22		Dunboyne, James Fitzwalter, 24th L.	Clifford-Butler.	1324	1839	1881
23		Farnham, James Pierce, 9th L.	Maxwell	1756	1813	1884
24		Fermoy, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L.	Roche	1856	1850	1874
25		Ffrench, Thomas, 4th L.	Ffrench	1798	1810	1860
26		Frankfort, Lodge Raymond, 2nd Visct.	De Montmorency.	1816	1806	1822
27		Garvagh, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L.	Canning	1818	1852	1871
28		Gort, Standish Prendergast, 4th Visct.	Vereker	1816	1819	1865
29		Graves, Clarence Edward, 4th L.	Graves	1794	1847	1870
30		Guillamore, Hardress Standish, 5th Visct.	O'Grady	1831	1841	1877
31		Harberton, James Spencer, 6th Visct.	Pomeroy	1791	1836	1862
32		Hotham, John, 5th L.	Hotham	1797	1838	1872
33		Huntingfield, Charles Andrew, 3rd L.	Vanneck	1796	1818	1844
34		Kilmaine, Francis William, 4th L.	Browne	1789	1843	1873
35		Kingsale, John Fitzroy, 31st L.	De Courcy	1181	1821	1874
36		Lifford, James Wilfred, 5th Visct.	Hewitt	1781	1837	1887
37		Lisburne, Arthur Henry George, 6th E. of	Vaughan	1776	1862	1888
38		Lisle, John Arthur, 5th L.	Lysaght	1758	1811	1868
39		Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L.	Plunkett	1541	1868	1883

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir.	No
Descended from the Lords of the Isles *Travellers*		Visct Dunluce, *s*	1
Carlton	C	Hon R T Flower, *b*	2
A minor *Woodlawn Co Galway*		Hon W C Trench *b*	3
Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co Tipperary		Hon W H M Yelverton, *c*	4
Lieut col of Canadian Militia *Melbourne Quebec, Canada*		Hon M Aylmer, *s*	5
Kildare Street	C	Hon R H White, *un*	6
Ancestors were among the first Norman settlers in Ireland *Barmeath Dunleer Louth*	L	Hon C B Bellew, *s*	7
Castle Freke Co Cork		Hon F J Evans Freke, *b*	8
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards *Mount Juliet Thomastown Co Kilkenny*		Hon C H S Butler *c*	9
Assumed by royal licence the additional name of Richardson *Stuart Hall Stewartstown Co Tyrone*		Hon Rev A G Stuart *un*	10
Is a M P (see COMMONS)	L	Visct Kilcoursie *s*	11
Formerly in the 14th Dragoon Guards *Carlton*		Hon R W Chetwynd *s*	12
Formerly in the Rifle Brigade *Carlton*	C	Hon A M R Bingham *s*	13
Lieut gen in the army and a Knight of the Legion of Honour *United Service*	C	Hon H N G Massey, *b*	14
Descended from a noble French family Formerly R N *United Service*		Hon P H De Blaquiere *c*	15
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards *Carlton*		Hon W M De la P Horsley Beresford, *s*	16
Formerly in the Grenadier Guards *Carlton*	C	Hon H J Cuffe *b*	17
Formerly a clerk in the Home Office The family settled in Ireland in the 12th century *Ditchley near Charlbury Oxon*		Hon H A Dillon Lee, *s*	18
Formerly a Chief Clerk in office of Paymaster Gen *Jun Carlton*	C	Edward St Leger *n*	19
Lieut -col 10th Hussars *Carlton*	C	Hon J Dawnay, *s*	20
Formerly lieut in the Rifle Brigade *United Service*	C	Hon C O C Prittie, *s*	21
Greendale, Clyst St Mary, Exeter	C	Hon R St J F Clifford Butler, *b*	22
M P for Cavan 43 65 Was lieut col 97th Foot and severely wounded in the Crimea *Carlton*	C	Hon S H Maxwell *n*	23
Kildare Street	L	Hon J B Burke, *b*	24
Elm Park Merrion Dublin		Hon M J French *b*	25
Formerly in the army		Hon R H De Montmorency, *s*	26
Lt 2nd Brig R A (N Irish Div) *Carlton*	C	Hon L E S G Canning, *s*	27
Hon Col 4th Brig R A (S Irish Div) *Union*	C	Hon J G P Verker *s*	28
Formerly R N *Carlton*	C	Hon S F W N Graves *s*	29
Formerly R A *Kilmallock, Co Limerick*		Hon F S O Grady, *b*	30
United University		Hon E A G Pomeroy, *s*	31
Formerly R N and served in the Crimea *Carlton*	C	Hon Rev J H Hotham, *c*	32
Carlton	C	Hon J C Vanneck, *s*	33
Carlton	C	Hon J E D Browne, *s*	34
Premier baron of Ireland, and is descended from John 1st E of Ulster, who invaded the province 1187 Enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign Formerly in the army, and served in the Crimea *Devonshire*	L	M W De Courcy, *c*	35
J P Co Donegal *Cecil House, Wimbledon, S W*	C	Hon A R Hewitt, *b*	36
Carlton	C	G A Vaughan, *c*	37
8, *Westmoreland Road, Bayswater, W*		Hon G W J Lysaght, *s*	38
A minor *Louth Hall, Ardee, Co Louth*		Hon T O W Plunkett, *un*	39

No.		Name and Title.	Surname.	Present Title Created.	Born.	Succeeded.
40		Lucan, George, 4th E. of	Bingham .	1795	1830	1888
41		Macdonald, Ronald Archibald, 6th L . .	Macdonald	1776	1853	1874
42		Mayo, Dermot Robert Wyndham, 7th E of .	Bourke .	1785	1851	1872
43		Mexborough, John Charles George, 4th E of .	Savile . .	1766	1810	1860
44		Molesworth, the Rev. Samuel, 8th Visct . .	Molesworth	1716	1829	1875
45		Mount Cashell, Stephen, 4th E of	Moore .	1781	1825	1883
46		Mountgarret, Henry Edmund, 13th Visct . .	Butler .	1550	1816	1846
47		Mountmorres, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th Visct.	De Montmorency	1763	1872	1880
48		Muncaster, Josslyn Francis, 5th L.	Pennington	1783	1834	1862
49		Muskerry, Hamilton Matthew Tilson Fitzmaurice, 4th L	Deane-Morgan	1781	1854	1868
50		Newborough, William Charles, 4th L. .	Wynn .	1776	1874	1888
51		Norbury, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E of	Toler . .	1827	1862	1873
52		Radstock, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L.	Waldegrave	1800	1833	1857
53		Rathdonnell, Thomas Kane, 2nd L.	McClintock-Bunbury	1868	1848	1879
54		Rendlesham, Frederick William Brook, 5th L	Thellusson	1806	1840	1852
55		Sherard, Castell, 10th L.	Sherard .	1627	1849	1886
56		Southwell, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th Visct. .	Southwell .	1776	1872	1878
57		Taaffe, Edward Francis Joseph, 11th Visct. .	Taaffe .	1628	1833	1873
58		Teignmouth, Charles John, 3rd L . . .	Shore . .	1797	1840	1885
59		Valentia, Arthur, 11th Visct.	Annesley .	1622	1843	1863
60		Wallscourt, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L.	Blake . .	1800	1841	1849
61		Waterpark, Henry Anson, 4th L.	Cavendish .	1782	1839	1863
62		Westmeath, Anthony Francis, 11th E of . .	Nugent .	1621	1870	1883
63		Winterton, Edward, 5th E of	Turnour .	1766	1837	1879

Peeresses in their

With two exceptions the following are

	Berkeley, Louisa Mary, Baroness . . .	Milman .	1421	1840	
	Berners, Emma Harriet, Baroness . . .	Tyrwhitt .	1455	1835	1871
	Bolsover, Augusta Mary Elizabeth, 1st Baroness	Cavendish-Bentinck	1880	1834	
	Burdett-Coutts, Angela Georgina, 1st Baroness	Burdett-Coutts	1871	1814	
	LeDespencer, Mary Frances Elizabeth, Baroness	Boscawen .	1264	1822	1831
	Nairne, Emily Jane Mercer, 8th Baroness. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Fitz-maurice	1681	1819	1867
	Rothes, Mary Elizabeth, Countess of. (In the Peerage of Scotland.)	Leslie .	1457	1811	

Personal Details, Club, or Residence	Party	Heir.	No.
Served in the Rifle Brig and Coldstream Guards, returning as Lt Col 60, was A D C to his late father in the Crimea and was present at Alma and Balaclava, M P for Mayo 65 74, J P Co Mayo	C	Ld Bingham, *s*	40
Carlton	C	Hon S G J Mac donald, *s*	41
Formerly in Gren Guards His father when Governor general of India was assassinated in 1872 *Carlton*	C	Hon M A Bourke, *b*	42
Was M P Gatton 31 2, Pontefract 35 7 41 7 *Travellers*	C	Visct Pollington, *s*	43
Rector of St Petrock Cornwall *Carlton*		Hon G B Moles worth, *s*	44
Formerly in the Rifle Brigade *Moore Park, Kilworth Co Cork*		Hon C W Moore Smyth, *b*	45
D L J P Co Kilkenny *Carlton*	C	Hon H E Butler *s*	46
A minor		Hon A B De Montmorency, *b*	47
M P for W Cumberland 72 80 Cumberland (Egremont Div) 85, re elected 86 L L Cumberland *Carlton*	C	Hon A J Pen nington *b*	48
Formerly in the Royal Navy *St George's Yacht*		Hon H R F F G Deane Morgan, *s*	49
A minor	L	Hon Thomas John Wynn, *b*	50
		Hon H R Toler *c*	51
Formerly lieut col West Middlesex R V 70 *Portland Place W*		Hon Granville Geo Waldegrave *s*	52
Formerly in the army *Carlton*	C	Hon W McC Bunbury, *s*	53
Was M P for E Suffolk 74 85 *Carlton*	C	Hon F A C Thel lusson, *s*	54
Retired Comdr R N *Glatton Peterboro*	C	Philip Halton, *b*	55
A minor			56
President of Austrian Ministry 79 80 *Vienna*		Hon H Taaffe, *s*	57
Formerly in the Scots Guards	C	Hon F W J Shore, *b*	58
Formerly in the army *Carlton*	C	Hon A Annesley, *s*	59
Formerly Capt Coldstream Guards *Travellers*		Hon C W J H Blake, *s*	60
In Foreign Office 60 3 *Brooks's*	I	Hon H S H Cavendish, *c*	61
A minor *Pallas Loughrea Co Galway*		Hon W A Nugent, *b*	62
D L Sussex *Carlton*		Visct Turnour, *s*	63

own Right

Peeresses of the United Kingdom

	Hon Eva Mary Fitz HardingeMilman, *d*
Ashwellthorpe Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk	Hon H Tyrwhitt Wilson, *s*
13, *Grosvenor Place, S W*	Duke of Portland, *step son*
Married 81 Mr W Ashmead Bartlett, who assumed the name of Burdett Coutts, and was elected for Westminster 85 *Holly Lodge, Highgate, N*	
Married 45 the 5th Visct Falmouth. 2, *St James's Sq, S W*	Hon E E T Boscawen, C B, *s*
Widow of the 4th M of Lansdowne 15A, *Grosvenor Sq, S W*	M of Lansdowne, *s* (peer)
Widow of Martin E Haworth, Esq	Lord Leslie, *g s*

Peers who have been Commoners. The following list of names formerly borne in public life by gentlemen who are now members of the House of Lords, and whose present title is dissimilar to their surname, will be found of assistance in making references to the peerage. A few *titles of courtesy* are included, but the general list of these is given elsewhere.

Commoner.	Peer
A'Court Holmes, Mr. W., M.P.	Heytesbury, *L.*
Adderley, Sir Chas., M.P.	Norton, *L.*
Allsopp, Mr. S. C., M.P.	Hindlip, *L.*
Althorp, Lord, M.P.	Spencer, *E.*
Andover, Visct., M.P.	Suffolk and Berk, *E.*
Anson, Visct., M.P.	Lichfield, *E.*
Baring, Mr. A. H., M.P.	Ashburton, *L.*
Baring, Mr. T. G., M.P.	Northbrook, *E.*
Bass, Sir Michael A., M.P.	Burton, *L.*
Bateson, Sir Thomas, M.P.	Deramore, *L.*
Beckett, Sir Edmund	Grimthorpe, *L.*
Bective, Earl of, M.P.	Headfort, *M.*
Berkeley, Col. F. W., M.P.	Fitzhardinge, *L.*
Bingham, L., M.P.	Lucan, *L.*
Bourke, Mr., M.P.	Connemara, *L.*
Bowmont, Marq. of, M.P.	Roxburghe, *D.*
Brabazon, Lord ...	Meath, *E.*
Brand, Sir H., M.P. ...	Hampden, *V.*
Brett, Sir W. B., M.P. ..	Eshei, *L.*
Brodrick, Mr. W., M.P.	Midleton, *V.*
Bruce, Mr. Henry, M.P.	Aberdare, *L.*
Burghley, Lord, M.P.	Exeter, *M.*
Burke, Visct., M.P.	Clanricarde, *M.*
Campbell, Mr. W. F., M.P.	Stratheden & Campbell, *L.*
Castlereagh, Visct., M.P.	Londonderry, *M.*
Castlerosse, Visct., M.P.	Kenmare, *E.*
Cavendish, Lord, M.P. .	Devonshire, *D.*
Cecil, Lord Robert, M.P.	Salisbury, *M.*
Cholmondeley, Mr. H., M.P.	Delamere, *L.*
Clive, Visct., M.P.	Powis, *E.*
Cochrane-Baillie, Mr. M.P.	Lamington, *L.*
Cole, Visct., M.P.	Enniskillen, *E.*
Corry, Mr. Montagu	Rowton, *L.*
Cotton, Major W. H. Stapleton, M.P.	Combermere, *V.*
Cranborne, Visct., M.P.	Salisbury, *M.*
Crichton, Visct., M.P.	Erne, *M.*
Cust, Mr. A. W., M.P.	Brownlow, *L.*
Dalkeith, Earl of, M.P. ..	Buccleuch, *D.*
De Grey, Mr. T., M.P.	Walsingham, *L.*
Denison, Mr. W. H., M.P.	Londesborough, *L.*
Dodson, Mr. J. G., M.P.	Monk-Bretton, *L.*
Duncombe, Mr. W. E., M.P. ..	Feversham, *E.*
Dundas, Mr. L., M.P. .	Zetland, *E.*
Dungarvan, Visct. .	Cork, *E.*
Eaton, Mr., M.P. .	Cheylesmore, *L.*
Ebrington, Visct., M.P.	Fortescue, *E.*
Elcho, Lord, M.P.	Wemyss, *E.*
Eslington, Lord, M.P.	Ravensworth, *E.*
Fellowes, Capt., M.P. ..	De Ramsey, *L.*
Finch-Hatton, Mr. M., M.P.	Winchilsea, *E.*
Fitz-Harris, Visct., M.P.	Malmesbury, *E.*
Fitz-Patrick, Mr. B., M.P.	Castletown, *L.*
Fortescue, Mr. C., M.P. .	Clermont and Carlingford, *L.*
Fremantle, Sir T., M.P. ...	Cottesloe, *L.*
Garlies, Lord, M.P. ...	Galloway, *E.*
Gathorne-Hardy, Mr., M.P. ...	Cranbrook, *V.*
Gibson, Mr. Edw., M.P.	Ashbourne, *L.*
Giffard, Sir H., M.P.	Halsbury, *L.*
Goderich, Visct., M.P. ...	Ripon, *M.*
Greville-Nugent, Mr., M.P. ...	Greville, *L.*
Grimston, Visct., M.P. ...	Verulam, *E.*
Grosvenor, Earl, M.P. ..	Westminster, *D.*
Grosvenor, Ld. Rd., M.P.	Stalbridge, *L.*
Grosvenor, Ld. Rob., M.P.	Ebury, *L.*
Guinness, Sir A. E., M.P.	Ardilaun, *L.*
Hamilton, Marq. of, M.P.	Abercorn, *D.*
Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. C., M.P. .	Sudeley, *L.*
Hay, Lord W., M.P.	Tweeddale, *M.*
Heathcote, Mr. G. H., M.P.	Aveland, *L.*
Hill, Mr. R. C., M.P.	Hill, *V.*
Hinchinbrook, Visct., M.P.	Sandwich, *E.*
Holland, Sir Henry T., M.P. ..	Knutsford, *L.*
Howick, Visct., M.P.	Grey, *E.*
Hubbard, Mr., M.P.	Addington, *L.*
James, Sir W., M.P.	Northbourne, *L.*
Johnstone, Sir H., M.P.	Derwent, *L.*
Kildare, Marq. of, M.P.	Leinster, *D.*
Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. E., M.P.	Brabourne, *L.*
Lawley, Mr. Beilby, M.P.	Wenlock, *L.*
Leveson, Lord, M.P. ...	Granville, *E.*
Liddell, Mr. H., M.P.	Ravensworth, *E.*
Lindsay, Lord, M.P.	Crawford and Balcarres, *E.*
Lowe, Mr. Robert, M.P.	Sherbrooke, *V.*
Loyd-Lindsay, Sir R., M.P.	Wantage, *L.*
Lumley, Sir John S.	Savile, *L.*
Lygon, Mr. Fredk., M.P.	Beauchamp, *E.*
Lyttelton, Mr. C. G., M.P.	Lyttelton, *L.*
Macduff, Visct., M.P.	Fife, *E.*
M'Garel-Hogg, Sir J., M.P.	Magheramorne, *L.*
Mahon, Visct., M.P. ..	Stanhope, *E.*
Majoribanks, Sir D. Coutts, M.P. .	Tweedmouth, *L.*
Mandeville, Visct., M.P.	Manchester, *D.*
Manners, Lord John, M.P.	Rutland, *D.*
March, Earl of, M.P. ...	Richmond and Gordon, *D.*
Melgund, Visct., M.P.	Minto, *E.*
Milles, Mr. G. W., M.P.	Sondes, *E.*
Mills, Sir Charles, M.P.	Hillingdon, *L.*
Milton, Visct., M.P.	Fitzwilliam, *E.*
Monsell, Mr., M.P.	Emly, *L.*
Monson, Mr. W. J., M.P.	Oxenbridge, *V.*
Moreton, Lord, M.P.	Ducie, *E.*
Morgan, Major G. C., M.P.	Tredegar, *L.*
Mulgrave, Earl of	Normanby, *M.*
Newark, Visct., M.P.	Manvers, *E.*
Ormsby-Gore, Mr. W. R., M.P.	Harlech, *L.*
Ossulton, Lord, M.P.	Tankerville, *E.*
Palmer, Sir Roundell, M.P.	Selborne, *E.*
Parker, Mr. T. A. W., M.P.	Macclesfield, *E.*
Percy, Earl, M.P.	Lovaine, *L.*
Pevensey, Visct., M.P.	Sheffield, *E.*
Ponsonby, Mr. C., M.P. .	De Mauley, *L.*
Portman, Mr. E. B., M.P.	Portman, *V.*
Raynham, Visct., M.P.	Townshend, *M.*
Robartes, Mr. Agar, M.P.	Robartes, *L.*
Royston, Visct., M.P.	Hardwicke, *E.*
Russell, Mr. F. C., M.P.	Bedford, *D.*
St. Aubyn, Sir J., M.P. .	St. Levan, *L.*
St. Lawrence, Visct., M.P.	Howth, *E.*
Sandon, Visct., M.P.	Harrowby, *E.*
Sclater-Booth, Mr., M.P.	Basing, *L.*
Scott, Lord Henry, M.P.	Montagu of Beaulieu, *L.*
Seymour, Admiral Sir Beauchamp ...	Alcester, *L.*
Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. C., M.P.	Eversley, *V.*
Somerton, Lord	Normanton, *E.*
Stafford, Marq. of, M.P.	Sutherland, *D.*
Stanley, Lord, M.P. ...	Derby, *E.*

Commoner	Peer
Stormont, Visct, M P	Mansfield, *E*
Strutt, Mr Henry, M P	Belper, *L*
Sturt, Mr Henry, M P	Alington, *L*
Thesiger, General F,	Chelmsford, *L*
Townl [illegible]	[illegible]
Trefu [illegible]	[illegible]
Trevo [illegible]	[illegible]
Trevor, Mr Thomas, M P	Dacre, *L*
Tufton, Sir H,	Hothfield, *L*
Tyrone, Earl, M P	Templetown, *V*
Vane, Lord Harry, M P	Cleveland, *D*
Walpole, Lord, M P	Orford, *E*
Walsh, Mr A, M P	Ormathwaite, *L*
Wellesley, Lt Col, M P	Wellington, *D*
Wilson-Patten, Col, M P	Winmarleigh, *L*
Winn, Mr Rowland, M P	Saint Oswald, *L*
Wyndham, Mr H, M P	Leconfield *L*
Yarmouth, Earl of, M P	Hertford, *M*

Pen Names See NOMS DE PLUME

Penny Banks Such banks exist in most towns throughout the country, and prove a great boon to the humbler classes in enabling them to save penny by penny, and as a great many of these banks place their funds in the Post Office Savings Banks, their depositors have the additional benefit of knowing that their money is safe To penny banks established in connection with the Post Office Savings Banks **special aid** is given (1) in furnishing specimen rules approved by the National Debt Commissioners, whose sanction is required before the funds of a penny bank can be received, and (2) in supplying free of [illegible] Books for the purpose of keeping the accounts at a small charge are also supplied Under the rules laid down for the penny banks connected with the Post Office, no one is allowed to have more than £5 at one time in the penny bank So soon as his deposits amount to £1 the depositor is assisted to open a separate account in his own name at the Post Office Savings Bank, to which he can in future, if he wish it, make his payments direct No deposit of less than a shilling being, however, received by the Post Office, he is permitted to continue paying into the penny bank as before The **working systems** of the penny banks generally vary, of course, according to the circumstances under which they are established, but the main principles are similar in all The **National Penny Bank** is one of the most important of these banks, its chief office being in London There are also large penny banks at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, York, Manchester, and other cities and towns

Pensions, Civil List See CIVIL LIST

People's Palace for East London, The, opened May 87 by Her Majesty, is situated in the busy thoroughfare of the Mile End Road It provides for the vast population of the East End a large hall for concerts, entertainments, etc, a library and reading rooms, gymnasia, swimming baths, social meeting rooms, game rooms, refreshment rooms, and **trade shops and technical schools** The last named department is intended to instruct youths in their trades (making a beginning even while they are still attending the elementary schools of the district) Great stress is laid upon this feature as a social factor of great probable importance These trade training schools, built and equipped at a cost of £20,000 by the Drapers' Company, were opened by the Master and Wardens of that Company Oct 5th, '88 The main hall is now subscribed for (£25,000), but over £30,000 is still wanted to complete the cost of library, gymnasia, baths, and site, the last of which will have cost in all £22,400 The "Palace" idea is a resuscitation and development of the **Beaumont Philosophical Institute**, established nearly half a century since in Mile End, the **trustees** of which are some twenty gentlemen closely identified with the East End During the year there have been held at the People's Palace a number of varied exhibitions, shows, concerts, exhibitions, etc, including a six weeks **picture exhibition** and **autumn fête**, which was opened by H R H the Duchess of Albany on Aug 4th, 88, and which attracted over 310,000 persons, at a charge of one penny for admission **Patron**, the Queen; **Treasurer**, Mr S Charrington, M P, **Chairman**, Sir E H Currie **Offices** of the Trust, People's Palace, Mile End Road, E

Peppercorn Rent A rent of one peppercorn a year—in other words, a nominal rent to be paid on demand It is an expedient for securing an acknowledgment of the tenancy in cases where lands or houses are let virtually free of rent

Peptone The product of the digestion of albuminoid substances See ed 88

Perak A Malay state under British protection See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Perekop Ship Canal After other rumours had been afloat for some time, it was stated by the *Cronstadt Messenger* (*Times*, May 30th, '88) that this canal was to be cut through the Perekop Isthmus in the Crimea, the necessary funds (85,000,000 roubles) having been appropriated The canal **will traverse** Gontchar and Sivasch from Perekop to Guenitchesk, being 74 miles in length, 65 feet in breadth and 12 feet in depth, while at both ends canal **ports** are to be established for posters The canal will form the **shortest line of communication** between the **northern coast** of the **Black Sea** and **Guenitchesk**, at present Marionpol being 434 miles from Odessa, but it will be only 295 miles Major Gen Jilinksy and the French engineers, Messrs Essant and Carouzot, will carry out the work

Perim A small island in the Straits of Bab-el Mandeb, since 1855 held by Great Britain Area 7 sq m, pop 150 It is subordinate to **Aden** (*q v*), and its batteries completely command the approaches of the Red Sea

Permissive Block System See RAILWAY SIGNALLING, ed 88

Perpetual Pensions A **Select Committee** of the **House of Commons** was, Jan 28th, 1887, on the motion of Mr Bradlaugh, appointed to consider this subject The Committee took evidence and reported before the close of the session as follows —"That **pensions, allowances** and **payments** ought not in future to be granted in perpetuity That **offices with salaries** and **without duties**, or with merely nominal duties, ought to be abolished That all **existing perpetual pensions, allowances**, and **payments**, and **all hereditary offices**, should be determined and abolished That in all such commutations the Lords of the Treasury should take into consideration the circumstances of such pension, allowance, or payment, and whether or not any real service had been rendered by the original grantee, or was now performed by the actual holder of the office That where no service, or merely nominal service, is rendered

by the holder of an hereditary office, and where no service, or merely nominal service, was rendered by the original grantee of the pension, allowance, or payment attached to such office, the pension, allowance, or payment shall in no case continue beyond the life of the present holder or recipient That in all cases the **method of commutation** ought to involve and insure a real and substantial saving to the nation That the **rate of commutation** usually adopted, of about twenty seven years purchase, is too high That since Jan 1st, '81, three hundred and thirty pensions, payments, and allowances, amounting in all to the annual sum of £18,957 9s 6d, have been commuted by the payment of £527,983 18s 4d, and at rates of commutation varying from ten years to thirty years' purchase That some of these pensions appear to have been commuted, notwithstanding formal objections in writing lodged with the Lords of the Treasury, and without sufficient inquiry into the matters stated in such objections An account of some of the perpetual pensions still in course of payment will be found under the head of FINANCE, NATIONAL See also SESSION 88, sect 5

Persia (Iran) An independent Asiatic state lying between Turkey and Afghanistan, three times as large as France (636,000 sq m), with a pop of 6,000,000 or 7,000 000 **Revenue** (86 7) amounted to £1,750,000—£28 ,000 being raised from customs, and £1 470,000 from direct taxes **Expenditure** amounted to £1,63 ,000 There is no public debt England does trade with South Persia to the extent of £1,000,000 a year During the year 88 the **first Persian railway**, from Teheran to the Caspian Sea, was opened, the cost of the first section, ten miles from the capital, being estimated at from £40,000 to £100,000 **Sir Henry Drummond Wolff** (*q v*), has been despatched as English Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Teheran Under his presumed influence a **decree** was issued by the Shah granting extraordinary privileges to trade, and protection against the despotism of Russia, for which (July) he received the **congratulations** of the British Government **The Turkish fortifications** at Chat el Arab formed the subject of remonstrance by Persia to the Porte (August) According to a telegram from St Petersburg (Dec) in the *Cologne Gazette*, the **Russian Government** was taking serious steps to regain its predominance in Persia, in consequence of the influence of the English ambassador It was stated (Vienna, Dec 4th) that M Giers was about to despatch a peremptory note to the Persian Government, calling upon it to grant the *exequatur* to M Vlassoff, who was appointed in 87 Russian Consul General at Resht —the point of contention being the extension of his jurisdiction to Meshed The **relations** between **Russia** and **Persia** have been much strained since conclusion of Persia s new treaty of commerce and navigation with Great Britain **Professor A Vambéry** (*q v*) has recently published a long article in the *Pester Lloyd* on the "diplomatic triumph" of England in opening up the river Karun to the navigation of the world. **Consult** Wills "Persia as it Is,' C R Markham's "General Sketch of the History of Persia," *The Statesman's Year Book*, etc For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Persian Gulf, etc. For Residents, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Persico, Mgr., Roman Catholic prelate, sent by the Pope in the autumn of '87 to **report on the condition of Ireland** See ed '88.

Personalty. See LAND QUESTION, ed. '88.

Perth Capital of **Western Australia** (*q.v*), pop 5,044; on Swan River

Peru A republic on W coast of S America **Area**, 483,847 sq m; **est pop** ('88), 2,500,000. **Cap**, Lima pop 101,488 The disastrous **war with Chili** completely shattered the power of Peru, and ended in an ignominious peace **Constitution** modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate elected by the provinces, two delegates from each, and a House of Representatives nominated by electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, one for every 20,000 inhabitants Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion **Revenue** was until recently derived from sale of guano and customs duties, direct taxation did not exist **Estimated revenue** (88), £1,350,000, **estimated expenditure**, £1,133,000 It is almost impossible to state what is the actual revenue or expenditure, owing to the anarchy caused by the late war, which was nominally terminated by treaty of Oct 1883 There is a foreign debt of about £31,000,000, chiefly secured on guano deposits, on which no interest has been paid since 1876, with the exception of a small amount paid to England in 1883, under an arrangement with Chili, which now holds the guano islands, that a percentage of the value of guano deposits should be paid to the bondholders At the close of the struggle in 83 Chili supported Iglesias, as president, who two years after was driven from power by the rebels under Gen Caceres, who in 86 was elected president

Peterborough, Rt Rev William Connor Magee, D D, 26th Bishop of (founded 1541), son of the late Rev John Magee, vicar of St Peter s, Drogheda, and grandson of Archbishop (Magee) of Dublin, b at Cork 1821 Educated at Trin Coll, Dublin Became Hon Canon of Wells Cathedral, and was created D D (1859) Appointed Precentor of Clogher and to the living of Enniskillen (1864), and Dean of Cork (1864) Is author of numerous works Consecrated Bishop of Peterborough 1868 Dr Magee is not only one of the strongest members of the episcopal bench, but also one of the most eloquent speakers in the House of Lords. In '88 his lordship became involved in a correspondence on the subject of the publication of his **sermons**, and contributed a caustic letter to the *Times* He also delivered a pastoral address of remarkable power

Petite Culture, La See AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Petroleum. A mineral oil springing naturally from the ground in the United States, the Caucasus, Burmah, Canada, Galicia, Venezuela, Peru, and other parts of the world **Young** started the industry about the time of the Crimean war by distilling **paraffin** from shale oil, extracted from Scotch shale coal This industry was checked in '59 by the adoption in America of **Drake's system** of boring for the petroleum existing naturally in copious deposits at from 500 to 3,000 ft below the surface The lamp oil distilled from this was called **kerosine**, which is the title used all over the world except in England, where "paraffin," "crystal oil," or "refined petroleum," are terms employed for

the American article Scotland still produces 70,000,000 gallons of paraffin, but America refines nearly 700,000,000, and Russia 200,000,000 —making, with Galicia, etc, an output of lamp oil for the whole world of about one thousand million gallons The largest number of wells are in the **United States**, where there are 26,000, but at **Baku** (Caucasus) the most copious supply exists, a single well there spouting sometimes (11,000 tons a day) more oil than all the wells of America put together At Baku there are 420 wells According to a **scientific report**, published in '88 by the **Canadian Government**, the largest petroleum fields in the world have been discovered in the Athabasca region The attempts to obtain oil in **Egypt** were abandoned as hopeless in 88, after an expenditure of £100,000 In **Burmah** are immense deposits, situated at Yenanyoung on the river Irrawady, near Prome, but the oil is heavy, and no attempt has been made yet to exploit them on a large scale In **Beluchistan**, near Sibi, sufficient oil has been found to furnish a supply for the Quetta railway The large oil deposits at **Lima**, in Ohio, discovered in '87, were connected in 88 with Chicago by a **pipe line** 270 miles long and the oil is now "piped thither to be used as fuel The **products** of **crude petroleum** oil are light oils, **benzoline** and **benzine**, used chiefly for manufacturing purposes, **kerosine**, for lamp oil, **lubricating oil**, for greasing machinery, **vaseline**, or petroleum jelly, for medicinal poses, and **liquid fuel** the latter being the refuse after the various distillations Petroleum varies greatly in character and specific gravity, and in hardly any two countries is alike The American produces 70 galls of lamp oil, the Russian 30, and the Galician 15 or 2, from 100 galls of crude On the other hand, the Russian and Galician yield more lubricating oil and fuel Now that thirty tank steamers run regularly with oil from Batoum to European ports, Russian kerosine is as widely diffused as American In 88 there was a vast development of the **Russian lubricating oil trade** owing chiefly to the export operations of the Shibajeff firm at Baku In **England** the monopoly in American lubricants has been quite upset by this inrush of Shibajeff oil, largely due to remarkable safety qualities of the Baku article which has caused a great demand for it in the English cotton mills, many fires having previously been traced to the use of dangerous lubricants In consequence of this the **Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation** decided last year to **analyse** their clients lubricants for nothing, and gave an impetus to the Russian trade by pronouncing the Shibajeff oil absolutely safe No progress took place in the utilisation of light oils, and at Baku fifteen million gallons of benzine products were poured as waste into the Caspian Sea **Liquid fuel** made great strides in 88 in America, where many hundred factory furnaces, locomotives, and steamers were fitted with appliances to burn oil instead of coal In Russia over 1,000 steamers, locomotives, and stationary engines, burn oil exclusively **Bulk transport** is now becoming universal By this system the oil is transported in tanks instead of by the costly system of barrels, pipe lines "pipe it from the oil fields to the refineries, thence it is piped on board tank steamers, many of which convey 3,000 tons of oil at a trip, on arrival at port it is piped from the steamer to tanks on shore, and is finally distributed either by tank trucks on railways, by tank waggons in urban streets, or by means of metal drums. Thanks to the cheapness occasioned by the new method, Erith and other provincial towns were last year lit with oil instead of gas The bulk system has also led to a great development of the pipe line industry—above all at Glasgow, where an eminent firm, which has made a specialty of oil pipes, and manufactured several hundred miles of pipes for Russia, India, Egypt, etc, can turn out pipes at the rate of two or three miles a day In general, however, although England owns in Canada and Burmah the largest deposits in the world, she has done nothing yet to develop the oil industry itself, and obtains nearly all her lamp and lubricating oil from Russia and America The **Petroleum Association**, 85, Gracechurch St, London, E C, represents the London trade, and issues **certificates** for all mineral oil imported into the United Kingdom **Consult** Marvin s "Region of the Eternal Fire," and Crewe s "Treatise on Petroleum

Petroleum Engine Some time ago a new petroleum engine was introduced into this country under the name of the "Etève engine" For various reasons it was not a success Attention having been given to the improvements possible, a satisfactory engine has since been produced, and the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of using ordinary petroleum as a motive power are now removed In practice it is simpler even than a gas engine The oil occupies a closed tank, and contains enough for one day s supply Air is is pumped into this tank at the top, producing a pressure of about 5 lb per square inch The oil pipe which fills the vessel dips nearly to the bottom of the tank, and by means of the pressure the oil is forced up the pipe and along it The vapour formed is passed on into a vaporiser, where it is heated and from which it is admitted into the engine cylinder and ignited by an electric spark The cylinder is water jacketed, the water being kept in circulation by a small pump To facilitate starting the engine, a small petroleum burner is provided under the vaporiser, which must be lighted before starting, but afterwards the petroleum vapour in the vaporiser is kept hot by the exhaust products of combustion while on their way to the chimney Ordinary petroleum is used, and combustion is complete The engine is specially fitted for use where steam is prohibited and coal gas cannot be utilised The cost of running at the present price of oil is stated to be a little more than ½ d per horse power per hour

Petrology The study of rocks See ed '87

Pettie, John, R A, b at Edinburgh, 1839, and contributed his earliest works to the Royal Scottish Academy Removing to London in 1862, the productions of his brush rapidly obtained notice, and (1866) he was elected A R A Many of his works have been engraved Mr P was elected **R A** (73) in the place of Sir Edwin Landseer He is about to commence (88), it is said, a portrait of the Rev Dr Oswald Dykes

Pettitt, Henry, distinguished writer and dramatist, made a brief appearance on the stage, Sadlers Wells, at the age of fifteen A play which he had written together with Mr Paul Merritt turning out a great success at Mr George Conquest s theatre, the Grecian, determined Mr Pettitt in taking up dramatic writing as a regular profession, he was for some time treasurer of the Grecian, and

began writing the first of the series of successful plays that have made his fame as a dramatist He is an original and most prolific writer, and has taken part in the construction of most of the new dramas that have been produced in the Metropolis for the past eight years He is also a writer of fiction, and has contributed numerous articles to various magazines His leading works are "Queen's Evidence," "Black Flag,' "The World" (in collaboration with Messrs Merritt and Harris), "Taken from Life,' "Pluck' (Pettitt and Harris), "Love and Money (Pettitt and the late Charles Reade), "In the Ranks' (Pettitt and G R Sims), "Human Nature' (Pettitt and Harris), "Run of Luck (Pettitt and Harris), "Harbour Lights" (Pettitt and Sims), "Union Jack" and "Bells of Haslemere" (Pettitt and Grundy) His latest drama is "Hands Across the Sea," written for the Princess s Theatre

Phalansteries See CO-OPERATIVE (APARTMENT) HOMES, ed 87

Philippine Islands A large group of the Asiatic Archipelago and a Spanish colony Area 114,326 sq m, pop 5,559,020 Capital **Manilla**, pop 270,000, in Luzon Island, a fine and spacious city These islands (two largest, Luzon and Mindanao) are mountainous and volcanic, with many lakes, rivers, and marshes Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and tornadoes Specially favoured by nature, this magnificent region enjoys every variation of temperature, and produces every variety of produce, of which the chief are sugar, manilla, hemp, coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, cinnamon, maize, teak, bamboo, and innumerable other valuable timbers, also fruits Extensive railway lines have been commenced Ruled by a Governor General, who is also supreme over the Caroline, Sulu, and Marianne Islands But though for three centuries the Philippines have been nominally in Spanish possession, the interior of some of the larger islands have never been surveyed, and several of the native tribes, especially in Mindanao are altogether independent The pirates of Sulu and Mindanao have long been a terrible scourge to the eastern seas **Exports** to **United Kingdom** (1886) £796 741, **imports** from **United Kingdom** £839 658, **exports** to **Spain** £1,548,900, **imports** from **Spain** £196,580 Chief articles of export, sugar, hemp, and tobacco A force of 8,256 troops is maintained Bulk of population Malays, with some Negritos, Mestizoes, or half breeds, Chinese, and Europeans **Consult** Wallace's "Malay Archipelago, Penny s 'Ten Years in Melanesia,' etc

Phœnix Rules. See INSURANCE, FIRE AND LIFE

Phonograph This instrument is intended for the reproduction of vocal and other sounds. It was invented at the end of 77 by Mr Thomas Alva Edison, of New York, but the results were tentative only Sufficient had been attained, however, to justify continued experiment, and the appearance of Mr E s improved phonograph during the present year has therefore occasioned very great interest The general principle is the same as in the gramophone and [illegible]tone (*q v*), the former the invention [illegible] Berliner and the latter of Mr. C S Tainter. Both appear to have anticipated the improved phonograph in certain details of construction. The [illegible]tial parts consist of a mouthpiece and a diaphragm, the latter made to vibrate under the influence of sound waves produced by the voice or other means; and attached is a fine style in contact with a revolving cylinder of a waxy composition. This style or needle, as the result of vibrations imparted to the diaphragm, traces upon the cylinder a characteristic record of sound in the form of a wavy line A reverse process enables us to obtain from another diaphragm the original sound, which can be magnified by attaching a sound trumpet to the reproducing mouthpiece The cylinder is revolved by an electric current, the motor being inclosed in a box below the machine It works the apparatus so that the speed of the cylinder can be controlled, but at present the details have not been made known The cylinders are about three inches long, and Mr E has arranged by an ingenious device for the same cylinder to be utilised for several records For ensuring purity and distinctness, tubes are used to convey the reproduced sounds from the mouthpiece to both ears of the listener In the phonograph, as it now stands, there is a marked improvement upon the old form; in fact, it is practically a new instrument A distinct advance has been made by discarding the metal cylinder covered with tinfoil, which was the great feature of the '77 phonograph, and substituting a waxy material as the medium for trace impressions There was also no electric motor in the old form, the motions of the cylinder being got by turning a handle The first improved phonograph was received in England on June 26th, having been sent to Col Gourand Mr E s agent, with some "phonograms," or sound records of conversations and musical renderings, made to the machine by Mr E Subsequently better instruments arrived, and a series of trials were made in the presence of members of the press and others which have shown that the new form is capable of reproducing various kinds of sounds in a most faithful manner, notwithstanding their variety Thus the phonograph has been sung and whistled to, conversations in French and an ode of four verses recorded, and piano, cornet, and other solos received and faithfully repeated The instrument was shown at the last meeting of the British Association Since then even important improvements have been made, and in scientific circles it is considered to have amply justified itself A new name has been found for the "phonograms —viz, mailing-grams, and a good many are now passing across the Atlantic It is stated that a considerable number are in course of manufacture, the single price being about £20

Phonography See SHORTHAND

Photography, '88. (For outline history of photography and progress see ed '88) During the past year many advances have been made in platinotype printing (a new process by which prints from negatives can be secured with all the beauty of tone and half tone of the most perfect engravings), mainly due to the experiments and researches of Capt Pizzighelli. It is now possible to obtain almost the same shade or tone with what is termed a cold process, the paper is prepared by treatment with (1) gum arabic, (2) arrowroot, (3) ammonia ferric oxalate, (4) sodium ferric oxalate. The sensitising liquid is made up first of a mixture of Nos. 3 and 1, or of Nos 4 and 2. The mixtures are thoroughly stirred and filtered; the first would give a blue-black tone, and the second a

black with brown or sepia shade. Mr. W. Willis, the inventor of the platinotype process, has also experimented with a cold [illegible], and read a paper as recently as the 29th of November before the members of the Camera Club, describing very fully the use of platinum salts, and the cold bath process (see *Amateur Photographer*, No 219, Dec 14th, '88) The autotype process is an outcome of photography, and deservedly popular for book illustration and picture reproduction It is now quite customary for notable photographs to be reproduced by this process, and many most charming pictures are the result About two or three years since gelatine bromide paper was introduced by East man & Co, an American firm This paper is developed as a gelatine plate, and gives very beautiful black and white prints Photography is now an adjunct to almost every business It is possible to take photographs upon negative paper which is made in a continuous roll of sufficient length to take 48 exposures, the paper being afterwards developed in much the same manner as glass plates Isochromatic photography has made many advances during the year By this term is meant the rendering of gelatine plates sensitive to colour, giving in the print taken from a negative so treated varying degrees of tone Isochromatic plates are also of great service in connection with photo micrography, as by their use the detail in the subject is given much more distinctly These plates are being made on a commercial scale, and can be purchased at the same price as ordinary dry plates, in copying oil pictures, for which they are especially serviceable, a yellow screen is required, and as a consequence a somewhat protracted exposure In photographs of landscapes the greens and yellows are well rendered, foliage having a crispness and brightness of tone that does not obtain in the photographs from an ordinary gelatine plate Efforts have been continued to immerse the gelatine plate in erythrosine, cosine, etc, but the efforts have not proved stable, the plates so treated will not retain their sensitive ness to the particular rays of the spectrum, and the rendering of greens and yellows soon becomes normal, as with general dry plates In '87 quite a *furore* was caused by the an nouncement that Mr Mayall had discovered the secret of taking photographs in natural colours This was almost immediately followed by an announcement that by the Cellerier-Parkes process photography in natural colours was an accomplished fact Photography in natural colours is still in the far distance the difficulties of preparing a gelatine plate which shall be sensitive to the different rays of the spectrum appear to be practically insur mountable The latest introduction of this kind is the Vergara films, which are made of gelatine rendered insoluble by the action of bichromate of potash or chrome alum These films are afterwards coated with nitrate of silver emulsion, dried, and exposed in the camera in the same manner as a gelatine plate The film is perfectly transparent, and after development yields an excellent print on albumenised paper. These films are exceedingly useful for travellers There is no more difficulty in their manipulation after exposure than with the ordinary glass plate, and there is no fear of breakage. During '88 hand, or detective, cameras have been introduced in all shapes and sizes, the tendency, unfortunately, is to cause them to take pictures that are too small. An apparatus called the "kodah" has been put into the market by an enterprising firm, which will admit of taking 100 exposures without opening the camera, they are taken on a roll of sensitive film, and are afterwards cut off and developed in the ordinary manner Other hand cameras are in the form of a book, picnic basket, pile of books, writing-cases, despatch boxes, brown paper parcel, etc A step in the right direction has been made by the introduction of the "Artists' Hand Camera," which will take pictures of ¼ and ½ plate size, and is a most serviceable apparatus Many improvements have been made in instantaneous shutters: these are now so carefully adjusted by mechanical appliances that they can be regulated to the thousandth of a second, and a prolonged exposure can be given to any part of the subject at will. Mechanics are brought to bear upon photography in every branch cameras, lenses, and all appliances are made to the most exact gauge The year has seen great advances in all matters connected with photography, many thousands of people are employed in the manufacture of photographic apparatus It has become a scientific and fashionable pastime, and ladies and gentleman amateurs in many cases far excel professionals They have an organ devoted specially to their interests—*The* [illegible] *Journal of Photography* [illegible] leading organ of professional photography Photographic Societies have been established in most important towns, and exhibitions of professional and amateur work are frequently being held The head centre of all photographic societies is the Camera Club which includes amongst its members all the leading amateur photographers During the winter season technical papers are read every Thursday evening, and the science of photography has been greatly advanced through the experiments and research of its members On its roll of members are to be found scientists, artists, lawyers, chemists, astronomers, officers in Her Majesty's services, journalists, actors, etc The present premises are not sufficient for the requirements, and this year it is hoped that the Club will remove to more commodious quarters President (Capt W de W Abney, R E, C B, F R S), chairman (Sir George Prescott, Bart), the members and committee are all influential men. The annual subscription is £3 3s for town and £1 1s for country members, entrance fee £1 1s Exhibitions have been numerous during 88, and much good work has been shown A collection of photographs that have been awarded prizes during the last five years has been arranged by the Fine Art Society Consult the following books on the art science of photography "Instruction in Photography (Abney), "Modern Photography (Burton), 'Manual of Photographic Chemistry (Hardwich), "Art and Practice of Silver Printing (Robinson and [illegible] Photography" (Chapman Jones), "Photographic Printing" (Burton), "Book of the Lantern" (Hepworth), "Photography for All (Harrison) "Photo-micrography" (Malley).

Photometry. *The name given to the different methods employed for comparing the intensity of two luminous sources.* See ed. '88, and HOLOPHOTOMETER.

Pickersgill Fredk Richard, R A , nephew of the late H W Pickersgill, R A , b 1820 Studied at the Royal Academy Mr P has chiefly devoted himself to classical and historical subjects His '**Combat between Hercules and Achelaus**" first brought him into notice '**The Death of King Lear**' enhanced his reputation His "**Burial of Harold** a magnificent picf appearing in 1847, was purchased for the Houses of Parliament Elected R A (1857) He has not exhibited for some few years past

Pietermaritzburg Capital of **Natal** (*q v*), pop 14,429

Pike's Peak. See BFN NEVIS OBSERVATORY

Pilotage, Committee on See SESSION 88 sec 61

Pinsk Marshes Drainage Up to a few years since there existed in south western **Russia**, on the borders of Galicia a vast tract of marshy country, overgrown with dense forests, and quite impassable but to the doubtful characters who found a home here About 1870 the Imperial Government determined to reclaim the tract and from that time to the present the work has been carried on by the troops under a staff of military engineer officers (For some account of the work already done see ed 88) As the marsh district is one fifth larger than Scotland the work of reclamation will occupy some years

Pipe Roll Society Established 1883, for the publication of the Pipe Rolls or Great Rolls of the Exchequer, which are preserved in the Record Office and are almost perfect from 2 Henry II to the present date They relate to all matters connected with the revenue of the Crown Crown lands etc and are thus of considerable importance for historical and genealogical research

Pisciculture See FISH CULTURE

Pitch is a musical term defining the acuteness of musical sound See ed 87

Pitman, Isaac The inventor Pitman's well known system of **shorthand** writing b at Trowbridge 1813 Educated at the Borough Road College of the British and Foreign School Society, becoming afterwards master of the British School at Barton on Humber He removed to Bath in 39 where he subsequently established the **Phonetic Institute** and set up a press for printing his own handbooks of phonetic shorthand and a series of classical works in phonetic type Mr P is **editor** of the *Phonetic Journal*, which is devoted to the advocacy of writing and spelling reform On the occasion of the **International Shorthand Congress** held in London in 87 the family of Mr P were presented with his bust

"**Plan of Campaign** See NATIONAL LEAGUE

Playfair Commission, 1874 See CIVIL SERVICE

Plough Monday The first Monday after the Epiphany was fixed upon anciently for the return to agricultural duties after the Christmas holidays Before the Reformation the countrymen kept lights burning before their patron saints to secure a blessing upon the work in which they were about to engage Afterwards the day was celebrated with much hilarity in the course of which a plough decorated with ribbons was dragged about, while men dressed up, danced, sang, and played musical instruments

Plymouth. Capital of **Montserrat** (*q v*)

Plymouth Brethren So termed because they first appeared at Plymouth in 1830, twenty years afterwards they only possessed thirty two places of worship in England and Wales Mr Darby, their founder, taught that all should be received into communion who confessed Christ, and acknowledged the inspiration of the Holy Ghost They have no special order of ministers The founder separated from the body before his death their numbers now are considerable, and they are divided into various sects Correct statistics of their actual numbers are not available many of them being more or less connected with other religious bodies

Poet Laureate is an office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification the king s 'laureate being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV , the first patent being granted in 1630 It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden Southey, Wordsworth, etc **Baron Tennyson** is the present Poet Laureate (appointed 1850)

Poles Legislation See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Police Alarms The authorities recently gave permission to have a number of new alarms set up in various parts of **London**, as a matter of experiment They are similar to those used in Boston U S and much like our present fire alarms Being placed as near as possible to a constable on point duty he can with a key furnished him open any box, and by means of a switch communicate with the nearest police station while the official there can tell from a paper record what and where anything has happened In **America** these alarms are used when a wagon is wanted to convey prisoners In like manner they could be used here when an ambulance is desired, and in similar emergencies

Police and Constabulary According to the latest official return the total number of police and constabulary in **England and Wales** was 36 91 This number gave one constable for every 766 of the estimated population for 1887 Since the year 1877 the increase in the total number of police and constabulary in England and Wales has been 6 896, or 22 9 per cent but allowing for the augmented population the real increase during the last decade has been but trifling The average cost per man in 1887 was £100 11s 2d Seven years previously (namely 1880) the average cost per man was £98 11s 8d The borough etc , constables are in the proportion of 1 for every 722 9 of the population of the boroughs and places having constables under local Acts, the county constabulary of 1 for every 1,169 4 of the population of the counties, exclusive of the boroughs, etc , the Metropolitan Police (*q v*), deducting the number employed in Her Majesty s dockyards, parks, etc , of 1 for every 381 8 of the population of the Metropolitan Police District, and the City of London Police of 1 for every 56 1 of the City population The cost of the [illegible] and constabulary for each of the year ending 29th September 1887 and 1886 respectively was £3,711,933 and £3,571,453 —**Ireland.** The

total strength of the **Irish Constabulary** is about 14,000 The force consists of two bodies viz, **The Royal Irish Constabulary**, which numbers nearly 13,000 men, and the **Dublin Metropolitan Police**, about 1,200 The proportion of police for the estimated population of Ireland is about 28 for every 10,000 of the people The **total cost** of the police establishment of Ireland is about a million and a half per annum The Irish constabulary is a semi military body — **Scotland.** The Scottish Constabulary is about 4,000 strong, and its annual **cost** £362,000

Police and Sanitary Regulations, Committee on. See SESSION 88, sect **62**

Police, City See METROPOLITAN POLICE, sub-section **City**

Police, Metropolitan. See METROPOLITAN POLICE

Police Courts City Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor, Chief Clerk, C G Douglas **Guildhall**, presided over by the Aldermen, Chief Clerk, H S Savill **Metro**

J Bridge, Esqs, Chief Clerk, J Alexander **Clerkenwell**, King's Cross Road, Magistrates, T I Barstow and J R W Bros, Esqs, Chief Clerk, H Cavendish **Dalston**, Stoke Newington, N, Magistrates, J R W Bros and Horace Smith, Esqs, Chief Clerk, Harry Fitterton **Lambeth**, Lower Kennington Lane, Magistrates G Chance and R J Biron, Q C, Esqs, Chief Clerk, T C Martin **Great Marlborough Street** Magistrates, R Milnes Newton and J L Hannay, Esqs, Chief Clerk, J R Lyell **Marylebone**, Seymour Place, Magistrates, W M Cooke and A de Rutzen, Esqs, Chief Clerk, W Tate **Southwark**, Blackman Street, Magistrates, W Slade and J Sheil, Esqs, Chief Clerk, H Nairn **Thames** Arbour Street East, Stepney, Magistrates F Lushington and T W Saunders, Esqs, Chief Clerk, J K Sayer **Westminster**, Rochester Row Magistrates I C T d Eyncourt and W Partridge Esqs, Chief Clerk, A H Safford **Worship Street** Magistrates, H J Bushby and M S Williams, Q C, Esqs, Chief Clerk E Leigh **Hammersmith**, Vernon Street Magistrates, J Paget and H C Bennett, Esqs, Chief Clerk, F F Towns **Wandsworth**, Love Lane, Magistrates H Curtis Bennett and A Chichell Flowden Esqs, Chief Clerk G A Bird **Greenwich and Woolwich**, Magistrates R H Bullock Marsham and I N Fenwick Fenwick Esqs, Chief Clerk, H P Newton **West Ham** West Ham Lane, Stratford, Magistrates, I Baggallay, Esq, and the Borough Justices, Chief Clerk, W H Fowler **Hours of Sitting Mansion House**, 12 to 2, **Guildhall**, 10 to 4 **Greenwich**, 10 to 1 30, **Woolwich**, 9 30 to 5 **All other Courts** 10 to 5

Police Disabilities Removal Act, '87, See ed 88

Political Economy See detailed article in ed 87 **Consult**, on the side of **Laissez-faire** (*q v*), Mr. Herbert Spencer's "The Man *versus* the State, and, on the other side, "The State in Relation to Labour, by Prof Jevons

Pollock, Sir Charles Edward, who comes of an old legal family, was born in 1823, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple in '47 For the first five years he had hardly any practice, being engaged in the production of legal literary works, which ultimately secured him considerable reputation Q C ('66) Appointed a Baron of the Exchequer ('73) Baron Pollock is a Judge whose patience and courtesy are proverbial, and he is highly popular with the bar

Pollock, Walter Herries, son of Sir W F Pollock, was b 1850 Educated at Eton, and Trin Coll, Cambridge, where he took classical honours (71) Called to the bar at the Inner Temple (74) After having been some time on the staff, Mr Pollock became editor of the *Saturday Review* (83)

Polo, as at present played, was introduced into this country in 1872 by the officers of a Lancer regiment just returned from India, where they had played against native teams, who, mounted on their small ponies, were very expert in the game It rapidly gained in popularity amongst the upper classes, and, owing to the necessity of keeping the requisite expensive stud of ponies, it must ever remain among patrician sports Though of comparatively recent introduction, there is very little doubt that the game was played many years earlier by the Bedouins and other wandering tribes of the desert and Asia Minor, and closely associates itself with the ancient Eastern game of "**Chougham**," an equestrian pastime which in all probability led to the institution of the English game of **mall**, the street now known as Pall Mall being the favourite resort of the players in the days of its popularity Lillie Bridge was the spot chosen for the first polo match of importance, but on the International Gun Club and the Hurlingham awarding it their support, contests became frequent, and the ground of the former, at Preston Park, Brighton, affords ample scope for the game, to excel in which the player must be a finished horseman, and be gifted with keen vision and strong nerve The **Monmouthshire Polo Club** owes its origin chiefly to Mr Reginald Herbert, and both at **Oxford** and **Cambridge** and **Eton** and **Harrow** the sport has won for itself a secure home, whilst the contests between these Universities and Public Schools at the Hurlingham inclosure, and other matches at the Ranelagh grounds at Barns Elms, attract the *élite* of the fashionable world The final match for the **Champion Cup** of **88**, at the Hurlingham Club ground, was played on June 23rd between teams representing the **Freebooters** and **Sussex County**, the latter of whom won by four goals to two, and in the concluding contest for the **Inter-Regimental Cup**, decided on the same ground a fortnight later, the **Tenth Hussars** beat the **Ninth Lancers** by five games to nil

Pondicherry A town and port of S E India, 80 miles south of Madras It is a French possession Together with other stations, Mahee, Caricall, Yanaon, Chandernagore, France holds 196 sq m in India, pop 275,261 See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Pondoland. A district of the **Transkeian Territories** (*q v*) lying along the St John river. Part of it remained independent until 1886-7, when, in consequence of Pondo raids upon the Xesibes, a tribe under British protection, pressure was put upon the Pondo chief Umquikela, and an arrangement come to. He conceded rights and various claims over portions of territory to the Cape Government, receiving in return an annual pension His authority was limited to government of his tribe within a small district, where he undertook to keep order and maintain peace, and he is practically under protection of the Cape authorities.

Pontianaa. Second town and chief Dutch settlement in **Borneo** (*q.v.*).

Poor-Law. The English poor-law is contained in many statutes, the earliest being that of the 43rd year of Elizabeth, and in innumerable reported cases. But the modern system of poor-relief was established by the **Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834.** Under this Act the parishes which had formerly been areas for poor-law purposes were grouped into unions, a market town being generally taken for the centre. There are in England and Wales 647 unions, comprising 14,827 Poor-Law parishes. Within each union was established a **board of guardians,** consisting firstly of all county justices residing within the union, who have seats *ex officio*; and secondly of guardians elected by the several parishes of the union. The parishes differ much in size, and small parishes may be grouped for representation, but every parish of 300 inhabitants must have at least one representative. The electors in each parish are the owners and ratepayers. In either character **an elector** may have any number of plural votes not exceeding six, one vote for every £50 rating; so that the maximum number of votes which can be given by any one person is twelve. The **qualification of a guardian** is fixed in each case by the Local Government Board, but must not be less than £40 rating. The **elections** take place every April, the term of office being annual. A board of guardians has usually a clerk, a treasurer, registrars of births and deaths, medical, vaccination, workhouse, and relieving officers. They may employ paid valuers and collectors, and form committees of their own number for the relief of the poor in the different parts of the union. All boards of guardians are largely controlled by the **Local Government Board** (*q.v.*), which by its general orders regulates the mode of their election, their procedure, their finance, and their administrative methods, whilst by its special orders it compels observance of the law in particular cases. The **expenses** of **poor-relief** are defrayed out of the poor-rate levied in each union upon a special valuation. A **valuation** list is prepared by the overseers of each parish, and after publication is sent to the assessment committee of the guardians, who must hear objections. After altering the list as they think proper, the committee approve and sign it. From the decision of the committee there is an appeal to quarter sessions. **Relief** is either indoor or outdoor relief. The former is the relief given in the workhouse, and coupled with the obligation of labour for the able-bodied. The latter is the relief given in money, medicine, etc., to people living in their own homes. The number of persons receiving relief has diminished of late years, partly because of the greater strictness in granting outdoor relief. The **total number of persons receiving relief** at the present time is about one-thirtieth of the population. Beside the administration of poor-relief **other important functions** under the Public Health Acts, the Elementary Education Acts, and many other Acts, have been assigned to the guardians of the poor. During the year ended the 25th of March '87 (to which date the latest returns are made up), their **receipts,** excluding **loans,** rates levied to meet the precepts of other local authorities, and contributions to the other Poor Law authorities, to whom reference is made below, amounted to £8,280,486. Their **expenditure,** so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £8,176,768. The raised by the guardians during the year amounted to £472,000. Their expenditure out of loans was £307,483. At the end of the year their outstanding debt was £5,387,927. The other **Poor-Law authorities,** who exercise powers in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) the **Metropolitan Asylums Board,** who are the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act (1867) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients and the insane poor chargeable to the unions and parishes in the district; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts,** constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act (1844) for the maintenance of district schools. Excluding loans, the **receipts** of these authorities during the year ('87) were as follows: the Metropolitan Asylums Board, £337,527; the Managers of the Sick Asylum Districts, £30,118; and the Managers of the School Districts, £181,412. Their **expenditure,** so far as it was not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £335,684, £32,044, and £189,763, respectively. The Metropolitan Asylums Board received during the year loans to the extent of £113,782. The **loan receipts** of the **Managers of the School Districts** were £4,500. No loans were raised by the Managers of the Sick Asylum Districts during the year.

Poor Law Relief, Committee on. See SESSION '88, sec. 63.

Pope, The. His Holiness Leo XIII., the 258th Roman Pontiff, son of Count Ludovico Pecci, was b. at Carpineto, 1810. Educated at the Jesuit Coll. of Viterbo ('18-24). Entered the School of Collegio Romano ('24), where he greatly distinguished himself, and proceeded to the College of Noble Ecclesiastics. Having become a Doctor of Laws, he was made by Pope Gregory XVI. Referendary of the Segnatura ('37). Took holy orders, and was consecrated priest ('37) by Cardinal Carlo Odescalchi. The title of "Prothonotary Apostolic" was bestowed on him by Pope Gregory, who also appointed him Apostolic delegate in succession at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto. Was sent as nuncio to Belgium ('43), and created shortly after Archbishop of Damietta; nominated Bishop of Perugia ('46); created cardinal ('77). Elected **Pope** Feb. 20th, '78, and took the title of Leo XIII. Among the **events** of his Holiness' reign may be mentioned the restoration of the hierarchy in Scotland, the contest with Germany, the Kulturkampf, and the now famous Falk Laws, the *rapprochement* with Prince Bismarck, on whom the Pope conferred the decoration of the Order of Christ (Dec. 31st, '85),—this *entente cordiale* being, however, to some extent interrupted by the amendment to the Ecclesiastical Bill by Dr. Kopp (March '86). On the occasion of the dispute between Germany and Spain over the **Caroline Islands,** the Pope acted as **arbiter,** to the satisfaction of both parties. Towards the close of '87 and the beginning of '88 Rome was the centre of great rejoicings in connection with the **Papal Jubilee,** intended to commemorate the 50th year of his Holiness' assumption of holy orders. **Representatives** from Catholic and Protestant states in Europe, from America, from the Indies, and all parts of the world, came to Rome to offer their congratulations. The **Duke of Norfolk** was sent by the Queen of England as a **Special**

Envoy, and presented, besides valuable gifts, an **Address of Congratulation** from Her Majesty (See ed. '88.) In May last a **decree** was issued by his Holiness, denouncing in general terms the methods adopted by some of the Irish leaders in the **Plan of Campaign** On 13th Oct he received a **visit** from the **Emperor William II.** of Germany. The relations between the Holy See and **Italy** are at present (Dec 6th) strained; and the question of the residence of His Holiness in the event of Italy engaging in war with a foreign power is occupying attention in the Italian and French press

Popo, Great and Little See TOGOLAND

Population and Area of the United Kingdom and of the Islands in the British Seas in 1881.

	Area of Land in Acres	Enumerated Population in 1881		
		Persons	Males	Females
England and Wales	36,772,723	25,974,439	12,639,902	13,334,537
Scotland	19,084,659	3,735,573	1,799,475	1,936,098
Ireland	20,194,602	5,174,836	2,533,277	2,641,559
United Kingdom	76,051,984	34,884,848	16,972,654	17,912,194
Isle of Man	140,985	53,558	25,760	27,798
Channel Islands	48,322	87,702	40,321	47,381
Army and Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad being		215,374	215,374	—
United Kingdom, etc	76,241,291	35,241,482	17,254,109	17,987,381

Population Returns The **births** and **deaths** registered in **England and Wales** in 1886—the year for which the Registrar General's last return is made up—numbered respectively 903,866 and 537,276 The natural excess of births over deaths was equal to 1 32 per cent of the population The **population**, when numbered in 1881, was 25,974 439 It is estimated, from calculating the recorded excess of births over deaths, that in the middle of 1886 the population should be 27,946,039 This calculation, however, takes no account of loss by emigration and of gain by immigration, and in consequence, whenever the estimated population is spoken of in a particular year, it is to be understood that the estimate has been made on the supposition that the rate of growth which marked the last intercensal period has continued On this hypothesis the population of England and Wales in the middle of 1886 numbered 27,870,586, of whom 13,562,621 were males and 14,307,965 were females The **marriages** registered during the year 1886 numbered 196,071, giving a rate of 14 1 persons to every 1,000. This is the lowest **marriage-rate** since civil registration began The highest rate was 17 6, in 1873 Of the total marriages contracted, 138,567, or 707 per 1,000, were solemnised according to the rites of the Church of England, this proportion is slightly higher than usual With regard to the births of the year, it may be noticed that they were in the proportion of 32 4 to every 1,000 of the population, the lowest rate since 1848. The male sex outnumbered the female by 460,470 to 443,396, though it is evident from the estimate already given that the females have a better chance of surviving. The proportion of **births** is 1 5 for every 1,000 of the population, or, reckoned in another way, was 47 to every 1,000 legitimate births, but this proportion varies greatly in different parts of the country — The total **population of Ireland**, according to the census for 1881, was 5,174,836; this number had declined in the middle of 1887 to 4,807,313 The number of marriages registered in Ireland in 1887 was 20,945, or at the rate of 4 33 per 1,000 of the population, being 12 over that of 86, but 02 under the average for the previous ten years The number of births registered in Ireland in 1887 was 112,400, of which 57,810 were boys and 54,590 girls The birth rate was 23 2 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest average for the last ten years The deaths registered in Ireland in 1887 were 88,585, at the rate of 18 3 per 1,000 — The total **population of Scotland**, according to the census of 1881, was 3,735,573, this number, according to the last report of the Registrar General for Scotland, had increased in 1885 to 3,907,736 The marriages registered in Scotland in 1885 were 25,256, or at the rate of 65 per 1,000 of the population, which is lower than the average rate for the last ten years The births registered in Scotland in 1885 were 126,110, being at the rate of 3 23 per cent. of the population The male births were 64,604, and the females 61,506 The deaths registered in Scotland in 1885 were 74,603, being at the rate of 1 91 per cent, the lowest on record —**International Vital Statistics** The vital statistics relating to thirteen of the principal European States, including the United Kingdom, published in accordance with a resolution of the Statistical Congress, held at St. Petersburg in 1872, show that the **marriage-rates** in the various countries manifested in 1886 a general decline, except in Austria and the Netherlands. The

rates in 1886 of persons married, per 1,000 of the estimated population, ranged from 14 1 in the United Kingdom and Norway to 15 5 in Austria, 15 6 in Italy, and 15 8 in the German Empire. The **birth-rates** in most of the countries also showed a general decline, which was most marked in Italy The birth-rates in 1886 ranged from 23 9 per 1,000 in France, 27 5 in Switzerland, 37 1 in the German Empire, and 37 7 in Austria The **death rates** in 1884 in the various countries did not materially differ from those recorded in the previous year, excepting a marked increase in Italy The mean death rate in 1886 in the nine Continental states furnishing returns was higher than that of the United Kingdom by 6 5 per 1,000

Port au Prince. Capital of the republic of **Hayti** (*q v*), pop 40,000

Port Darwin On the northern coast of Australia The chief harbour of the Northern Territory (*q v*) of **South Australia**, and said to be only second in magnitude and importance to Port Jackson Here the overland telegraph joins the submarine line to Java

Port Hamilton This station of the British navy consists of three small islands situated about forty miles south of Corea (*q v*), commanding the straits of that name which lead from the China Seas to the Japanese Sea The largest island, **Sodo**, is 3½ miles long by a mile broad, and towers to a height of 650 feet, **Sunhodo**, the next in size, has only half the area, the highest point being 780 feet, the third, **Observatory Island**, is still smaller The three inclose a harbour two miles long by a mile broad, and from nine to twelve fathoms in depth The population in all is about 2,000, who follow agricultural pursuits Considering the fact that Corea, with its population of over 10,500,000, is closed to foreign commerce, except at the three ports of Fusan, Gensan, and Ninsen, and that the group of islands in question both commands the straits and is available as a coaling station, the possession of Port Hamilton is considered to be of much importance During the dispute with Russia in 1885 an ironclad was sent to the Port by England, which caused certain explanations, and it was suggested that the Government of the Czar desired if possible to annex the group, in view of Russian interests on the Siberian side of the empire The dispute has since been settled (See ed 87, for course of dispute '86)

Port Lazareff A fine natural harbour, situated in Broughton Bay, on the east side of the neck which joins the peninsula of **Corea** to the mainland of Asia It is in lat 39° 19 N, and within the territory of Corea The harbour has an area of eight square miles, a depth of seven to ten fathoms, and the entrance is two miles wide Coal is said to exist in the neighbourhood Port Lazareff is distant 480 miles from **Port Hamilton** (*q v*), 1,200 from Yokohama, 390 from the Russian port of Vladivostock, and 1,580 from Nicolaieff at the Amur mouth It is free from ice in winter, which the last two ports are not

Port Louis. Capital of **Mauritius** (*q v*), pop 26,000

Port-of-Spain. Capital and chief port of **Trinidad** (*q.v*), pop 32,000

Porto Rico. See PUERTO RICO.

Port Royal. Chief port in **Jamaica** (*q v.*) An important naval station

Port Said. A town and seaport of Egypt, on the Suez Canal, to which it owes its existence. Named after Said Pasha, patron of the enterprise Pop (in '82) 16,560. Essentially a coaling station for steamers, and dependent on the canal trade

Port Victoria Capital of the **Seychelles Islands** (*q v*)

Ports, Growth of some of our Chief (since 1870). See table, ed '88

Portugal Kingdom in S W. Europe, under Louis I of the House of Braganza Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 34,038 sq m, pop, 4,708,178 Constitution of 1826 (amended in 1852) recognises four powers—the legislative, executive, judicial, and moderating—the last being vested in a hereditary king Two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the Cortes The peers, unlimited in number, are nominated by the Crown for life The deputies are directly elected for four years by all registered citizens, twenty one years of age, who can read and write, and possess an annual income of £22 Madeira and the Azores are included politically in the mother country The Cortes meet at specified periods, without intervention of the king, who has no veto on a law twice passed State religion is Roman Catholic, all others tolerated **Estimated revenue**, 87 8, £7,646,642, **expenditure**, £8,734,959, **debt**, £115,384,000, **imports**, 86, £8,302,600, **exports**, £5,628,200 In 87 the imports were £8 314 000, and the exports £4,719,332, showing a decrease in exports of about £900,000 The decrease was due to a falling off in the exportation of wine to France In **88** a treaty with **China** was ratified at Tiensin (Feb 28th), and the question of Portugal's rights over the **Zambesi** and sphere of influence in Southern Africa formed the subject of debate for several sittings in the Portuguese Parliament (May) The dispute with **Morocco** arising from the insult offered to the Portuguese flag was finally settled (Oct) In connection with the blockading squadron on the Zanzibar coast, it was stated (*Times*, Dec 8th) that the Portuguese had blockaded **Tunghi Bay**, and reinforced its African squadron with three gunboats During the year the **illness of the King** caused much anxiety In company with the Queen he visited some of the chief courts of Europe The Queen, with the Duke of Oporto, has recently (Nov 15th) visited the Queen Regent of Spain (For army and navy see ARMIES and NAVIES FOREIGN, for history, 1870-88, and for Colonies, see COLONIES and DEPENDENCIES in our previous editions.)

Positivism The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798–1857) The **chief principles** of the former side of the system are (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, and (2) The doctrine of the "three steps through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena—namely, the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The **religious side** of Positivism consists in the *cultus* of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this, it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples,

etc Under the "life" or *régime* of positive religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world, the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte s death In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and Comte s apartments are kept as a place of meeting Other groups exist in other cities of France, of the Continent, of America, both North and South, and in five or six cities in England In **London** the **principal places of meeting** are Newton Hall, Fetter Lane, Chapel Street, W C, and Fonthill Road North London, N

Post Cards The Post Office authorities have intimated that the **erasure of the whole or a portion of the original address on a postcard and the substitution of a fresh address**, would render the card likely to be **challenged** and such erasures should be avoided A **company** has recently been established for the sale of **half penny postcards** to the public at the price of one farthing Private firms have for some time past been able to produce postcards at cheaper rates than the Post Office themselves, but the company in question expects to make its profit from advertisements which will occupy a considerable portion of the cards

Postal Congresses See POSTAL UNION

Postal Orders See POST OFFICE (sub section)

Post Office (For earlier history see ed 88) The late Sir R Hill introduced penny postage in 1840 Since that date rates have been low and the progress of the service has been extraordinary For the year ending March 31st, **88** 1,512 200 000 **letters** were **delivered** an increase of 3 6, and an **average** of 41 letters per head for the population of the United Kingdom Grouping letters, post cards, book packages, circulars and newspapers together, 2 242 800,000 deliveries were made, being an average of 60 to each person The **General Post Office, London** is in St Martin s le Grand but a **new** General Post Office is about to be built, which will occupy the ground from the present office west to King Edward Street, a site acquired at large cost to the nation but an acquirement expected to prove economical, owing to the saving of rentals now paid for outlying premises During the year ending March 31st, '88, £84 500 was expended upon **purchase of sites** for post offices, £35 200 being spent in London and £49,200 in the provinces Of the sum spent in London, £33,711 was spent in completing the purchase of the site for the new buildings of the General Post Office The number of **new post offices** opened in the year was 396 and 973 letter boxes have been added The **permanent staff** of the Post Office is about 56,460, including 3,872 females employed as clerks, telegraphists, sorters, etc In addition to these employes, 48,900 persons, of whom 16,000 are females, are employed by local postmasters The **gross revenue** for the year, including savings bank business, was [illegible] The net [illegible] financial secretary and four under secretaries **Inland letters, books, and parcels sent prepaid** to any part of the United Kingdom, are charged as in the following table —

Weight not exceeding		Letter Post	Book Post	Parcel Post	
				Weight	Charge
lb	oz	s d		lb	s d
		0 1		Not ex 1	0 3
		0 1½			0 4½
		0 2			0 6
		0 2½			0 7½
		0 3			0 9
		0 3½			0 10½
		0 4			1 0
					1 1½
					1 3
One halfpenny for every additional two ounces					1 4½
					1 6

No **letter** may be more than 18 inches in length, 9 in width or 6 in depth unless sent to or from a Government office The weight is unlimited Double postage is charged on delivery if the postage of books, letters, or patterns be not paid in advance If the postage be insufficient double the deficiency will be charged The **postage** must be **prepaid** by means of ordinary postage stamps, to be affixed by the sender The **words** *Parcel Post* should be **written or printed** on the left hand side of the parcel immediately above the address The greatest **length** allowed for an inland parcel is 3 ft 6 in while the **length and girth combined** may be as much as 6 ft (Thus a parcel measuring 3 ft 6 in in length may measure as much as 2 ft 6 in in girth, or a shorter parcel may be thicker, for if it measure no more than 3 ft, it may measure 3 ft round the thickest part) Parcels must not be posted in an ordinary letter box, but must be handed over the counter of a post office to the proper officer, by whom the size, weight and postage of each parcel is tested before being accepted **Certain parcels** are **prohibited** being sent such as those bearing or containing writing or marks of an offensive or indecent character, or containing gunpowder, cartridges lucifer matches or other explosive or combustible material live animals, or any substance likely to cause injury to other parcels or to the officers of the Post Office, while parcels containing such articles as eggs, fish, meat or other animal matter, or knives and other sharp instruments, can only be sent if so packed as to prevent all risk or injury to other parcels **Liquid matter** must be contained in bottles cases or cans, securely stopped, and bottles and other glass articles must be so packed as to be secure from breakage On February 1st, 88 the **new contract** between the **Post Office** and the **Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co** for the mail service between the **United Kingdom** and **India** and **China** came into operation It insures an increased rate of speed, and a reduction of the total cost of the service by £107,000 per annum The **Canadian Post Office**, it should be mentioned, have established a provisional mail service from **Montreal** to **Japan** and **China**, and advantage is taken of this fact to forward correspondence by this route The question of sending correspondence to **Australia** by a **long sea route** at a cheaper

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head; the permanent chief is the Secretary, Sir Arthur Blackwood, K C B There are also

rate of postage than is required by the route *viâ* Brindisi, was not settled at the time of the latest reports **Christmas work** at the Post Office is abnormally heavy At Christmas '87, it is estimated, over 41,000 000 letters and parcels were dealt with at the London office alone, over and above the usual numbers —**POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS** The late Mr George Chetwynd, C B, devised and instituted the Post Office Savings Bank scheme which came into operation in 1861 **Deposits** of one shilling and upwards are received, subject to the **limits** of £30 in one year and £150 in all, exclusive of interest at the rate of £2 10s per annum Pennies may be saved by the use of Mr Chetwynd s postage stamp saving slips, which, when they bear twelve stamps are accepted by the Post Office as a shilling deposit This branch of the Post Office business showed considerable increase for the year ending Dec 31st, 87 (latest return) The **amount deposited** was £16 535 932 an increase of £839 080 over the amount in '86 The sum **credited to depositors for interest** was £1 244 074 an increase of £74,484 for the previous year The **total amount** standing to the credit of depositors at the end of 87 was £53 974,065 and increase of £3 099 727 This total is exclusive of the sum of £3 345 106 Government Stock held by depositors Herr von Strephan, the Director General of Post Offices in Germany, has introduced the plan of Post Office Savings Banks in **Germany** and his example is being followed by other European countries The scheme by which depositors can become holders of **Government Stock** was initiated by the late Mr Fawcett when Postmaster General and has proved highly beneficial to the thrifty During the year ending Dec 31st, 87, there was a large increase in Government Stock investment business by the Post Office The **amount invested** was £915 047 as compared with £841 121 the previous year and the **sales** amounted to £462 785 as against £389,965—an increase of £73 926 is regards the amount invested, and £72 820 is regards the amount sold The total amount of stock held by depositors was £3 345,106 divided among 40,270 persons—an increase over the figures of the previous year of 4 965 in the number of **stockholders** and £148 165 in the amount of stock held The **average amount** of **stock held by each person** was £83 1s 4*d* as compared with £82 1s 1*d* in 86 (For explanation of how depositors can become stockholders see ed '88) During last year the **Savings Bank Act**, effecting minor alterations, came into operation —**LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES** This system was first instituted in 65 and has not been taken advantage of by the public to the extent that was anticipated, though since the adoption by the late Mr Fawcett of a scheme devised by Mr James J Cardin, an improvement has set in The business for 87 showed a slight increase over that for 86, full particulars of which will be found in the Postmaster General s report for 87 88 **Insurers** and purchasers of annuities become savings bank depositors, and premiums are payable through savings bank accounts, and are deducted therefrom without trouble to **depositors** Persons of either sex may insure their lives with the Post Office for any **amount** not less than £5 or more than £100, the limits of **age** being 14 years as the minimum and 65 as the maximum, or 8 years as the minimum if the amount **assured** does not exceed £5 **Immediate or Deferred Annuities** are granted to any person not under five years of **age** for any amount between £1 or £100 Deferred annuities are granted either with or without the return of the purchase money **Husband and wife** may each be insured to the full amount of £100, or purchase an annuity of £100 Insurances for sums not exceeding £25 are granted without medical examination, but if the insurer die before the second premium becomes payable, only the amount of his first premium will be paid and if he die before the third premium is payable only half the sum insured becomes due to his representatives (For fuller account of the system see ed 88, or obtain papers from any post office savings bank)—**POSTAL ORDERS** First brought into operation in '81 The system was devised by the late Mr George Chetwynd C B, and has proved highly successful With postal orders no letter of advice is used, and the orders are sold to the public like postage stamps They **must be cashed** within three months from the last day of the month of issue and when **crossed** become payable only to a banker If not presented within the period named they become liable to a deduction of an amount equal to the original poundage for each three monthly period, or part thereof of delay Fourteen denominations of orders are issued the **poundage** varying from ½*d* for a 1s order to 1½*d* for a 20s order **Broken amounts** can be made up by postage stamps (not exceeding fivepence) affixed to the face of the order Postal orders are issued in most of the **colonies** and in **India, Gibraltar, Malta** and **Constantinople** A large staff of lady clerks is employed at headquarters on postal order **business** The postal order business for the year ending March 31st **88** showed a large increase The **amount** transmitted by means of orders was £14 696 000 or £1 737 000 more than in 86 7 The **number of orders issued** was upwards of 36 300 000 The denominations most used by the public are 1s, 2s 6*d* 5s, 10s and 20s The system is under the direction of the Receiver and Accountant General of the Post Office —**MONEY ORDERS** The system of money orders was founded in 1792 by three post office officials, somewhat in the nature of a private speculation In 1838 the system was incorporated with the Post Office, and since that date has rapidly developed It insures almost perfect immunity from risk by the means of a letter of advice The **rates charged** were reduced in Sept 87, and now are 2*d* for sums of £1 and under, 3*d* for sums over £1 but not exceeding £2 4*d* for sums over £2 but not exceeding £4, 5*d* for sums over £4 but not exceeding £7, and 6*d* for sums over £7 and not exceeding £10, the largest sum for which an order is issued Money orders should be **presented** within twelve months from the month of issue **Foreign or Colonial** money orders are also issued, payable in India, the United States, Australia, Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, in almost all our colonies and on the following foreign countries

Indian Possessions, Egypt, France, Germany, Hawaii (Sandwich Islands), Holland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States The **rates charged** are for sums not exceeding £2, 6*d*; £5, 1s, £7, 1s 6*d*, and £10, 2s The **total number** of money orders of all descriptions is

in the year ended March 31st, '88 (last return), showed a large increase on the number of the previous year. The number was upwards of 36,300,000, and the amount transmitted was £14,696,000, or £1,737,000 more than the year before. This increase is chiefly due to the modification of rates, which has done far more than arrest a falling off that became apparent after the introduction of postal orders The chief **Money Order Office** is in Aldersgate Street, London, E C (For full explanation of the system see ed. '88) **POSTAL TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.** Since the Government took over in 1870 the wires of the various private companies there has been a marvellous development of the telegraphic system The public and the newspaper press have benefited largely by the transfer The **rates for press messages** are still 1s for every 100 words transmitted between 6 p m and 9 a.m , and 1s for every 75 words between 9 a.m and 6 p m to a single address, with an additional charge of 2d for every 100 words, or 75 words as the case may be, of the same telegraphic communication so transmitted to every additional address The rate for **ordinary messages** was reduced in 85 to ½d a word, including the addresses, with a minimum charge of 6d for the first twelve words The number of **Postal Telegraph Offices** throughout the country is now nearly 6,800, and most of these offices (except the large receiving offices in London and other centres) are open from 8 a m to 8 p m Postmasters may, however, accept **telegrams after the usual hours**, provided the terminal office be open, or its attention can be gained The number of **telegraphic messages** forwarded during the year ended March 31st, 88, was 53,403,425, being an increase of 3,155,756 over the previous year The London local messages showed an increase of 15 8 per cent , the number being 4,337,907 The **new telegraph offices** opened at post offices during the year numbered 257, and 39 new offices were opened at railway stations A very large staff of telegraphists is employed—over 2 000 at the Central Office in St Martin s le Grand alone The **instruments chiefly used** are the Morse Sounder, Wheatstone automatic, and the Hughes type printer **Submarine telegrams** belong to private companies, but **foreign messages** are received at any postal telegraph station The chief regulations for foreign telegrams are founded upon the **International Telegraph Convention**, according to which regulations foreign telegrams are divided into three classes—viz , ordinary, code, and cypher European **code** telegrams may be sent in any of the languages in use in Europe, or Latin may be employed, but no such telegram may contain words of more than one language **Cypher telegrams** must be composed exclusively of figures, or of letters The **length** allowed for a single word is, in European telegrams fifteen letters, and in extra European telegrams ten letters Any person may **register an abbreviated or arbitrary address**, a privilege taken advantage of by nearly every large user of the wires, on payment of a fee of a guinea a year. The process of placing the **wires underground** wherever possible has been considerably extended during the year ending March last Of the 1,745 lines of wire entering the Central Station in London, not one is now open — **POSTAL UNION, The** Established July 1st, 1875, the result of the Postal Congress held at Berne in 1874, at which a treaty was signed by all European States except France, and by the United States of America, and by Egypt A **Postal Congress**, to discuss points and to consider propositions affecting the Union, assembles once every five years, at which delegates from all the states concerned meet The last Congress was held at Lisbon in the early part of 1885. The **countries** comprised within the General Postal Union are divided into two classes—namely, A and B—and will be found printed in the "Post Office Guide," as also in the new "Penny Post Office Handbook" Under class A the rates are—for letters 2½d per half ounce, for post-cards 1d., for newspapers or packets of printed paper ½d. per 2 oz , and for patterns 1d per 4 oz. Under class B the rates for letters are—for countries not printed in *italics*, and for Hong Kong, Japan, and New Caledonia, *via* San Francisco, 4d per half ounce , for post-cards 1½d., newspapers 1d per 4 oz , for printed matter 1d. per 2 oz Commercial papers same as for printed matter, except that the lowest charge is for each packet 2½d in all cases, patterns are the same as printed matter, 1d per 2 oz For countries under class B, printed in *italics*, the rates are—Letters, 5d per ½ oz ; post-cards, 2d , newspapers, 1½d per 4 oz , printed papers, 1½d per 2 oz The fee for **registration** under both classes is 2d No letter for a colony or foreign country may exceed 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth

Postal Telegraph Department See POST OFFICE

Postal Union, The See POST OFFICE.

Postmaster General is the parliamentary head of the **Post Office** (*q v*)

Post Office Life Insurance and Annuities. See POST OFFICE

Post Office Savings Banks See POST OFFICE

Potential Energy See ENERGY

Poultry Farming See ed 88

Powderly, Mr See KNIGHTS OF LABOUR.

Poynter, Edward John, R A , b 1836, studied art both in England and on the Continent Elected A R A (1869) Appointed Slade Professor of Art at University College, London (1871), and subsequently became **Director of Art** and **Principal** of the **National Art Training School** at **South Kensington.** Besides painting cartoons for mosaics and frescoes, Mr Poynter has exhibited many of his works at the Academy and at the Dudley Gallery His successful pictures include portraits of Lieut Gen Sir Gerald Graham and the Marquis of Ripon, the latter for the Government House at Calcutta Other of his well-known paintings are "Israel in Egypt," "Rhodope," "The Festival," "The Golden Age," "Atalanta s Race," "The Fortune Teller," "Zenobia, and "Diadumene" He published in 79 "Ten Lectures on Art" Elected R A. '76.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, **incorporated** by Royal Charter '49, "for the purpose of promoting sound learning and of advancing the interests of education, especially among the **middle classes**, by affording **facilities** to the teacher for acquiring a knowledge of his profession, and by providing for the periodical session of a competent **Board of Examiners** to ascertain and give **certificates** of the acquirements and fitness for their office of persons engaged or desiring to be engaged in the education of youth." With this view the **charter** empowers the College to hold **examinations of teachers and schools**, and to grant

diplomas and **certificates** to such persons as pass these examinations satisfactorily To effect these objects, **two plans of examination** have been established —(1) That of **teachers**, to ascertain their qualifications and fitness to take part in the work of instruction, (2) that of **pupils**, to test their progress, and to afford at once to the teacher and to the public a satisfactory criterion of the value of the instruction they receive The **diplomas** granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—**Associate**, **Licentiate**, and **Fellow**, and a distinctive feature of the examinations is, that in all cases the theory and practice of education is an obligatory subject for each grade In 87 the number of **candidates** examined for **certificates** exceeded 15,000 About 4,000 schools, both public and private, are now brought under the influence of the College **Visiting examiners** are also appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools A **total number** of 20,000 persons are at present **examined annually** by the College In '73 the Council of the College instituted a **Professorship** (the first established in this country) of the **Science and Art of Education**, and a **training course of lectures and lessons** for **teachers** is now in full operation The **new buildings** were opened by **H R H the Prince of Wales**, March 30th, 87 The C of P has recently acceded to a request from the London Chamber of Commerce to conduct examinations on behalf of the Associated Chambers of Commerce according to a scheme of education for those destined for mercantile life **Offices** Bloomsbury Sq **Organ** *Educational Times*

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, The A body of artists, poets, and literary men who combined together to advocate in theory and follow out in practice certain novel theories of art, the subsequent success, and influence of which was largely owing to the support they received from the powerful pen of Mr Ruskin See ed 88

Presbyterianism is church government by presbyters, and by presbyters only The session of a Presbyterian Church consists of the ordained ruling elders and the pastor or teaching elder of the church, who always presides, and in case of a church being vacant the pastor of some other church within the bounds of the presbytery is chosen moderator to preside The **presbytery** consists of the pastors of churches, and a ruling elder from each congregation, within prescribed boundaries The **Synod** consists of presbyteries within a larger area, and the **General Assembly**, where the size of the church renders one necessary, takes in the whole church, and consists either of the pastors of all the churches, together with a ruling elder from each congregation (called a lay elder), or representatives chosen from amongst both pastors and ruling elders The **standards** of the Presbyterian body are the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Catechisms, Larger and Shorter But the United Presbyterian body in Scotland, and some others, receive these with an explanation, especially in respect to Chapter XXIII, of the "Confession The United Presbyterian Church has adopted a Declaratory Statement in regard to its relation to the "Confession' The Presbyterian Church of England has a similar document under consideration. The latter body has likewise drafted a briefer declaration, entitled "**Articles of the Faith**," which is at present under consideration by the Presbyteries of the Church. It embraces twenty-three "articles" on subjects supposed to be of fundamental importance. That section called the **Reformed Presbyterian Church** recognises the (morally) binding obligations of the National Covenant of Scotland, and also of the Solemn League and Covenant With these exceptions the several sections of the Presbyterian Church stand, in respect to the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the Church, on a common platform The **General Presbyterian Alliance**, established in 1875, has brought the unity of Presbyterians in all parts of the world in essentials clearly to light. The **Fourth General Council** of this Alliance met in London in '88 It comprised 300 delegates, representing more than 50 separate Churches throughout the world, with an aggregate membership of over seven million communicants Presbyterianism is represented by a steadily increasing body in England—the result of the **union in 1876** of English congregations of the United Presbyterian Synod with those of the English Presbyterian Church, under the title of the Presbyterian Church of England There are also a small number of churches connected with the Established Church of Scotland in England The Calvinistic Methodists in **Wales**, who are substantially Presbyterian in their government, have in recent years adopted the name, and now stand in close relationship with the Presbyterian Church of England **In Scotland**, in addition to the Establishment, there are the **Free Church of Scotland**, the **United Presbyterian Church**, and some smaller bodies Certain evangelical Christian Churches who do not hold the doctrines of Presbyterianism conduct their ecclesiastical affairs presbyterially Presbyterianism is represented in **Ireland** chiefly in the north by several Presbyterian Churches, the most important being the "Presbyterian Church in Ireland In the United States of America, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and wherever Scotch and (Ulster) Irish people settle, Presbyterianism has also taken firm root The body, as a whole, is growing in numbers The tone of its pulpits is evangelical For a very long period a Liturgy was unknown amongst Presbyterians, and until lately instrumental music was not allowed in Presbyterian churches At present there is a slight movement in favour of a Liturgy, and organs have already found their way into most Presbyterian churches The **Presbyterian Church of England** consists of 288 fully organised congregations and 9 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 15,645 persons, besides a large number of fully equipped mission stations in connection with town congregations, with an average attendance of about 12,000 persons The number of settled ministers is 281 (some of the congregations being vacant), with 18 ordained and 9 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 2 missionary teachers and 14 lady missionaries There are also 27 licentiates, and 17 theological students, preparing for the ministry The property of the Church is estimated at £1,350,000, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. Of the existing places of worship 155 have been erected since 1851, their value being estimated at £751,999; 28 of the existing congregations

trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 216 have been established within the present century The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the present century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in 1846 The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in 1876, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England The total income of the Church in 1886 was £206,533 16s —£37,186 of the amount being for missionary and other general objects The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since 1878 has secured for the body of the ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum income of £200 Under this scheme 98 congregations were aid receiving in 1887 to the amount of £5,357 15s 6d, as against 103 in 1878 to the amount of £6 443 7s 6d, the average amount of aid required being at date £55 per congregation, as against £62 10s in 1878 The Church is therefore steadily consolidating The **centenary** of the establishment of the Presbyterian Assembly in America was celebrated in 88

Preston New Station In view of a daily average of 544 trains passing daily through Preston in both directions, of which 256 carry passengers, the completion of the new station there, about the beginning of 88, was a matter of more than ordinary interest The **station** is about a quarter of a mile long, being approached by an easy incline with carriage way 80 ft wide The centre platform is 1,360 ft long, and 70 ft wide, containing three large blocks of buildings two of 120 ft and one of 170 ft in length The last named contains two refreshment rooms and a dining room capable of accommodating 300 persons, as every day, except Sunday, all the mail trains from north or south stop for twenty minutes to allow for dining The **East Lancashire section** is connected with the **L & Y** and the **L & N W sections** by a **subway** across the whole station On the west side is a platform for ordinary passenger traffic 725 feet long, and an excursion platform 150 yds long The station is covered in with an iron and glass roof

Price of Gold See MONEY MARKET

Prime Minister is he who at the summons of the sovereign has succeeded in forming an administration, of which he is the head, and which may be named after him It may be assumed that those who accept office under him agree with his policy in the main Although each member of the Cabinet administers his own department independently of his colleagues, all important departmental matters are submitted to him, the most important being brought before the whole Cabinet, and no appointment of moment is made or recommended to the Crown without his knowledge and concurrence His own **patronage** is very extensive In forming an administration, he selects all those who are to fill the various offices, though the appointments are subject to the sovereign's approval. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that the most envied **temporal titles** and **honourable distinctions** —peerages, baronetcies, and the garter, for example—are conferred, and such **high appointments** as the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord lieutenancies of counties are made by the Crown He is the **leader of the House** of Parliament of which he is a member Yet as Prime Minister he enjoys no legal precedence over his colleagues, his official existence being in deed not recognised by statute

Primitive Methodists The first church was formed in 1810, and was composed of ten members, not connected with any other section of the Church The following statistics were given at the last conference, held at Derby June 87, and are the latest received — Church members, 191,662, ministers, 1,035; lay preachers, 16,138, Sabbath schools, 4,065, class teachers, 10,681, Sunday school teachers, 60,671, Sunday school scholars, 410,950, church accommodation for 909,113, value of church property, £2,922,887 They have home, colonial, and foreign missions They publish seven monthly magazines, and one as quarterly They have also three weekly papers Their doctrinal views are Arminian.

Primogeniture This term ought to express the fact of a person being the eldest child of his or her parents, and does express a right which he enjoys in consequence of being an eldest child As regards primogeniture in England, we must distinguish between the law and the custom of primogeniture The only **law** of primogeniture in England is that which ordains that in the event of any person dying intestate as to his real estate, such real estate shall descend to his eldest son There is no similar rule in the case of an eldest daughter—daughters, where there is no son, inheriting equally The **custom** of primogeniture is the custom of settling all one's real property upon one's eldest son

Primrose League A league originated in 1883, in memory of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, and so called because on the anniversary of his death every member wears a bunch of primroses The **members**, who include both sexes, are styled **Knights** or **Dames**, and their lodges are called "**Habitations**" The lady members of the **Primrose League** took an active part in the last electoral campaign, and exercised considerable influence in London and its neighbourhood in favour of the Conservative candidates **Grand Master**. Marquis of Salisbury, K G, **Chairman of Grand Council**: Lord Harris There are now (Oct 88) 56,000 **Knights**. 44,000 **Dames**, 638,000 **Associates**, divided among 1,942 Habitations There are 39,000 members in Scotland, giving a grand total of close on 740,000 members Habitations have been established in India, Malta, Cyprus, Sydney, British Honduras, Mauritius, Hong Kong, etc **Chancellor** I B Cusack-Smith, 1, Prince's Mansions, S W **Official Organ**: *The Primrose League Gazette* (1d. weekly).

Prince Edward Island. A province of the Dominion of Canada. It lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Area 2,133 sq.

m. ; pop. 108,891 Capital **Charlottetown**, pop. 11,485. Divided into three counties. The island is long and narrow, its coasts much indented. The surface is mostly level, the soil very fertile Agriculture extensively prosecuted Wheat, barley, oats, pease and beans, potatoes, turnips and other crops ripen well, apples, grapes, plums, and currants grown in small quantities Most beautiful island in St Lawrence estuary Climate delightful, and, with the facilities for bathing and yachting, attracts a large number of visitors —**Administered** by a Lieut Governor and Executive Council The people elect a Legislative Council of thirteen members and a House of Assembly of thirty The Province has four seats in the Dominion Senate and seven in the House of Commons Education is State-aided, free, and compulsory —**Industries** are agriculture and breeding of stud stock The fisheries are important Enormous quantities of lobsters and oysters annually shipped off Manufactures are progressive, and there is some shipbuilding Communications good by road, rail, and steamer A submarine railway tunnel to the mainland is in progress (see NORTHUMBERLAND STRAITS TUNNEL) Farms sell at about £4 per acre —During the eighteenth century the island, then called Isle St Jean, was a French colony, it became British after the capture of Acadia (Nova Scotia), and received its present name in 1798 Entered Dominion 1873 See CANADA

Prince of Wales Island Official name of Penang, one of the **Straits Settlements** (*q v*)

Principe and St Thomas Two islands in the Gulf of Guinea belonging to Portugal Area 454 sq m, pop 20,888 See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Prinsep, Valentine C, A R A, b 1838, and though intended originally for the Indian Civil Service, preferred the profession of an artist His paintings, which are regularly exhibited at the Academy, are held in high reputation for their power and vigour of design and the excellence of their colouring He has published a work on Indian travels, entitled "**Imperial India** Elected an A R A (79)

Prisons constitute an important department in our home administration The Chief Office is at the **Home Office**, where **Sir Edmund Du Cane, K C B, R E**, is **Chairman and Surveyor General of Prisons** In the maintenance of prisons in **England** £466,000 a year is required, and in **Scotland** £109,000 There are four prisons in the Metropolis known as Her Majesty's Prisons, and the number of **convict prisons** throughout the country is fourteen, of which **Millbank, Portland, Chatham, and Wormwood Scrubs** are the best known, besides these, there is a large number of local prisons According to the **latest report** the population of the local prisons last year was the lowest of which there is any record during the last thirty-seven years. On March 31st, '87, the number was 14,966, as compared with 15,375 on March 31st, 86

Pritt, Thomas Evan, angling editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, was b. 1848 at Preston He articles on banking and other topics. Founded, '85, the **Yorkshire Anglers' Association**, of which he is the hon sec.

Privateering. See ed '88.

Privileges, Committee for. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present

Privy Council (see MINISTRY) A body of persons nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural born British subject, and as he is created by the sovereign, so he can be removed from the list at her pleasure It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops, several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office, the principal secretaries of state are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number of the body which we know as the Cabinet Council, the Judge Advocate General is always included, and the rank is bestowed upon ambassadors and the principal colonial governors, and frequently upon respected politicians who may never have been in office, as an honorary distinction Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace The **Lord President of the Council** is appointed by letters patent under the great seal, his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to Her Majesty the resolutions taken thereon It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power Among other important functions of the Council are the establishment of **quarantine** when it may be necessary, the granting of **charters of incorporation** to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of **orders in council** of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable **Royal proclamations**, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the P C before being issued Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The **Board of Trade** (*q v*), though now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade The **Education and Agricultural Departments**, each presided over by its own vice president, are Committees of Council, and there are besides a **Universities Committee**, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, and a **Judicial Committee** for appellate business. The **Privy Council in Ireland**, a much smaller body than that just referred to, advises the Lord-Lieutenant and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

Privy Council, Her Majesty's Most Honourable. As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Dec. 8th, 1888. In the second column is given the date on which each Privy Councillor was sworn in. The word "Peer" is inserted in the third column to signify that some particulars regarding the public life of the noble lord referred to are given under the head of "Peerage"; and "M.P." is meant to refer the reader to our list of the House of Commons. In cases where the Privy Councillor is neither Peer nor M.P. some biographical facts are appended. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

Privy Council in Great Britain.

Lord President—The Rt. Hon. Visct. Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.

1	2	3
Aberdare, Lord	'64, April	Peer.
Aberdeen, Earl of	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart.	'83, Aug.	B. 1809. Second Church Estates Commr. '69-74. (G.L.). M.P.W. Somerset '37-47, N. Devon '65-85, Somerset (Wellington D.) '85-6, when he failed to secure re-election. [Has two sons in Parliament.
Addington, Lord	'74, Aug.	Peer.
Argyll, Duke of	'53, Jan.	Peer. See special biography.
Ashbourne, Lord	'85, June	Peer.
Bacon, Sir James	'86, Nov.	See special biography.
Balfour, A. J.	'85, June	M P. See special biography.
Balfour, J. B.	'83, Aug.	M.P.
Basing, Lord	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Baxter, William Edward.	'73, Mar.	B. '25. Partner in firm of Edward Baxter & Son, Dundee. (L.). M.P. Montrose Dist. '55-85. Sec. Admiralty '68-71; [Sec. Treas. '71-3.
Beauchamp, Earl	'74, Mar.	Peer.
Beaufort, Duke of	'58, Feb.	Peer.
Blachford, Lord	'71, June	Peer.
Blackburn, Lord	'76, Nov.	Peer.
Bouverie, Hon. E. Pleydell.	'55, Mar.	B. '18. 2nd son 3rd E. of Radnor. M.P. Kilmarnock '44-74. Under Home Sec. '50-2; Vice-Pres. Board of Trade and Treas. of Navy '55; Pres. Poor Law Board '55-8; Chm. Ways and Means, 53-5; Second Ch. Est. Commr. '59-65.
Bowen, Sir Charles Synge Christopher.	'82, June	See special biography.
Bowen, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G.	'86, Nov.	B. '22. Formerly fellow and tutor of Brasenose Coll.; Princip. of Univ. of Corfu; Sec. Lord High Commr. Ionian Islands '54-9; Gov. Queensland '59-68, N. Zealand '68-73, Victoria '73-8, Mauritius '78-83, Hong Kong '83-87; went to Malta Jan. '88 as a Roy. Commr. to inquire into the manner of dividing Malta and its dependencies [into electoral districts.
Brabourne, Lord	'73, Mar.	Peer.
Bradford, Earl of	'52, Mar.	Peer.
Bramwell, Lord	'76, Nov.	Peer.
Breadalbane, Marq. of	'80, May	Peer.
Bright, John	'68, Dec.	M.P. See special biography.
Brownlow, Earl	'87, July	Peer.
Bruce, Lord Charles William Brudenell-.	'80, May	B. '34. Youngest son of 1st M. of Ailesbury. (L.). M.P. N. Wilts '65-74, Marlborough '78-85. Vice-Chamb. House- [hold '80-85.
Buckingham, Duke of	'66, July	Peer.
Bury, Viscount	'59, July	Peer.
Cadogan, Earl	'85, June	Peer. See special biography.
Cambridge, H.R.H. Duke of.	'56, July	Peer.
Campbell-Bannerman, H.	'84, Nov.	M.P.
Canterbury, Archbp. of	'83, Mar.	Peer. See special biography.
Carnarvon, Earl of	'66, July	Peer.
Carrington, Lord	'81, July	Peer.
Cavan, Earl of	'86, Feb.	M.P.
Cavendish-Bentinck, G. A. F.	'75, Nov.	M.P.
Chamberlain, Joseph	'80, May	M.P. See special biography.
Chaplin, H.	'85, June	M.P.
Childers, H. C. E.	'68, Dec.	M.P
Churchill. Lord R.	'85, June	M.P. See special biography.
Clermont and Carlingford, Lord.	'64, April	Peer.
Coleridge, Lord	'73, Dec.	Peer.
Colville, Lord	'66, July	Peer.
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.	'71, May	Peer. See special biography.
Connemara, Lord	'80, April	Peer.
Cork, Earl of	'66, May	Peer.

1	2	3
Cottesloe, Lord	'44, May	Peer
Cotton, Sir Henry	'77, July	See special biography
Couch, Sir Richard	75, Nov	See biographical notice
Coventry, Earl of	77, Aug	Peer
Cowell, Sir John Clay ton	'87, July	B 32 A maj gen in Army, and Lt Col R E , was Gov to Duke of Edinburgh, and late Duke of Albany , Master [of H M Household since '66
Cowper, Earl	71, May	Peer
Cranbrook, Viscount	66, July	Peer
Cross, Viscount	74, Feb	Peer
Cubitt, George	80, Mar	M P
Derby, Earl of	58, Feb	Peer
Devonshire, Duke of	78, Mar	Peer
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart	82, Dec	B 43 M P (G L) Chelsea 68 86 Under For Sec 80-82 Pres Local Govt Board 82 5 Author of [Greater Britain," etc
Ducie, Earl of	59, July	Peer
Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of	68, Dec	Peer See special biography
Dyke, Sir W H ,Bart	80, April	M P
Ebury, Lord	30, Nov	Peer
Edinburgh, H R H Duke of	66, May	Peer See special biography
Elgin, Earl of	86, Feb	Peer
Elliot, Hon Sir Henry George	67, June	B 17 2nd son of 2nd E Minto Has been many years in dip service Was Min at Copenhagen 58 9, Naples 59 62, Greece 62 3, Italy 63 6, Turkey 66 77, Vienna [77 84 Ret 84
Emly, Lord	55, Aug	Peer
Esher, Lord	76, Nov	Peer See biography
Eversley, Viscount	39, June	Peer
Exeter, Marquis of	66, July	Peer
Fergusson, Sir James, Bart	68, Nov	M P
Fife, Earl of	80, May	Peer
Fitzgerald, Lord	82, June	Peer
Flanagan, S Woulfe	85 Dec	B 17 Called to bar 38 A Land Judge of Chanc Div in
Folkestone, Viscount	85, June	M P [Ireland 69 85
Ford, Sir Francis Clare	88, Aug	B 18— Served in the Light Dragoons 46 51 Ent Dip lomatic service 52 was H M Commr at Halifax under the Treaty of Washington 75 7 Min to the Argentine Repub 78 9 Uruguay 79 Brazil 79 81 Greece 81 4, Spain 84 8 Amb at Madrid since Feb 88 , K C M G
Fowler H H	86 June	M P [85 G C M G 86
Fry, Sir Edward	83 April	B 27 Linc Inn 54 Q C 69 A Judge Chanc Div 77 83, [app a Lord Justice of Appeal 83
Garth, Sir Richard	88, Feb	B 20 Called to bar Lincoln s Inn 47 Q C and Bencher 66 M P Guildford 66 8 Chief Justice High Court of
Gladstone, Wm Ewart	41 Sept	M P See special biography [Judicature Bengal 75 86
Goschen, G Joachim	65, Nov	M P See special biography
Grant Duff Sir Mount stuart Elphinstone	80 May	B 29 (L) M P Elgin Dist 57 81 Under Sec India 68 74 Under Sec Colonies 80 1, Gov Madras 81 6 Ld
Granville, Earl	46, Aug	Peer See spec biog [Rector Aberdeen Univ 66 72
Grey, Earl	35 April	Peer
Grove, Sir Wm Robt	87, Nov	B 1811 Lincoln s Inn 35 Q C 53, Judge Com Pleas and
Halsbury, Lord	85, June	Peer [Q B Div 71 87 Pres Brit Assocn 66
Hamilton, Lord G	78 April	M P
Hammond, Lord	66 June	Peer
Hampden, Viscount	66, July	Peer
Hannen, Sir James	72, Nov	B 21 See special biography
Harcourt, Sir W Vernon	80, April	M P See special biography
Hardwicke, Earl of	66, July	Peer
Harrowby, Earl of	74, Mar	Peer
Hartington, Marq of	66, Feb	M P See special biography
Hay, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart	74, Mar	B 21 Served in navy 34 78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals (C) M P Wakefield 62 5, Stamford 66 80, Wigtown [Dist 80-5 A Lord of the Admiralty '66-8
Hay, Sir John Hay Drummond	86, Aug	B 16 Has been many years in dip service Was Min Plen at Court of Morocco 72 86, having been previously
Heneage, Edward	86, Feb	M P [Consul-Gen there (45) and Min Res ('60-72)
Herschell, Lord	86, Feb	Peer
Hertford, Marquis of	79, Feb	Peer
Hill, Lord A W	85, June	M P
Hobhouse, Lord	81, Mar	Peer
Huntly, Marquis of	81, Mar	Peer

1	2	3
Hibbert, John Tomlinson	'86, Feb	B '24 M P (G L) Oldham '62-74, '77-86. Inner Temple '49 Parly Sec to Local Govt Board '72-4 and '80-3; Under Home Sec 83 4, Fin Sec to Treas '84-5, Sec. to Admiralty Feb to July 86, a Commr under Local Gov
Hicks Beach, Sir M	74, Mar	M P See special biography [Boundaries Act 87.
Ilchester, Earl of	74, Feb	Peer
Inglis, John	'59, Feb	B 10 M P (C) Stamford 58 Scotch bar 35 Sol-Gen Scotland 52, Lord Advoc 52 8 Lord Justice Clerk '58 67; Lord Justice Genl and Pres of Court of Session, Scot- [land, 67
James, Sir H	85, June	M P
Kay Shuttleworth, Sir U J, Bart	86, April	M P
Kenmare, Earl of	57, Feb	Peer
Kensington, Lord	80, May	Peer
Kimberley, Earl of	64, Nov	Peer
Kingsburgh, Lord	85 Aug	B 30 Called Scottish bar 59, Q C 80, Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire 74 6, Sol Gen for Scotland 76 80, Sheriff of Perthshire 80 5, Lord Advoc 85 6 and 86 8, M P Edinburgh and St Andrews Universities 85 8, mem of the Soc of Telegraphic Engineers I R S Edin J P and D L Edinburgh, some years Col Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R V Corps App Oct 88 H M Justice Clerk and President
Kintore, Earl of	86, Aug	Peer [of the Second Div of the Court of Session
Knutsford Lord	85 Sept	Peer
Lambert, Sir John	85 May	B 15 Poor Law Insp 56 71, Permanent Sec to Local Govt Board 71 82 Drew up scheme for Metropolitan Poor Act Boundary Commr in connection with two
Lathom, Earl of	74 Mar	Peer [Redistribution Acts
Layard, Sir Austen Henry	68, Dec	See special biography
Lewisham, Viscount	85, June	M P
Lindley, Sir Nathaniel	81, Dec	B 28 Middle Temple 50 App Judge of Com Pleas [75 Lord Justice of Appeal 81
Loftus, Lord A	68, Nov	B 17 Son of 2nd M of Ely Amb at Vienna 58 60, Berlin 60 2, Munich 62 5 Berlin 66 8 North Ger Confed '68 71,
London, Bishop of	85, May	Peer [St Petersburg 71 3, Gov N S Wales 79 85
Londonderry, Marquis of	86 Aug	Peer
Lopes, Sir Henry Charles	85, Dec	See biographical notice
Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart	85 July	B 18 M P Westbury 57 68, S Devon 68 85 Lord of [the Admiralty 74 80
Lorne, Marquis of	75, Mar	B 45 H I son of Duke of Argyll Married, 71, H R H the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of H M M P
Lothian, Marquis of	86 Feb	Peer [Argyllshire 58 78, Gov Gen of Canada 78 83
Lowther, James	78, Feb	M P
Lugard, Sir Edward	71 Nov	B 1 Lt general Served in first Afghan campaign, in Punjaub was in command of a div of infantry at capture of Lucknow Permanent Under Sec for War 1 71 Ch Commr of Army Purchase Commn 71 81
Lytton Earl of	8 June	
Macdonald, J H A (see Kingsburgh)		
Macdonald, Sir John Alexander	73 Aug	B 13 Called to bar Upper Canada 36 Q C 46 Has been Att Gen and Min of Justice, was first Prime Min for
Macnaghten, Lord	87, Jan	Peer [Dom of Canada reapp to that office '78
Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin	85 Mar	B 37 Has been in dip service since 54 Agent and Consul Gen in Egypt 73 83 Min at Brussels 83 4, app [Ambass at Berlin '84
Mallet, Sir Louis	83 Aug	B 3 Assist Sec Board of Trade 66 72, member of Council of India 73 4, Permanent Under Sec India '74 81.
Malmesbury, Earl of	52, Feb	Peer
Marjoribanks, Edward	86, Feb	M P
Marriott, Sir W T	85, July	M P
Matthews, Henry	86 Aug	M P See special biography
Mellor, John William	86, Mar	B 33 El son late Sir J Mellor M P (G L) Grantham 85 86 Inner Temple 80, Q C 75, Judge Advoc Gen.
Monck, Viscount	69, Aug	Peer [Feb to July '86
Moncreiff, Lord	69, Oct	Peer
Monk Bretton, Lord	72, May	Peer
Montagu, Lord R	67, Mar	B 25 2nd son of 6th Duke of Manchester M.P (L) Huntingdonshire '59 74, Westmeath 74 80. Was in favour of Home Rule. Pres. of Board of Health and Vice-Pres [of Council '67-8.

1	2	3
Morgan, G. O. . .	'80, May .	M.P.
Morier, Sir Robert Burnet David.	'85, Jan. .	B. '26. Has been in dip. service since '53. Envoy to Portugal 76-81; Ambass. to Madrid '81-4; app. Ambass. to [Russia '84.
Morley, Earl of . .	'86, Feb. .	Peer.
Morley, John . .	'86, Feb. .	M.P. See special biography.
Mount - Edgcumbe, Earl of.	'79, May .	Peer.
Mowbray, Sir J., Bart.	'58, April .	M.P.
Mundella, A. J. . .	'80, May .	M.P.
Murray, Sir Charles Augustus.	'75, May .	B. 1806. Many years in dip. service. Min. to Switzerland '53-4, Persia '54-9, Saxony '59-66, Denmark '66-7, Portugal
Napier & Errick, Lord	'61, Feb. .	Peer. ['67-74. Ret. '74.
Noel, Gerard James .	'74, May .	B. '23. Formerly in army. M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83. [A Lord of Treas. 66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.
Normanby, Marquis of	'51, Aug. .	Peer.
North, John Sydney .	'86, April .	B. 1804. M.P. (C.) Oxfordshire '52-85; married Baroness
Northbrook, Earl of .	'69, Aug. .	Peer. [North '35.
Northumberland, Duke of.	'59, Mar. .	Peer.
Norton, Lord . .	'58, Feb. .	Peer.
Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart.	'85, July .	B. '22. Formerly in army. M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85. Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm.
Oxenbridge, Viscount	'74, Feb. .	Peer. [of Ways and Means '83-5.
Paget, Lord Clarence Edward.	'66, May .	B. '11. M.P. (L.) Sandwich '47-66; Sec. to Admiralty '59-66. Is an admiral retired, and was commander-in-chief in [Mediterranean '66-70.
Paget, Sir Augustus Berkeley.	'76, July .	B. '23. Has been in dip. service since '43. Min. at Dresden '58-9, Stockholm '59-62, Copenhagen '62-6, Portugal '66-7, [Rome '76-84, Vienna since '84.
Peacock, Sir Barnes .	'70, July .	B. '10. Inner Temple '36. Has been Ch. Justice of Supreme Court, Calcutta. App. a judge of Judicial Com.
Peel, A. W. . .	'84, May .	M.P. [of Privy Council '72.
Peel, Sir Frederick .	'57, May .	B. '23. 2nd son of Sir R. Peel, the famous Prime Min. M.P. (L.) Leominster '49-52, Bury '52-7, '59-65. Under Sec. Colonies '51-2, '53-5; Under Sec. for War '55-7; Sec. to Treas. '59-65. Inner Temple '49; app. a Rlwy. Commr. '73.
Peel, Sir Robert, Bart.	'61, July .	B. '22. El. son of the Prime Min. of that name. Was in dip. service. M.P. (L.C.) Tamworth '50-80, Huntingdon
Penzance, Lord . .	'64, April .	Peer. ['84-5, Blackburn '85-6. Chief Sec. for Ireland '61-5.
Percy, Earl. . .	'74, Mar. .	Peer.
Playfair, Sir L. . .	'73, Dec. .	M.P.
Plunket, Hon. D. .	'80, Mar. .	M.P.
Poltimore, Lord. .	'72, Mar. .	Peer.
Ponsonby, Sir Henry Frederick.	'80, April .	B. '25. Is a general; served in Crimea. Private Sec. to [H.M. and Keeper of Privy Purse.
Portland, Duke of .	'86, Aug. .	Peer.
Raikes, H. C. . .	'80, Mar. .	M.P.
Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.	'59, Mar. .	Peer.
Ripon, Marquis of .	'63, April .	Peer.
Ritchie, C. T. . .	'86, Aug. .	M.P.
Robertson, J. P. B. .	'88, Nov. .	M.P.
Robinson, Sir Hercules GeorgeRobert.	'83, May .	B. '24. Formerly in army, but entered Civil Service '46. Pres. Montserrat '54-5; Gov St. Kitts '55-9, Hong Kong '59-65, Ceylon '65-71, N.S. Wales '72-8, New Zealand '78-80; Gov. Cape of Good Hope and High Commr. for
Rosebery, Earl of .	'81, Aug. .	Peer. See special biography. [South Africa since '80.
Rosslyn, Earl of .	'86, Nov. .	Peer.
Rutland, Duke of .	'52, Feb. .	Peer.
St. Albans, Duke of .	'69, Feb. .	Peer.
Salisbury, Marquis of	'66, July .	Peer.
Sandford, Sir Francis Richard.	'85, July .	B. '24. A Commr. for Great Exhibition '51, and Sec. of Exhibition '62. Assist. Under Sec. for Colonies '68-70; Sec. to Com. of Council on Education '70-84; a Commr. of City Parochial Charities since '84. Boundary Commr. under last Redistribution Act; Permanent Under-Sec. [for Scotland '82-8.
Savile, Lord . .	'83, Dec. .	Peer.
Selborne, Earl of .	'72, Oct. .	Peer.
Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.	'85, June .	M.P.
Shaw-Lefevre, J. G. .	'80, Dec. .	M.P.
Sherbrooke, Viscount	'55, Aug. .	Peer.
Smith, Sir Montague Edward.	'71, Nov. .	B. 1809. Gray's Inn '35. M.P. (C.) Truro '59-65. A judge of Com. Pleas '65; a judge of Judicial Com. Privy Council
Smith, W. H. . .	'77, Aug. .	M.P. See special biography. ['71-82.

1	2	3
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.	'74, Mar.	B. '49. 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80. Comptroller of the Household '74-9.
Spencer, Earl	'59, July	Peer.
Stalbridge, Lord	'72, Mar.	Peer.
Stanhope, Hon. E.	'85, June	M.P.
Stanley of Preston, Lord.	'78, April	Peer.
Stansfeld, J.	'69, Feb.	M.P.
Sudeley, Lord	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Suffield, Lord	'86, Feb.	Peer.
Sydney, Earl	'53, Jan.	Peer.
Tankerville, Earl of	'66, July	Peer.
Thornton, Sir Edward	'71, Aug.	B. '17. Was many years in dip. service. Min. to Argentine Confed '59, Brazil '65-7, United States '67-81, St. Petersburg '81-4, Constantinople '84-6. Was one of [the High Commrs. for Settlement of Alabama Claims.
Thurlow, Lord	'86, April	Peer.
Thynne, Lord Henry Frederick.	'76, Feb.	B. '32. 2nd son of 3rd Marquis of Bath. M.P. (C.) S. Wilts ['59-85. Treas. of Household '75-80.
Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart.	'82, June	M.P.
Verney, Sir H., Bart.	'85, July	B. 1801. Was in army '19-30. M.P. (L.) Bedford '47-52,
Villiers, Hon. Chas. P.	'53, Feb.	M.P. [Buckingham '32-41, '57-74, and '80-85.
Wales, H. R. H. Prince of.	'63, Dec.	Peer.
Walpole, Spencer Horatio.	'52, Feb.	B. 1806. M.P. (C.) Midhurst '46-56; Cambridge Univ. '56-82. Lincoln's Inn 1831; Q.C. '46; Home Sec. '52, '58-9, and
Waterford, Marquis of	'85, June	Peer. ['66-7; Ch. Est. Commr. '56-8 and '62-6.
Watson, Lord	'78, Mar.	Peer.
Westminster, Duke of	'80, April	Peer.
White, Sir William Arthur.	'88, June	B. '24. Clerk to the Consulate General at Warsaw '57-60; Agent and Consul-General Servia '75-8; Bucharest '78-9; Min. to Roumania '79-85; British Plen. at Conf. of Constantinople '85; Amb. to Turkey since '87; G.C.M.G. '86.
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord	'80, Mar.	Peer.
Winmarleigh, Lord	'67, June	Peer.
Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond.	'85, June	See biographical notice
Wyke, Sir Charles Lennox.	'86, Feb.	B. '15. For some years in army, and afterwards on general staff of late King of Hanover. Entered dip. service in '45, and subsequently Min. Plen. to Mexico, to Kingdom of Hanover '66; Min. to Denmark '67-81, and to Lisbon '81-4.
York, Archbishop of	'63, Feb.	Peer. See special biography.
Young, G.	'72, Aug.	B. '19. Scotch bar '40. M.P. (L.) Wigtown Dist. '65-74. Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '62-6 and '68-9; Lord Advoc. ['69-74, app. a judge of Court of Session '74.

Clerk of the Council—Chas. Lennox Peel, C.B.
Deputy Clerk of the Council—Herbert Manson Suft, Esq

Privy Council in Ireland.

President—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., Lord Lieutenant.

Abercorn, Duke of	'87	Peer
Ashbourne, Lord	'77	Peer.
Balfour, A. J.	'67	M.P.
Ball, J. T.	'68	B. '15. Irish bar '40; Q.C. '54. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '68-74. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '68, and for short time in same
Bannerman, H. C.	'85	M.P. [year Att. Gen. Lord Chanc. Ireland '75-80.
Barry, Charles Robert	70	B. '24. Irish bar '45. Sol. Gen. Ireland '69-70; Att.-Gen. '70-2. M.P. (L.) Dungarvan '65-9. App. a judge of the
Beach, Sir M. Hicks, Bart.	'74	M.P. [Irish Bench '72, and a Lord Justice of Appeal '83.
Belmore, Earl of	'67	Peer.
Bruen, Henry	'80	B. '28. M.P. (C.) Carlow Co. '57-80.
Buller, Maj.-Gen. Sir Redvers H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C.	'87	B. '39. Entered 60th Rifles '58, capt. '70, major '74, col. '79; maj.-gen. for distinguished services in Soudan '84; served in China, with Red River Exped., in Ashantee, Kaffir, and Zulu campaigns; A.D.C. to the Queen, has been Adjt.-Gen. at head-quarters; special commr. co. Kerry '86, Permanent Under Sec. Ireland '86-7; Quartermaster-
Cambridge, Duke of	'68	Peer. [Gen. to Forces Oct. '87.
Carlingford, Lord	'66	Peer.
Chatterton, Hedges Eyre.	'67	B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58. M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67. Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland '67.

1	2	3
Cogan, W H Ford	'66	B '23 M P (C) Kildare '52-80 A Commr of Board of
Cottesloe, Lord	'45	Peer [Education, Ireland
Crofton, Sir Walter	69	B 15 Formerly in R A Chm of Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland, 54 62, Commr of Prisons, England, [66 8, Chm of Irish Prisons Board '77-8
Dowse, Richard	72	B 24 Irish bar 52, Q C 63 M P (L) Derry City 68 72 Sol Gen Ireland 70-2, Att Gen 72 for short
Drogheda, Marquis of	58	Peer [time, app a Baron of Exchequer, Ireland, '72
Dyke, Sir W H, Bart	85	M P
Fitzgerald, Lord	56	Peer
Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald	79	B 37 Irish bar 60, English bar 61, Q C 72, Sol-Gen Ireland 77 8, app a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, 78
*Flanagan, S W	76	
Gibson, J G	87	M P 85 68 Judge Queen's Bench Div Ireland Jan 88
Gregory, Sir William Henry	71	B 17 M P (C) Dublin City 42 7, and Galway Co. [57 72, Gov of Ceylon '72 7
Hamilton, Ion Trant	87	B 39 Married 77 Victoria Alexandrina, d of Maj Gen
Hartington, Marquis of	71	M P [Lord C Wellesley, M P Co Dublin '63 85
Headfort, Marquis of	79	Peer
Holmes, Hugh	85	B 40 Ed Trin Coll, Dublin Irish bar 65, Q C '77, law adviser to Irish Govt 77, Sol Gen Ireland '78 80, Att Gen Ireland 85 7, M P Dublin Univ 85 7, app a [judge Q B Div Ireland '87
Johnson, William Moore	81	B 28 Irish bar 53, Q C 72 M P (L) Mallow '72 83 Sol Gen Ireland '80 1, Att Gen 81 3, app a judge of [Q B Div Ireland, 83
Kavanagh, Arthur Mac Murrough	86	B 31 M P (C) Wexford 66 8, Carlow Co 68 80 Is [L L Co Carlow
Keenan, Sir Patrick J	85	B 26 App Resident Commr of National Education,
Leinster, Duke of	88	Peer [Ireland, 71
*Lowther, J	76	M P
May, G A Chichester	75	B 15 Irish bar 44, Q C 65, Att Gen Ireland 75 7, Lord
Meath, Earl of	87	Peer [Ch Justice of Ireland 77 87
Milltown, Earl of	88	Peer
Monck, Viscount	69	Peer
Monroe, John	86	B 30 Irish bar 63 Q C 77, Sol Gen Ireland 85 App
Morley, John	66	M P [Land Judge of Chanc Div '85
Morris, Sir Michael, Bart	66	B 27 Irish bar 49 Q C 63 M P (L C) Galway City 65 7 Sol Gen Ireland 66 Att Gen 66 7 A judge of Com Pleas 67 76 Ch Justice of that Court 76 87, app [Lord Ch Justice of Ireland '87
Naish, John	84	B 41 Irish bar 65 Q C 8 Sol Gen Ireland 83, Att Gen 83 5, Lord Chanc of Ireland May to June 85 and Feb to July 86 now sits as an additional Lord Justice [of Appeal
O Brien, Peter	88	Admitted to the Irish bar 65 Q C 80 Sol Gen for Ireland 87 Att Gen 88 residence 41, Merrion Sq E, [Dublin
O Conor, Don The	1	B 8 M P (L) Roscommon Co 80 when he failed to [secure re election
Palles, Christopher		Irish bar 53 Q C 65, Sol Gen Ireland 72, Att [Gen 74 Ch Baron of Exchequer (Ireland) 74
*Peel, Sir Robert Bart	61	
Porter, Andrew Marshall		Irish bar 60 Q C 7, M P (L) Derry Co 81 3 Sol Gen Ireland 81 Att Gen 82 3, app Master of [the Rolls 83
Saxe Weimar, Prince Edward of	85	B 23 Entered Gren Guards 41, served in Crimean campaign, app to succeed Sir T Steele as Com in-chief
Smith, W H	86	M P [in Ireland '85
Steele, Gen Sir Thomas Montagu, G C B	80	B 20 Entered army 38, served in Crimean campaign, [Commander of Forces in Ireland 80 5
*Trevelyan, Sir G O	82	M P
Wales, Prince of	68	Peer
Walker, Samuel	85	B 32 Irish bar 55, Q C 77 M P (G L) Co Derry 84 5, Sol Gen Ireland 83 5, Att Gen 85, and Feb July '86
Warren, Robt Richard	67	B 17 Irish bar 39, Q C 58 M P (C) Dublin Univ 67 8 Sol Gen Ireland 67, and Att Gen 67 8, app
*Waterford, Marquis of	79	Peer [judge of the Court of Probate '68
Winmarleigh, Lord	68	Peer
Young, John	'86	B 26 Son of W Young, of Galgorm, M D, M A Trin Coll, Dublin, J P and D L Co Antrim, High Sheriff '63 [*Residence*, Galgorm Castle, Ballymena, Co Antrim.

Clerk of the Council—Sir William Kaye, C B, LL D, Q C

* For biographical facts relative to these right hon gentlemen see Her Majesty's Privy Council above.

Privileged Communications A privileged communication may mean either a communication which, although in itself containing all the characteristics of libel or slander, does not subject the person making it to the consequences of uttering a slander or publishing a libel; or a communication which the person to whom it is made cannot be called up n to disclose when giving evidence in a cou of justice, although it be relevant to the matter in hand The former kind of privileged communication can best be discussed under the head of Libel (*q v*) or Slander, the latter kind alone will be considered here Privileged communications of this kind fall under one or other of the following heads (1) **Official communications** between public officers on public affairs But the head of the department concerned may permit such communications to be divulged (2) Communications made in **either house of parliament.** But either house can permit them to be divulged (3) Communications as to the **names of persons** who have given information concerning offences in whose prosecution the **Government** is directly interested (4) Communications made between **jurors** in the performance of their duty These are privileged, at all events when a juror is under examination (5) Communications made to a **legal adviser** in the course of his employment But these are not privileged if made in furtherance of crime The privilege extends to the client as well as to the legal adviser (6) Communications made **during marriage** by wife to husband or husband to wife Communications made to clergymen or medical advisers are not privileged **Consult** Sir James Stephen's "Digest of the Law of Evidence

Privileges of Peers and Members of Parliament Certain privileges of the peers are defined in standing orders, some of which date from the seventeenth century, while the Commons, through their Speaker, claim their privileges immediately after the first meeting of a new parliament, but the privileges thus defined and claimed have been greatly modified by Acts passed by the two houses themselves At the present time a **peer** or **peeress** of Great Britain or of Scotland or Ireland, whether representative or not, and a peeress whether by birth, marriage, or creation—but not a peeress by marriage who has become widowed and has married a commoner—is still **free** at all times from **arrest** or **imprisonment** on civil **process**, but their servants have long since been deprived of the protection they formerly enjoyed And by an Act of 1871 **bankrupts** are disqualified from sitting and voting in the House of Lords until the bankruptcy be determined either by being annulled or by the satisfaction of the creditors, and the seat of a representative peer for Scotland or Ireland is vacated unless his bankruptcy be determined within one year after the date of his becoming a bankrupt Neither a peer nor a member has, nor did he have formerly, any privilege against being compelled by process of the courts to pay obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* (*q v*) directed to him When the Speaker's election has been approved and confirmed by Her Majesty, he lays claim by humble petition to the "ancient and undoubted **rights** and **privileges**" of the **Commons**, and especially "to freedom from arrest and molestation for their persons, servants, and estates, to freedom of speech in debate, to free access to Her Majesty whenever occasion may require it, and to the most favourable construction being put on all their proceedings', and the Queen through the Lord Chancellor confirms all the rights and privileges which have ever been granted to, or conferred upon, the Commons by Her Majesty or any of her royal predecessors But in regard to the first part of this claim made by and allowed to the Commons, freedom from arrest, and that on strictly civil process only, is now confined to the member alone, and is enjoyed only during a period of forty days before the meeting of parliament, during the sittings of the House, during a period of forty days before and after any day to which parliament is prorogued, and until an uncertain or "reasonable period after a dissolution But members are brought under the **bankruptcy** laws for if any one of them be adjudged a bankrupt he is unable to sit and vote for one year, unless the order of adjudication be annulled or his creditors be satisfied, and if at the expiration of one year the bankruptcy be not determined in either of these ways, the seat becomes vacant **Actions at law** are maintainable against members of both Houses; they are subject to penalties, and may be arrested for indictable offences, and members of the House of Commons have been committed in certain instances for contempt of court without subsequent interference by the house Peers and members are not compelled to obey a **subpœna** though in practice they do answer a summons of the kind, and they are exempt by statute from **serving on juries** Although no member may use unbecoming words in regard to another member without risking suspension if he decline to explain or retract, **freedom of speech** with reference to those who are not members is enjoyed to the very fullest extent, and statements may be freely made within the walls of parliament which, if uttered elsewhere would be libellous and actionable **Free access** to **Her Majesty** is the right of peers individually, as well as of the House of Lords as a body, but the other house only possesses the right collectively By resolutions of the House of Commons **no peer**, except an Irish peer who has been elected an M P, can **vote** or concern himself in a **parliamentary election** Members of either house are protected against **insult or threatening**, and the **offer of money** to a member **for promoting a parliamentary matter** is a breach of privilege which may be severely punished A committee appointed by the House has recently (Dec) been investigating an alleged breach of privilege in the case of **Mr Sheehy** M P, on whom a summons was attempted to be served in the precincts of the House See IMPEACHMENTS AND TRIAL OF PEERS (ed 88), and INTERVENTION OF PEERS IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

Privy Council Office See CIVIL SERVICE

Prix de Diane See TURF

Prix du Jockey Club See TURF

Prize Ring, 88 (For earlier history see ed 88) Finding it useless to attempt bringing off their much talked of match for £1,000 in this country, **John L Sullivan**, Champion of England, and **Charles Mitchell**, a native of Birmingham, journeyed to Amiens, and on March 11th, '88, a ring was pitched in a secluded spot on the training grounds of Baron Rothschild, at Apremont At the commencement odds of 3 to 1 were freely laid on the American, but round by round the odds gradually lessened, until

towards the close even money was taken After the encounter had lasted 3 hours and 11 minutes, during which time 39 rounds were decided, a draw was suggested, and this meeting with general acquiescence, the men shook hands and a draw was declared On the return journey the party was surrounded by a body of mounted gendarmes, and those who endeavoured to escape were fired at, but fortunately without any injury being done Sullivan and Mitchell were detained all night in cells, but the remainder of the company were liberated after some few hours detention The principals were subsequently admitted to bail, and failing to appear, forfeited the substantial sums they had lodged in the hands of the French authorities Sullivan s age was given at 29 years, his height at 5 ft 10½ in , and his weight 14 st 9 lb , whilst Mitchell was said to be 26 years of age, his height being 5 ft 8½ in , and his weight 12 st Both are now in America where Sullivan and Kilrain are expected to fight for £1,000 a side early in 89 —**Tom King**, who defeated Heenan at Wadhurst, in Sussex, on Dec 8th, 63, died at his residence, Clarence House, Clapham Park, of bronchitis, on Oct 4th He was a man of fine physique, and, like Gully on leaving the prize ring devoted himself to turf pursuits with almost equal success, the value of his personal estate being declared on Nov 13th at £54,472

Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties The law relating to these duties is intricate and bulky Their general nature may be shortly explained (1) **Probate Duty** —Every will of personal property must be deposited in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, a copy thereof being given to the executor This copy is called the probate, and formerly bore a graduated stamp Hence the name of probate duty given to the stamp duty upon such personal property as passes by will or by intestacy, the stamp in the latter case having been affixed to the letters of administration The stamp is now affixed to the affidavit required from the person applying for probate or letters of administration The duty is levied on the following scale debts and funeral expenses being deducted in every case —

Estates not exceeding in value—
£100 , no duty
£500 , duty at the rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50
£1000 , duty at the rate of £1 5s for every £50 or fraction of £50
Estates exceeding in value
£1000 , duty at the rate of £3 for every £100 or fraction of £100

Where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £300 it is cleared of duty by depositing with the proper officer 15s for fees of court and 30s for stamp duty (2) **Legacy Duty** —Upon payment or delivery of any legacy, or of the share taken by any person in the event of an intestacy, the legatee or recipient of the share must give a stamped receipt The stamp duty in these cases is known as legacy duty It is not levied upon any legacy or share out of a personal estate of less than £100 in all, nor upon any legacy or share taken by the husband or wife of the deceased, or by any child, grandchild, etc , or any parent, grandparent, etc , of the deceased, or by any of the royal family. Where the legacy, etc , is taken by a brother or sister of the deceased or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £3 per cent Where the legacy, etc , is taken by an uncle or aunt or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £5 per cent. Where the legacy, etc , is taken by a grand-uncle or grand aunt or by any of their descendants, the duty is at the rate of £6 per cent And in all other cases the duty is at the rate of £10 per cent (3) **Succession Duty** —The probate duty can be levied only upon personal estate, because only such estate passes through the hands of executor or administrator Legacy duty can be levied only upon fragments of the personal estate given by will or taken under an intestacy But there are other modes in which personal property may devolve from the dead to the living, and real property so devolves as much as personal By the Succession Duty Act of 1853, a duty graduated like legacy duty is imposed on every succession, whether to real or personal property, not covered by legacy duty For the purpose of this Act real property upon devolution is taken to be of value equal to the value of an annuity for the life of the successor, and equal in amount to the annual value of the estate The duty upon a succession to real property is paid in eight equal instalments the first falling due twelve months after the successor becomes entitled, and the others at successive intervals of half a year.

Probation of First Offenders Act, '87, provides that in any case in which a person is convicted of any offence punishable with not more than two years imprisonment, and no previous conviction is proved against him, the Court may, instead of sentencing him at once to punishment, direct that upon entering into a recognisance with or without sureties, he may be released upon probation of good conduct and if he fail to observe the conditions of his recognisances he may be rearrested on warrant and brought up for judgment

Proctor, Richard Anthony, B A , b at Chelsea 1837 Educated at King s College, London and St John s, Cambridge, graduating 23rd Wrangler (60), F R A S (66) Having analysed results collected by the Herschels, Struve, and others, and carried out a series of original researches, he was led to a new theory, established by subsequent discoveries, of the structure of the **stellar universe** He also published many illustrative charts In 1875 Mr Proctor announced his secession from the Roman Catholic Church, with which he had been connected some years Mr Proctor has published numerous and important works on "The Sun, "The Moon, "**Other Worlds than Ours,**' "Chance and Luck,' "**Other Suns than Ours,**" etc Editor of *Knowledge* (*q v*) **Died** in September, whilst in Florida

Prohibitionists. See AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Prorogation of Parliament See PARLIAMENT

Protoplasm See ed '88

Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the number in each family. **Sec.,** W G Bunn, 5, Lamb's Conduit St., Bloomsbury, W C.

Province Wellesley. Part of **Straits Settlements** (*q v*)

Provincial Colleges (non Theological) The foundation of Owens College, Manchester, in 1851, led the way in a movement which, aided by the stimulus of 'University Extension (*q v*) has during the last twelve to fifteen years spread to many of the large non university towns of Great Britain The following is a list of such institutions, with date of foundation —Durham University College of Physical Science, at Newcastle-on Tyne, 1871, University College of Wales, Aberystwith, 1872 Yorkshire College, Leeds, 1874, University College Bristol, 1876, Firth College, Sheffield 1879, Mason College, Birmingham, 1880 (originally a 'Science college, but extended in 1881 so as to include a Faculty of Arts), University College Nottingham, 1881, University College Liverpool 1882, University College, Dundee 1883 University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire Cardiff, 1883, University College of North Wales, Bangor 1884 The scheme of most of these colleges is to provide a higher education after the type of University College or Kings College, London and they all (except Newcastle) include chairs belonging to Arts subjects, though several of them began as pure "Science colleges The government is vested in a council and an academic board or senate, composed of the professors most of them have a principal, and are open to both sexes without distinction This the first important experiment in mixed education in this country has been an indisputable success no difficulties have arisen and the presence of lady students in the classes is generally pronounced to have a beneficial effect upon discipline The curriculum may be generally divided under two heads (1) regular or systematic instruction in the day classes (2) popular instruction in the evening classes but some colleges are taking steps to provide systematic evening instruction especially for teachers in elementary and other schools who desire to widen their culture, and also in co operation with school boards, to provide a course of training for the government (teachers) certificate The regular day students usually aspire to a degree at the University of London (or Oxford which in 1884 opened most of its honour examinations to women without the condition of residence) or else are engaged in preparation for technical or industrial pursuits The colleges are also largely attended by non regular students (mostly ladies), who have no professional object in view, but welcome an opportunity of study under the direction of a professor The average proportion of male and female students may be roughly stated as two thirds males and one third females The colleges have for the most part secured as their professors men of the highest academical standing The problem of the future is the development and grouping of these colleges as provincial universities—a matter intimately connected with the new movement for the creation of a teaching university of London The history of Manchester, which obtained its charter for Victoria University in 1880, points to the establishment in course of time of a University of Wales and a University of the Midlands

Prussia See GERMANY, and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Pseudonyms See NOMS DE PLUME

Psychical Research, and the Society for. Founded 1882, under the presidency of Professor H Sidgwick, of Cambridge, "for the purpose of making an organised attempt to investigate that large group of debatable phenomena designated by such terms as mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic The main work of the Society has hitherto been the examination of telepathy—viz, the affection of one mind by another otherwise than through the recognised organs of sense Such communication may be established voluntarily for the purpose of experiment and also appears to take place spontaneously between absent persons on occasions of special excitement, and particularly at the moment of death **Reports** of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the '**Proceedings** and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled 'Phantasms of the Living The Society has also taken a prominent part in the recent investigations of **hypnotism** and has done critical work in examining and exposing the alleged marvels of so called **theosophy** The Society has about 650 members and associates and an allied society has recently been established in the United States (see further ed 87) **Hon Secs** Messrs F W H Myers and F Podmore **Offices** and Library, 19, Buckingham St Adelphi W C

Public Accounts Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on in 87 See ed 88

Public Bill See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Public Houses Hours of Closing (Scotland) Act 87 enacts that after Jan 1st, 88, the local licensing authority may fix an hour of closing not earlier than ten nor later than eleven p m but does not apply to any town containing 50 000 inhabitants or upwards and does not alter the existing law relating to travellers or persons requiring to lodge in an hotel

Public Libraries Acts, '75 77 Under these Acts the town council of any borough, local board of any local board district and vestry of any parish may and upon the request in writing of ten ratepayers shall by means either of a public meeting or by the issue and collection of voting papers take the sense of the ratepayers on the establishment of a free library or museum Should there be a majority of votes in the affirmative the town council or local board may establish and maintain such a library or museum but a vestry must appoint for that purpose not less than three nor more than nine ratepayers to act as commissioners The commissioners go out of office one third at the end of each year and are to meet once every month The property of the library, etc, is vested in the commissioners local board or town council, who may impose any rate not exceeding a penny in the pound, and raise loans where necessary They cannot do this, however, without the consent of their vestry No charge is to be made for admission to the library or museum If the majority of ratepayers voting is adverse to doing anything, the question cannot again be put to the vote until one year has elapsed A parish wishing to adopt the Acts may for that purpose unite with any other place which has adopted them if the local authority of that place consent **Public Libraries Act Amendment Act, '87,** empowers the library authority to establish and maintain a lending library without providing any

separate building for containing the same The power of adopting the principal Act is extended to district boards in the Metropolis, without depriving any vestry within such district where the Act is not in force of the power to set it in motion

Public Prosecutions, Director of See DIRECTOR

Public Schools of England. Many of the great public schools are richly endowed, and since the report of the Royal Commission their condition has greatly improved, and in several new schemes have been adopted which have resulted in increased benefit flowing from the endowment See under various alphabetical headings

Public Works Loans Act See FINANCE, NATIONAL

Public Works Loans Commissioners are an unpaid body who regulate the conditions upon which loans may be granted by the National Debt Commissioners to local bodies for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours piers, improvement of towns, labourers dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums schoolhouses, water works, and other sanitary and local purposes The report of this commission for 1887 8 was issued on Dec 6th last It shows that during the year the amount advanced to local authorities was £1,116 121 as against £1,059 963 in the previous year The total included the following £73 700 for providing dwellings for the labouring classes chiefly in London, £76,975 for harbours and passing tolls, £500,682 for sanitary purposes in England and Wales, and £113,891 for similar purposes in Scotland, £287,216 to school boards in England and Wales, and £137,307 for school boards in Scotland, £1,100 to burial boards in England, and £4,450 to boards of guardians in England The sum received in repayment of principal during the year was £1,652,992 1s 7*d*, an excess of £575 512 6s 3*d* over the amount for the previous year, this increase being chiefly due to the large number of cases in which borrowers paid off their loans in whole or in part before they were due The sum received for interest during the year was £1,032,607 2s 8*d*., representing £3 12s per cent on the total balance of loans outstanding, amounting to £28,678,066 9s 9*d* Office, 3, Bank Buildings E C Chairman, Herbert Barnard (unpaid), Secretary R Philpot (£1,275), Assistant Secretary, A C Taylor (£632)

Public Worship Regulation Act, '74 See ed. '88

Puerto Rico The largest and most westerly island of the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. It is a dependency of Spain Area, 3,550 sq m, pop. 784,709 The small adjacent islands of Blecque and Culebra appertain to this colony Capital, San Juan de Puerto Rico, pop 30,000, with an excellent harbour Other port towns are Ponce and Mayaguez —The interior is elevated highest point 3,678 feet In general Puerto Rico may be described as extremely fertile, with delightful scenery, and the healthiest of all the Antilles The higher grounds are well adapted to the cultivation of several kinds of European corn, and in the lowland pastures large herds of excellent cattle are reared The principal exports are sugar and molasses, coffee, tobacco, and rum. Gold iron copper, coal, and salt are found, but the last alone is worked Statistics included with those of Cuba (*q v*) Government also similar, under a Captain-General —Discovered by Columbus, 1493, attempt at independence, 1820, Spanish supremacy established, 1823; declared a province of Spain, 1870, last traces of slavery abolished, 1873 Consult Bates' "Central and South America and West Indies," Layard s "Through the West Indies," etc.

"Punch" The well known illustrated satirical weekly (3*d*) was founded July 17th, 1841 Its first editor was Mr Mark Lemon, to whom succeeded Mr Shirley Brooks, Mr Tom Taylor, and Mr F C Burnand (*q v*), its present editor Among its many talented artist contributors may be noticed the late Mr John Leech, the late Mr Richard Doyle, the late Mr Charles H. Bennett, Mr John Tenniel (*q v*), Mr Harry Furniss, Mr Du Maurier (*q v*) Among its past literary contributors, Jerrold, Thackeray, G à Beckett and among its present Mr Lucy ("Toby") (*q v*), late editor of the *Daily News*, and Mr Anstey Guthrie (*q v*), author of "Vice-Versâ"

Punjaub See INDIA, and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Purgatory The idea of an intermediate state after death in which the souls of the departed await the final judgment is common to the Jewish and Christian Churches, though the English Church refrains from all dogma on the subject except so far as to repudiate decisively the Romish doctrine of Purgatory That doctrine, or at least the germ of it, appeared as early as the third Christian century The idea of a purgatorial fire in which the sins of the flesh are burnt away was favoured by the Gnostics, and all who held the inherent corruption of matter The Romish doctrine is that the souls in Purgatory are secure of eventual salvation, and suffer during a longer or shorter time for their venal sins committed in the body Also that they are assisted and their term of purgation shortened by the prayers of the faithful and the intercessions of saints Beyond this the Council of Trent refuses to define, and deprecates too curious speculation In the Western Church fire has been generally accepted as the purifying agency, but the Eastern leaves the question open The open and scandalous sale of indulgences for the remission of the pains of purgatory was one of the chief occasions for the breaking out of the Reformation movement of the sixteenth century

Pyx (Lat *pyxis*, a small box) has survived in two special senses It is the small box in which Roman Catholic priests keep the consecrated wafer, and is often exceedingly valuable (In this sense not to be confounded with "Pax, which is a little medal of trifling value kissed by priest and people in the Roman Church, as the medium of the "kiss of peace.") It is also the box in which were formerly kept the standard gold and silver coins of the realm in the Chapel of the Pyx at Westminster Abbey. The annual "trial of the Pyx"—the testing of the mint coinage for weight and fineness—is made under the provisions of the Coinage Act 1870.

Quakers. See FRIENDS

Quarantine The quarantine laws existing in the various countries of the world are wisely designed to prevent the importation of infectious diseases By their operation all communication with persons, goods or ships arriving from places infected with contagious disease, or supposed to be peculiarly liable to such infection, is interdicted for a period—ranging from a few days up to forty, according to circumstances When the quarantine regulations first came into operation the general belief was that a period of forty days should elapse between the time of a vessel leaving an infected port and her admission to any other place, and on this belief the term quarantine is founded, being derived from the Italian word *quaranta*, forty The English quarantine **regulations** are embodied in the Act 6 Geo IV, c 78, and the **Orders in Council** issued under its authority The publication in the *Gazette* of such Orders in Council is held to be sufficient notice to all concerned, and no excuse of ignorance can be pleaded should the regulations be infringed The Orders specify what vessels are liable to perform quarantine the places at which it is to be performed, and the various formalities to be observed With a view to invalidating any plea of ignorance that might be raised, the Orders set forth that vessels clearing out for any place with respect to which there shall be at the time any Orders in Council subjecting vessels from it to quarantine are to be furnished with an abstract of the quarantine regulations, and their owners are to provide them with quarantine signal flags and lanterns, and with appliances for fumigating or otherwise disinfecting articles The **period** for which a vessel is subjected to quarantine varies according to the state of her bill of health, a document bearing the signature of the consul or other competent authority of the port which the vessel last touched at

Quarries Fencing Act, 87 See ed 88

"Quarterly Review Founded Feb 1809 its first editor being **William Gifford**, the translator of "Juvenal The *Quarterly* has long maintained a high reputation as the leading review of the day, its political articles and reviews being contributed by the first authorities, amongst whom have been, and are, the most distinguished names in literature Editor, **Dr W Smith** (*q v*) (since 1867)

Quatuor Coronati Lodge [No 2076] London.—Consecrated 12th Jan 86 The whole of its members are possessed of a literary or artistic **qualification** the lodge being practically composed of well known Masonic historians and antiquaries, hence fellowship of it is deemed the "blue ribbon of the Society by those who are the literates of the fraternity This being a **literary** lodge, it occupies a position totally distinct from all other Masonic **lodges** The following are its **main objects** — (1) To provide a centre and bond of union for **Masonic students** (2) To attract intelligent **Masons** to its meetings, in order to imbue them **with a love for Masonic research** (3) To submit the discoveries or conclusions of students **to the judgment and criticism of their fellows by means of papers read in the lodge** (4) To **submit these communications and the discussion arising thereon to the general body of the craft** by publishing, at proper intervals, the transactions of the lodge in their entirety. (5) To tabulate concisely, in the printed transactions of the lodge, the progress of the craft throughout the world (6) To make the English speaking craft acquainted with the progress of Masonic study abroad, by translations (in whole or part) of foreign works (7) To reprint scarce and valuable works on Freemasonry, and to publish manuscripts, etc (8) To acquire permanent premises and form a Masonic library and museum **Sir Charles Warren**, G C M G, was its **first Worshipful Master**, followed by Robert Freke Gould (barrister at law), the well known author of "The History of Freemasonry The present master is Mr Wm Simpson (of the *Illustrated London News*) In connection with the lodge is a **correspondence circle** (established Jan '87) This is a Masonic Literary Society in close and intimate connection with the lodge, and composed of brethren who are unable, from various causes, to become members of the inner circle It now **numbers** over four hundred members, who reside every part of the world, and it includes many of the most distinguished members of the craft The lodge and correspondence circle together issue to their members, at irregular intervals, a well printed and most handsomely **illustrated publication** entitled "**Ars Quatuor Coronatorum** (imp 8vo), which contains a verbatim report of the papers read in lodge and the discussions thereon also other papers, essays reviews etc communicated to the secretary for publication Four parts have now been issued The first volume of "**Reprints** is now in the press, and will shortly be issued It will contain a fac simile reprint of several scarce Masonic pamphlets, etc, including a lithographic facsimile, in two colours, of the whole of the "**Masonic Poem**" (*circa* 139), the earliest MS in existence relating to Freemasonry in any tongue Vol II will contain a coloured facsimile of the **Cooke MS** (the second in point of age), together with an exact reproduction of **Dr Anderson's Constitutions** of 1738, which has never yet been reprinted In order to more thoroughly diffuse information concerning the correspondence circle, the lodge, in June **88**, adopted a scheme in accordance with which a local secretary will, in course of time, be appointed for each province in the United Kingdom **Gen Sec** and **Editor**, George William Speth, Streatham House Margate

Quebec, a province of the Dominion of Canada It lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St Lawrence Area 193,355 sq m, pop 1,359,027, mostly descendants of original French colonists Capital **Quebec**, pop 65 000, a picturesque, impregnable fortress, with historic associations **Montreal**, a splendid city, chief seaport, head of St Lawrence navigation Other towns are Three Rivers, Levis, Sorel, St Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke — Divided into districts and 63 counties —Principal **rivers** are the St Lawrence, and its tributaries the Saguenay, St Maurice, Richelieu, Chaudiere, etc, which present magnificent scenery. Province more varied in character than Ontario, hilly in parts, with much pine forest abounding in furred and feathered game Climate healthy, winter cold, with

heavy snow and ice, but clear and bracing, summers pleasant, warmer than in England, and admitting of a richer flora —**Administered** by a Lieut -Governor and responsible Ministry A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut Governor Legislative Assembly elected by 65 constituencies Quebec has 24 seats in the Dominion Senate and 65 in the House of Commons Religion chiefly Roman Catholic Education superior de nominational Primary education obligatory, not free, under local control —**Industries** less forward than in Ontario Much of the soil rich and loamy, and well suited for the growth of cereals, hay, and fruit crops Farming extensively carried on in the eastern townships Hay a leading crop, and exported to the United States Beef and cattle exported to England Lumbering extensively carried on Fisheries of great importance both those of the St Lawrence and of inland waters Gold iron, and copper ores abound Improved farms sell at £4 to £6 per acre, unimproved at 1s 8*d* to 2s 6*d* per acre, four fifths deferred Certain sections free grants in hundred acre lots Eastern townships on United States border, settled by royalists after War of Independence, are an excellent location for English emigrants —Quebec was settled as a French colony in 1608 In 1759 it was captured by British troops under General Wolfe, and in 1763 ceded to England by Treaty of Paris It became a province of the Dominion in 1867 See CANADA, and for Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** Faillon's "Histoire de la Colonie Française en Canada" Garneau's "Histoire du Canada" "The Canadian Almanac for 1888, Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library etc

Queen Anne's Bounty See col 88

Queen's Counsel The first King's Counsel was appointed in 1604 and was Francis Bacon, in 1668, Francis North received a similar appointment They have superseded to a great extent the older rank of serjeant at law Lord Eldon appointed several batches and his practice has been followed by succeeding Lord Chancellors

Queen's Jubilee Presents See col 88

Queen's Speech '88 See SESSION, sect 2

Queensland The most recently organised of the Australian colonies Comprises the N E section of the continent, immediately N of New South Wales On the W it is divided from South Australia by 141st meridian of E long from New South Wales boundary to 26° S lat, thence by 138th meridian to Gulf of Carpentaria It is 1,300 miles N to S and 800 miles E to W, including 668 497 sq m of area Population, 34-,614 The capital is **Brisbane** (pop 73,000), situated Moreton Bay, 500 miles N from Sydney, and is a thriving city, rapidly increasing, and provided with various excellent institutions Other **leading towns** are Cooktown Gympie, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, **Rockhampton**, Roma, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, and Charters Towers, with a number of other rising municipalities and townships —The colony is **is divided** into 12 districts, a very small portion being subdivided into 37 counties For other purposes there are 17 municipalities, 6 boroughs, 3 shires, and 88 divisions The districts are Moreton, coal, gold, sugar, metropolitan, Darling Downs, richest pastoral and agricultural, Burnett, pastoral and tropical agriculture, Port Curtis, gold, copper, marble, agriculture, Leichardt, pastoral and mining; Maranoa, pastoral, Kennedy, richest sugar districts, gold, Warrego, pastoral, Burke, Mitchell, Gregory, Cook, pastoral and mining.—The **chief rivers** are the Mitchell, Flinders, Leichardt, and Gregory, flowing into Gulf of Carpentaria, Burdekin, Fitzroy, Burnett, Brisbane, flowing east to the sea, Diamentina, Barcoo, etc, lost inland, and tributaries of Darling flowing south The Coast Range and the Dividing Range are the **main mountain chains** The Great Barrier Reef extends all down the eastern coast, at average 300 miles from the shore The country is generally well watered and fertile Many rivers navigable, flowing through valleys clothed in luxuriant vegetation Forests and jungles abound in exceedingly valuable timber and useful plants Most productions of tropical and warm temperate zones can be raised. Climate warm but healthy and favourable to Europeans Besides great capabilities for industrial enterprise, Queensland has immense **natural resources** Half of its area is stated to be forest, and little has been done to utilise it. The Government contemplates (88) surrounding the colony with a fence 7,000 miles long, to keep out the rabbits which have proved such a pest elsewhere but have not yet established a footing here Coal, gold, tin, copper, lead, silver, antimony mercury, are found in quantity Chief **exports** are wool gold, tin, copper, arrowroot, pearl shell, tortoise shell, meat, beche de-mer, rum, sugar, timber, etc Suitable climate for jute and other fibre plants, grape, tobacco, etc Pastoral regions probably the richest in the world —**Executive** vested in Governor and responsible Ministry Parliament consists of two houses Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly The former is composed of 36 members, nominated by Governor for life. Latter elected quinquennially—electors being owners of £100 freehold, or £10 annual value or rent 59 members, returned by 42 electorates. The colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia There is no State Church. Chief sects are Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation Education is free and secular, and is well provided for in every branch It is under control of Minister for Education There are primary schools and grammar schools There is a **volunteer force** of more than 3,000 officers and men, including engineers and four batteries of artillery Besides these there are 500 to 700 armed constabulary, and all males classed in "reserves" There are two or three gunboats and torpedo boats, and Brisbane is defended —For **latest financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Staple export wool, to value £1,413,908 in 1886, meat £15,406, tallow £33,434 500,000 sq miles **leased as** pastoral runs, 75,566 acres under crop for grain Coal output 228,656 tons, gold **output** 341,551 oz, tin 3,473 tons, copper 1,824 **tons.** There were 278,694 horses, 4,071,563 **cattle,** 9,690,445 sheep, 61,861 pigs About 1,555 **miles** of railway open up the country, **and more are** constructing to connect with **New South Wales and** run north to Port Darwin **There are of** telegraph lines 8,225 **miles.—Very considerable immigration** has been taking place for **some years, the Government giving free passages to** suitable persons Small **homesteads are given**

free, on occupancy conditions; sugar land sold at £1 per acre; runs leased on very liberal terms — There are in the colony about 11,000 Chinese, mostly gold diggers, and about 10,000 Polynesian coolies The black aborigines, found in unsettled parts, are supposed to number 20,000 They are fiercer than those in other parts of the continent, and have caused some trouble About 200 are employed as trackers and troopers by the police —Queensland was originally a part of New South Wales In 1825 a convict settlement was established on Brisbane River In 1842, after cessation of transportation, proclaimed as **Moreton Bay District** of New South Wales Explorations undertaken by Oxley, Leichardt, Mitchell, and many others since, revealed existence of immense tracts inland of rich fertile country, watered by numerous rivers In 1859 Queensland separated from New South Wales, receiving a constitution of her own In April 1883 Sir Thos McIlwraith, the then Premier, took upon himself to annex **New Guinea**, which lies about 90 miles N of Queensland coast Annexation had long been urged on Imperial Government by various Australian governments The Colonial Minister (Lord Derby) disallowed action of Queensland, but tardily consented to partial ratification, too late to save a large part of New Guinea from Germany Consequent excitement in Australia resulted in Intercolonial Conference at Sydney, and subsequently in the Federal Council Act of Australasia The **progress** of the colony has been astonishing, and its present prosperity is unexampled, but the want of both capital and labour is still severely felt During '88 considerable excitement was manifested in the Colony on the question of **immigration**, and the proposed **appointment** of Sir H A Blake as **Governor** (Nov) Sir Henry Norman (*q v*) has since, on the withdrawal of Sir H B, accepted the nomination to the post A new ministry, of which Sir Thomas McIlwraith is premier, came into office in June It was announced (Nov) that Sir T McIlwraith had retired from the office of Colonial Treasurer and Secretary, retaining only the Premiership (For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC) **Consult** Bonwick's "Resources of Queensland, Boyd's "Queensland,' Pugh's "Queensland Almanac for 1889," Gordon and Gotch's 'Australian Handbook for 1889, Nicol's 'Wild Life in Australian Bush," Petherick's 'Catalogue of York Gate Library," etc

Quorum (See ed 88) Business may be transacted in the **House of Lords** when not less than three peers are present In the **Commons** it requires forty members, including the Speaker, to constitute a quorum

Rabies in Dogs For a **Select Committee** of the **House of Lords** on 87, and report, see ed 88

Racquets (or **Rackets**) This tennis game was **first played in England** between the **13th and 14th centuries** with the naked hand then with gloved hands, and later on thongs were bound round the right hand so as to make the ball rebound with greater force The **Queen's Club**, West Kensington, is now the most popular resort of racquet players and at that court in **'88** the **annual matches** between **Oxford and Cambridge Universities** took place, the **singles** being won by **Oxford** by three games to love, while the **four-handed match** for the thirteenth successive year fell to **Cambridge** by four games to love In the **Public Schools competitions** the **Harrow** boys have **won** thirteen of the twenty one played, **Eton** being credited with six and **Rugby** and **Charterhouse** with one each, the latter proving successful against Harrow in the 88 contest by four games to two For the **Professional Racquets Championship**, two matches were played in the year between **Peter Latham** (Queen's Club) and **Walter Gray** (Charterhouse), both resulting in favour of the former, who retains the title of champion racquet player

Radicals. See ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES

Railway Accidents in '87 88 See RAILWAYS

Railway and Canal Traffic Act. See SESSION 88, sect **42**

Railway and Tramway Law in '88. Several decisions of importance to railway and tramway passengers have been pronounced by the courts of law during the year In **Butler v the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Co.**, the plaintiff had lost the return half of an excursion ticket, and, declining to pay the full ordinary fare for his return journey, was forcibly removed from the train by the Company's servants, and detained until he paid the full fare For this he recovered a verdict for £25, and obtained judgment in the Court of Appeal, Lord Esher laying it down clearly that, in the absence of any conditions expressly empowering the company to eject him, a passenger failing to produce his ticket can only be compelled to pay his fare again, and sued if he refuse to do so Less fortunate was **Mrs Charleston** in an action of a similar nature which she brought against the **London Tramways Company** Having given a tramway conductor half a crown in payment of her fare, and received the change, she was charged by the man—quite unjustly, as it turned out—with giving a bad half crown, and forcibly taken by him to a police station For this she recovered a verdict for £100, but the courts set it aside on appeal holding that the conductor was acting beyond the scope of his employment, and consequently that he alone, and not the company, was liable to be sued A sleepy **railway traveller** who was **carried beyond his destination** on the **London, Chatham, and Dover Railway** was summoned for refusing to pay the extra fare, but the magistrate held that he was not liable. Another magisterial decision is that a **tramway company** has no power to prevent **passengers from leaping from the cars while in motion** The practice is prohibited by the companies' **bye-laws**, but there is no penalty to enforce it, as in the case of railway companies A verdict of manslaughter returned by a coroner's jury against "the directors of the Great Western Railway Co has been quashed, on the ground that the persons charged were not "sufficiently described.

Railway Brakes See ed '88

Railway Signalling. See ed '88.

Railways in '88. Last August the Assistant

Secretaries to the **Board of Trade** issued their **supplementary report** as to British railways in '87. From this it appears that there were 19,578 miles, the double or more mileage being 10,592, an **increase in the mileage** over '86 of 246 The **capital** reached the enormous sum of £845,971,654, an increase of £17,627,400, the amount per mile open being £43,210, increase £362. The **receipts** for **passengers** were £30,573,287, increase £328,349, for **goods**, £37,341,299, increase £970,860, and miscellaneous, £3,028,790, increase £52,214 **Total receipts**, £70,943,376, increase £1,351,423 **Working expenditure**, £37,063,266, increase £545,019 **Net earnings**, increase £806,404 The **receipts per train mile** amounted to 57 63*d*, against 57 69*d* but this decrease of 0 06*d* was more than met by a decline in the expenditure which in '87 was 30 26*d* per train mile, against 30 41*d* in '86, the net earnings being 27 37*d* against 27 28*d*, in 86, an increase of 0 09*d* The percentages of net earnings on capital are given as 4 in 87, against 3 99 in 86, and dividends paid on ordinary capital at 4 08 against 3 94 The returns of **accidents** for 87, published in a Blue Book earlier in the year, show that a **grand total** of 977 persons, including railway servants, were killed, and 7,747 injured from various causes, and in many respects the year compared unfavourably with its predecessor — Turning to the year **88**, speaking generally, and in the absence of anything approaching complete statistics, it may perhaps be taken for granted that the final figures will come out well as to goods traffic, though the wet summer must be held responsible for a checking, if not an absolute decrease, in the passenger receipts Some idea of the traffic of the first half of 88 may be gathered from a Blue Book published by the Board of Trade on the subject of **Continuous Brakes** From this it appears that on June 30th last 51 per cent, an advance of 3 5 per cent since the previous return, of engines and tenders had been fitted with these brakes while the proportion of carriages so fitted was 76 per cent, an advance of 5 per cent The number of miles run by these trains in the six months was 66,053,727 miles, or 89 per cent the whole The brakes chiefly used were the automatic vacuum, and the Westinghouse types From another source we learn that on the Brighton Company's system the Westinghouse automatic air brake was on two days put into operation 19,222 and 21,712 times respectively As to **accidents** in **88**, a Board of Trade return for the first three months gave a total of 209 persons killed on railways and 934 injured, against 229 killed and 843 injured in the first quarter of '87 Other accidents were reported in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively on railways was not concerned, bringing up the total to 223 killed and 2,141 injured On July 14th a collision occurred at **Hyde Junction**, near Manchester, involving five deaths, and injury to thirteen other persons, caused by the fracture of the axle of a four wheeled third class carriage. A serious collision occurred on Aug. 7th at **Hampton Wick**, a light engine dashing along the wrong line into a passenger train, causing the loss of four lives and injury to sixteen other persons On Oct 8th — singular fatality took place on the line of railway being constructed along the **Firth of Forth**, and near Inverkeithing. A range of huts, in which 111 men were sleeping, took fire, and were totally destroyed, three of the inmates being burnt to death In **Parliament** the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill (see SESSION, sect 42), which was introduced in the Lords, and then passed the Commons, received the Royal Assent on Aug 10th Under its provisions the Railway Commission will be a permanent tribunal presided over by a judge of the High Court, having power to sit anywhere in the United Kingdom, preferential rates are specially aimed at in the new Act In the Lords, on April 27th, Lord De La Warr asked if a periodical return could be made of exceptional cases of **overtime** employment on railways, but accepted a suggestion of Lord Onslow to confer with him on the matter In the Commons, on May 4th, Mr Watt moved a resolution in favour of the **State Purchase of Railways**, which, after a discussion, was negatived without a division —**Miscellaneous** During the year certain disputes negotiations, and arbitrations occurred between the parties to what is known as the **Tripartite agreement**, the Brighton, South-Eastern, and Chatham lines, but they are too complicated for any description to be attempted here Early in the year the Hull and Barnsley shareholders declined an offer to be taken over by the Midland, on the ground of sundry provisions insisted on by the North Eastern At the beginning of March a **Lartigue** (or single rail, camel back) line, worked by steam, was opened in North Kerry What was known as the **Railway Race to Edinburgh**, the Great Northern and the North Western vying with each other to do the distance in eight hours by their rival routes took place in August, with varying success At the end of that month racing ceased, and it was agreed to fix the time at 8½ hours On Dec 6th **Col Myles Fenton**, of the Engineer and Railway Staff Corps, and manager of the South Eastern Railway, **lectured** to a large number of military officers at Aldershot on "The British Railways and their capabilities for Home Defence," the subject being dealt with in an exhaustive manner At the end of November it was calculated that in **India** the State lines worked by companies have a mileage of 4,762 miles, and a capital expenditure of £62,415,925 The lines worked by the Government have a mileage of 4,059 miles, and a capital expenditure of £49,820,163 The lines worked by guaranteed companies have 4,144 miles open, and a capital expenditure of £62,712,358 The lines worked by assisted companies have a mileage of 543 miles, and a capital expenditure of £3,722,515 The lines owned by native states have a mileage of 791 miles, and a capital expenditure of £5,208,300. During the first days of December the return of accounts for the past nine months of the year was published, the grand total of killed being 196, and 6,086 injured

Railways, Chronology of The *Annales industrielles* gives in chronological order, with dates, the first railways opened in various countries —**England**, Sept 27, '25, **Austria**, Sept 30, 28, **France**, Oct 1, '28, **United States**, Dec 28, 29, **Belgium**, May 3, '35, **G**; Dec 7, 35, **Cuba**, 37, **Russia**, April 4, '38; **Italy**, Sept 39, **Switzerland**, July 15, '44, **Jamaica**, Nov 21, 45, **Spain**, Oct. 24, '48, **Canada**, May, , **Mexico and Peru**, '50, **Sweden**, '51; **Chili**, Jan '52, **India**, April 18, '53, **Norway**, July, 53, **Portugal**, '54, **Brazil**, April 21, '54; **Victoria** (Australia), Sept. 14, '54; **Columbia**, Jan 20, '55; **New South Wales**, Sept. 25, '55, **Egypt**, Jan. '56; **Natal**, June 26, '60, and **Turkey**, Oct. 4, '60.

Ramadhan See MOHAMMEDANISM

Ramie. See RHEA.

Ranavalo Manjaka III The present Queen of **Madagascar** (*q v*)

Range Finder See WATKIN RANGE FINDER

Rarotonga An island of volcanic origin rising to a height of about 3,000 feet, one of the Cook group in Polynesia It has recently been taken under British protection

Rassam, Hormuzd, is a native of Mesopotamia, who in 45 rendered valuable assistance to Mr Layard in his **Assyrian explorations** and succeeded him as **Commissioner** in **Assyria** of the **Trustees** of the **British Museum,** to which institution he has from time to time contributed valuable relics of the past ages He has been despatched on various **missions** of importance both by the **Indian** and **Home Governments,** and when Consul Cameron and his companions were imprisoned by King Theodore of **Abyssinia** ('64) Mr R, with Lieut Prideaux and Dr Blaine, was sent to negotiate for their release Their mission, however, failed, for though the envoys were at first received with courtesy, the king subsequently ordered them to be put in chains and kept close prisoners This led to the Abyssinian War Mr R is the **author** of an interesting account of his mission to Abyssinia During the last **Turko Russian War,** Mr R was despatched by the **British Govt** to **Asia Minor,** to inquire into the **condition** of the **Christian population** of that region

Ravenscourt Park This new park which is situated at Hammersmith, contains a beautiful avenue of trees, and **comprises** 32 acres of land, has been purchased by the Metropolitan Board of Works for £58,00 the Vestry of Hammersmith bearing a portion of the expense It is situated in the western portion of the parish, with an entrance to the main road There is also a mansion in the grounds which is to be let by the Board to the Public Library Commissioners recently appointed, for the purposes of a **public library** and **museum** The park was opened in May 88

Rawlinson, Sir Henry, K C B, F R S is a **brother** of the **Rev Canon Rawlinson** in conjunction with whom, and Sir G Wilkinson the famous edition of the works of the father of history, known as '**Rawlinson s Herodotus** was produced He was b at Chadlington Oxon, 1810 Educated at Ealing School Entered the service of the old **East India Company** in 27, and served with distinction on various special missions, especially in **Persia** ('33) and **Afghanistan** (40 4), and rendered distinguished service during that eventful period, for which he was frequently mentioned in despatches He held **Kandahar** against all external and internal enemies He was subsequently appointed **Consul** of **Bagdad** 50 and **Consul-General** in **Turkey** 51 He was created **K C B** in 56, and in the same year appointed a **director** of the **East India Company** On the transference of the Govt of India to the Crown, Sir H was appointed one of the Members of the **Indian Council** In 59 he was **special envoy** to the **Shah of Persia** Sir H is as distinguished for his **Oriental scholarship** as for his diplomatic, military, and administrative ability, and, in addition to the great work already mentioned, has contributed largely to the **literature** of **Eastern antiquities,** and has rendered invaluable service in aiding the **interpretation of cuneiform inscriptions.** Hon. D C L Oxford, LL D Camb, F R S, and a correspondent member of the Institute of France

Rayleigh, Lord John Wm. Strutt, D C.L, LL D, F R S, 3rd Baron, b 1842 Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B A, **Senior Wrangler** and **1st Smith's Prizeman** (65); Hon. D C L Oxford, and McGill Univ Montreal He is a Cambridge Commissioner under the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Act 77, formerly **Professor** of **Experimental Physics** at **Cambridge** Succeeded Professor Tyndall in the **professorship** of **Natural Philosophy** at the **Royal Institution.** He is one of the secretaries of the **Royal Society.**

Real Presence, The In both Eastern and Western Churches from the earliest times the words of Jesus Christ in the institution of the Lord s Supper —"Take eat this is My body,' and similar words regarding the cup —have been interpreted to mean that the presence and communication of the Body and Blood in that Sacrament are real though not perceptible by the senses For many centuries it sufficed to hold the truth, without inquiry as to the mode of the Presence On this point **Erasmus says**

Diu satis erat credere, sive sub pane consecrato sive quocunque modo adesse verum corpus Christi (It long sufficed to believe that the true body of Christ was present, whether under the consecrated bread or in some other way) And **Durandus** 'Verbum audimus, motum sentimus modum nescimus, præsentiam credimus (We hear the word, we perceive the motion, we know not the manner we believe the presence) Gradually in the **Roman Church** and **Western Christendom** generally the doctrine known as **transubstantiation** grew up and took definite shape This doctrine is that, upon consecration the whole substance of the bread and wine become changed into the whole substance of the body and blood of Christ, so that no part of the former remains, except the appearance and attributes perceptible by the senses, and no part of the latter is lacking But before the **Lateran Council** (1215) the mode of the Presence was not defined So **Cuthbert Tonstal,** Bishop of Durham, writes "De modo quo id fieret satis erat curiosum quemque relinquere sua conjectura, sicut liberum sit fuit ante concilium Lateranum ('Concerning the mode in which this is done it were better to leave every inquirer to his own opinion, as it was free to do before the Lateran Council) **St Bernard** also advises indubitat in retinere fidem, et non quærere quo pacto (to keep the belief without wavering and not to inquire as to the manner) By the **Council of Trent** transubstantiation was finally adopted as the Roman doctrine, with the sanction of an anathema affixed Meanwhile in the **German Reformation** under **Luther,** a modified form of the doctrine had been adopted, called **consubstantiation.** In this it is held that the substance of the elements remains, as well as their outward attributes, but that with and under these are the true Body and Blood of Christ Going beyond this, some Protestant bodies, both in England and on the Continent, have denied that there is any real presence in the Sacrament, but assert that the latter is a simple commemorative rite to which a promise of grace is attached. The doctrine of the Reformed Church of England claims to be a reversion to that which we have described above as the ancient belief. It holds the fact of the Presence, but makes no attempt to inquire into the manner, though the Roman dogma is decisively repudiated Without

too closely into the question, we may briefly describe the **English Church** doctrine It includes the purely receptionist view, which is as follows —Just as water in Baptism is sanctified by prayer to the mystical washing away of sins in those faithfully using it, so, in the greater sacrament, the bread and wine are consecrated by prayer to be, to those who use them according to the ordinance, the communication of the Body and Blood of Christ, which are, by such, "verily and indeed taken and received" This doctrine is thus summed up by **Jeremy Taylor** "The result of which doctrine is this It is bread, and it is Christ s body It is bread in substance, Christ in the sacrament, and Christ is as really given to all that are truly disposed as the symbols are, each as they can, Christ as Christ can be given, the bread and wine as they can, and to the same real purposes, to which they are designed, and Christ does as really nourish and sanctify the soul as the elements do the body Something rather beyond this seems also intimated in the Church formularies, which seem to admit a representative sacrifice, and speak of the guilt of unfaithful recipients See RITUALISM

Realschulen ("real schools) originated in a movement belonging to the early and middle part of the present century, and were intended to provide an education of an industrial or technical character The R corresponds in large measure to the English ' **modern side** See ed 86

Réaumur (from René Antoine Ferchault de Reaumur, b at La Rochelle, 1683, d 1757) The name of one of the three scales used in thermometers The freezing point of water is on the Réaumur scale marked 0°, the boiling point is marked 80° The space between the freezing and the boiling point is divided into 80 equal parts, each of which is called a degree Réaumur s reason for using the number 80 was the ease with which it broke up into aliquot parts His thermometer is still used in Germany, but not by scientific workers To turn the **Réaumur** record into the corresponding **Centigrade** record, the number on the former scale is multiplied by 5 and divided by *e g*, 80 R are equivalent to 80 × 5 — 4 4 100° C To turn **Réaumur** to **Fahrenheit** multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32 *e g*, 80° R are equivalent to 80 × 9 — 4 = 180 + 32 212° F

Redgrave, Richard, R A (retired), b 1804 A successful painter of landscapes and figure pieces He prepared, as head master of the Government School of Design, the system and course of instruction now carried out by the Department of Science and Art In conjunction with Sir Henry Cole he formed a museum of art, which, ultimately developed into the present museum at South Kensington For over twenty years Mr Redgrave was **Keeper of the Royal Pictures**, and he only severed his connection with the Department of Science and Art in 1880

Rede Lectures. The Rede Lectureship is the result, existing, and perpetuated since [illegible] of the **consolidation** of three several [illegible] in the **University of Cambridge**, in philosophy, logic, and rhetoric, which owed their establishment to Sir Robert Rede, who died Jan 8th, 1519, and whose endowment appears to have accrued to the University in 1524 These lectures, together with a **Mathematical Lecture**, founded at a very early period in the history of the University, were known as **Barnaby Lectures**, from the circumstance of the lecturers being annually chosen for their respective preferments on St. Barnabas' Day (June 11th) **Sir Robert Rede**, the founder of the lectures, called after his name, was a distinguished student of the University of Cambridge, and held the office of **Lord Chief Justice** of the Court of Common Pleas in the reigns successively of Henry VII and Henry VIII The statute consolidating the Rede lectures was approved by Her Majesty in council, in April '58, and in the following year they were replaced by an annual lecture to be delivered in Term time every year, on the appointment of the Vice Chancellor, who exercises his power of election during the Lent Term in every year, and who determines the day on which the lecture, which must be given in the Senate House, shall be delivered The Rede Lecture is naturally extremely comprehensive and versatile, embracing the exposition of the **latest results of research and speculation** in various branches of **science, ethics, history, philology, art**, and **archæology** Thus the **roll** of the reconstructed Rede lectureship is a record of great names, the first being that of Dr (now **Sir Richard) Owen**, F R S, D C L., who, in 59, took for his subject the **Classification and Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia.** From 60 to 68 the names follow in the order of their mention of Professor Phillips, M A, F R S, of Oxford, Professor Willis, M A, F R S of Cambridge, Major General Sabine, R A P R S, David Thomas Ansted, M A, F R S, Sir George Biddell Airy, LL D, F R S John Tyndall, F R S, Professor William Thomson, M A, of Glasgow, John Ruskin, LL D, and F Max Müller, M A, each of whom expounded some subject about which he was specially and pre eminently conversant In 75 **Sir Henry Maine**, LL D, discoursed on the 'Effects of Observation of India upon Modern European Thought, and **Samuel Birch**, LL D, in 76, on "The Monumental History of Ancient Egypt In 77 **Professor Sir Charles Wyvill Thomson**, of Edinburgh, described "Some of the Results of the Expedition of H M S *Challenger*, and in 79 the **Rev William Dallinger**, F R S, lectured on the "Origin of Life, illustrated by the Life Histories of the least and lowest Organisms in Nature ' **Sir William Muir**, K C S I, LL D, treated of the Early Caliphate in 81, and in the two following years **Matthew Arnold**, M A., and **Thomas Henry Huxley**, M D, LL D, discussed respectively ' Literature and Science,' and the ' Origin of the Existing Forms of Animal Life Construction or Evolution? **The later lecturers** have been Francis Galton, M A, F R S, 84, **George John Romanes, M A**, F R S, 85, Sir John Lubbock, M P, LL D, F R S, 86, **Professor John P. Seeley**, M A, of Cambridge, 87, when his subject was "Greater Britain in the Georgian and in the Victorian Era, and lastly, in '88, **Sir Frederick A. Abel**, C B, D C L, F R S, who took for his subject the "Application of Science to the Protection of Human Life '

Red Cross Society of Germany. The Dowager Empress Augusta supports under her auspices the **Augusta Hospital**, managed by ladies of the Red Cross This institution is open to **three classes**—(1) the poor, (2) paying patients of the second class, and (3) those who can afford to pay the largest sum, who are

first-class patients. The wards for the poor are bright, airy, and scrupulously clean. The rooms provided for the second-class patients are sufficiently comfortable for sufferers of any position in life. Children are admitted, and every arrangement made not only for their treatment in illness, but for their amusement The building for the first and second class patients is detached from that for the non-paying sick In summer tents are provided in the garden, where those for whom it is considered desirable can sleep so as to secure for them the greatest possible amount of fresh air The waiting and sitting rooms and the corridors are very harmoniously arranged, and there is also a little chapel and a garden The Augustastift, an educational institution connected with the R C, secures a first rate education to the daughters of officers killed or wounded in battle A certain number of pupils who pay are received, and also a few foreign young ladies

Red Cross, The Royal (English), was instituted for the purpose of rewarding the services of those who devote themselves to the work of nursing the sick and wounded in war It is not confined to English subjects, and has in numerous cases been bestowed upon foreign ladies either lay or belonging to nursing sisterhoods Among the present members are the Princess of Wales, the Empress Frederick of Germany, Lady Wantage, and Miss Nightingale The decoration consists of a red Maltese cross, bearing the words Faith, Hope, and Charity, and "1833, the date at which it was instituted

Red Sea Littoral Various points in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden claim attention as coming within the range of recent European politics See various heads, SUEZ CANAL, ADEN, PERIM, MASSOWAH, TAJURAH, etc

Reeves, John Sims, was b at Shooters Hill, near London, 1821 Was early trained to music by his father, and at the age of fourteen became organist of North City Church He also became a proficient violinist, and sometimes undertook the duty of orchestral leader He studied harmony and counterpoint under Mr H Calcott In his eighteenth year he made his *debut* at Newcastle on Tyne theatre as the gipsy boy in 'Guy Mannering' for the benefit of the late tenor, George Barker He subsequently obtained an engagement at the Grecian Theatre, London, where he sang under the name of Mr Johnson, but in 1847, in "The Bride of Lammermoor, at Drury Lane, then under the management of Macready, he first showed his full powers Although very successful, he soon left the stage for the concert-room, and in oratorio and ballad singing has achieved the highest distinction In 43 he studied in Paris and afterwards at Milan, where he sang at La Scala After his return to London he soon established his reputation as the first of modern tenors In Sept '88 Mr. S. R. published his autobiography

Regina A young prairie town, the capital Assiniboia, and of the North-West Territories of Canada. Pop 1,000

Registration of Marriages, Jews' See JEWS.

Registration, Parliamentary The statute law upon this subject is contained in many Acts, the longest and most important being those of 1843, 1865, 1868, 1878, and 1885. These must be referred to for accurate information. Here only an outline of the law can be given. In order to be entitled to vote in the election of a member for parliament, one must be upon the register of the borough or county. In a parliamentary borough, if it is at the same time a municipal borough, the town clerk, and elsewhere the clerk of the peace, issues every year his precept to the overseers of the poor in every parish or township, requiring them to make out a list of those who claim to vote. Thereupon the overseers give notice requiring all persons intending to vote to send in their names by a given day The overseers make out an alphabetical list of all claimants, and have power to object to the names of those whom they believe to be dead or not entitled to vote Any person on the register may object to any person on the list, but must give notice of his intention so to do The overseers are to publish a list of claimants and a list of persons objected to, and are to keep copies thereof for themselves, and to deliver copies thereof to the town clerk, or clerk of the peace, as the case may be The town clerk or clerk of the peace is to transmit abstracts of the above lists to the revising barrister A sufficient number of revising barristers are to be appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the list in each borough and at every polling place in the county The clerk of the peace, or town clerk, and the overseers must attend The revising barrister has power to examine witnesses on oath, to hear claims and objections, and to insert or omit names as he finds just An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction The list of voters as settled and signed by the revising barrister is sent, in the case of a county to the clerk of the peace, who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the sheriff, in the case of a borough to the town clerk who must have it printed in a book and delivered to the returning officer The clerk of the peace or town clerk must keep printed copies of the register for sale at a fixed price The register is conclusive evidence that the persons therein named have the qualifications annexed to their respective names

Registration of Teachers See TEACHERS' GUILD

Reichspartei, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Reichsrath See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES, and AUSTRIA HUNGARY

Reichstag See GERMANY, and GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Reid, Robert Threshie, Q C, M P, was b 1846 Educated at Cheltenham and Balliol Coll, Oxford, where he graduated B A '68. Called to the bar of the Inner Temple '71, and appointed Q C 82 Entered Parliament as Liberal member for Hereford City '80, which he represented till 85, when he unsuccessfully contested Dumfries-shire Re-entered the House as member for Dumfries district Mr. R. is engaged in the Parnell Commission (*q.v.*) on behalf of Mr. Dillon, and other Irish members On the occasion of the fining for contempt of court of Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., Mr. R.

was the subject of some flattering remarks from the President

Reid, T Wemyss, author and journalist, born at Newcastle on [illegible] istic life at the [illegible] became editor [illegible] (70 to '86) editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, which he conducted with so much ability that it speedily ranked as one of the most influential provincial newspapers Mr Reid has written several highly successful books His monograph on "**Charlotte Bronte**" admirably supplements Mrs Gaskell s "Life His novels 'Gladys Lane and "Mauleverer s Millions commanded very wide circulation 'Cabinet Portraits and "Politicians of To day are telling sketches of leading statesmen While France was engaged in military operations in Tunis, Mr R visited the country, and gave an account of his experiences in "**The Land of the Bey**" In addition to these larger works Mr Reid has contributed extensively to the fugitive literature of the period In 87 he accepted the position of general manager to Messrs Cassell and Company (Limited) Mr R s latest production is "**The Life of the Right Hon W E Forster,**" published July 88 It is one of the most important contributions to the history of modern politics

Religious Statistics of London See ed 88

Religious Tract Society, The (instituted 1799), has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries The business of the Society is conducted by a committee chosen annually in London, and consists of four ministers and eight laymen, and of six trustees, half the number being members of the Church of England, and the other half Nonconformists The Society has in its catalogue some 4,000 separate tracts and hand bills, books, etc, for adults, besides books and tracts for children The well known *Leisure Hour* and almost equally well known *Sunday at Home* are published by this Society Circulation of the Society s publications for 1887 88 76,061,050 **Income** for 1887 88, from subscriptions, donations, etc, £29,168 8s 5d **Grants** in money, paper, publications, etc, £41,708 7s 3d **Secs**, Revs L B White, D D, and S G Green, D D **Association Secs**, **England** Rev Cyril Williams, Rev Wm Williams, Richard Butcher **Wales**, Rev Thomas Levi **Scotland** Rev Dr Cathcart, **Ireland**, Rev William Irwin, D D **Continent**, Rev J Craig, D D, **Corresponding**, D J Legg **Offices**, 56, Paternoster Row, E C

Rénan, Erneste French orientalist, philosopher and author, b Feb 27th, 1823, at Treguier, Department of the Côtes du Nord, in Brittany He was intended for the Church, and studied in the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, at Paris, which he left to devote himself to the study of oriental languages He won the Volney prize with his work, "Histoire Generale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Semitiques" He was sent (49) on a scientific mission to Italy, and (51) was appointed to a post in the Manuscript Department of the Bibliothèque Nationale He became (56) a member of the Academy of Inscriptions In 60 he was appointed to a mission to Palestine and Syria, which led him to investigations into the origin of Christianity On his return he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of France. He delivered his first lecture in February 62, and met with stormy manifestations from the Catholic students, which caused him to discontinue his professional work In 63 he published his famous work "**The Life of Jesus,**" which roused the active hostility of the clerical party and led to the deprivation of his professorship The Imperial Government offered him a good appointment in the Imperial Library, which he declined In 70 he again became Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of France, and was elected a member of the French Academy (78) In 80 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, **Grand Officer** (May '88) In 84 M Renan delivered the **Hibbert Lecture** He wrote in 85 "**Le Prêtre du Nemi,**" and on March 1st, 86, published the first part of a new work "**The Origin of the Bible,**" and in '86 "**L'Abbesse Jouarre**" His latest works are the **History of the People of Israel till the time of King David** ('88), and "**Drames Philosophiques,**" a series of essays in psychology in a dramatic form

Renshaw, E See LAWN TENNIS

Report on City Companies See CITY GUILDS

Representation of the People Act, '85. The principal provisions of this Act are as follows (1) It established alike in boroughs and in counties throughout the United Kingdom a uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise as defined by the Representation of the People Act 1867 By that Act any man of full age, and not under a special legal incapacity, who on the 31st of July in any year, and during the preceding twelve months, has been an inhabitant occupier of any dwelling house, and has in respect thereof been rated to the relief of the poor, has a household franchise, and any man of full age, and not under a special legal incapacity, who during a like period has resided in the same lodgings of the annual value, unfurnished, of £10, has a lodger franchise (2) It establishes alike in boroughs and in counties throughout the United Kingdom an occupation franchise wherever the land or tenement occupied is of £10 clear yearly value (3) It provides that where a man inhabits any dwelling house by virtue of any office or service, and the dwelling house is not inhabited by his employer, he shall be deemed an inhabitant occupier for the purposes of the Act This provision creates the service franchise (4) It provides against the multiplication of votes by creating rent charges, joint tenancies or tenancies in common The Act does not abolish the 40s freehold franchise, or the ancient franchises of the boroughs It is supposed to have enlarged the constituencies by nearly 2,000,000 electors, 1,300,000 in England, 200,000 in Scotland, and 400,000 in Ireland. The greatest proportional increase in the number of electors is in Ireland The present total number of electors exceeds 5,000,000, nearly one third of the male inhabitants of the United Kingdom

Repton School, Derbyshire **Founded** 1559; re-organised 1874 **Pupils**, 280 **Head Master**, W M Furneaux, M A

Reredos, St. Paul s Until Jan 25th, '88, St Paul's was unique among cathedrals in not possessing a reredos On that day (being the annual dedication festival) a structure was unveiled which has given rise to much controversy. It cost £37,000, and took eighteen months to

erect. Raised on a plateau of many-coloured marbles, by a flight of ten steps above the level of the base, it sweeps in a graceful curve from wall to wall behind the "reed or rood table From the base spring on either side groups of Corinthian pillars forming the wings of the reredos The last column on each side is surmounted by a statuette of the Angel Gabriel and the **Virgin Mother** The central feature, however, is the structure that rises and towers to a height of sixty feet between the wings Mounting in rhythmical gradation of marbles, a central point is reached, on which, in high relief, there appears a sculptured **crucifixion** St John, the Virgin Mary, and a Roman Soldier stand at the foot of the cross This central panel is surrounded by four twisted pillars of grey Breccia marble wreathed with gilt bronze, and of the exact type of the convoluted pillar, that support the great **baldachino** in St Peter's, Rome A classic **canopy**, akin to a baldachinos surmounts the pillars, and over it is graven in gold the phrase "*Sic Deus dilexit mundum* Above this again, on the ever narrowing structure, is a group of the **Virgin and Child**, and the whole is surmounted by a statue of the **ascended Christ** To the right and left of the central panel there are reliefs of the Nativity and the Resurrection, and beneath the panel a study of the Entombment **Representations** having been made in objection to certain features of the reredos, the **Bishop** acting under the power vested in him by the Public Worship Regulation Act, 74, vetoed a prosecution, but the case was carried on appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, and judgment had not been delivered up to Dec 5th The objectionable details affirmed are (1) The Crucifixion in the centre panel (2) the statuette of the Virgin Mother, and (3) the group of Virgin and Child

Réunion formerly called **Bourbon** A volcanic island of the Indian Ocean adjacent to Mauritius and Madagascar, and a French colony Area 966 sq m, pop 170 734 Capital **St Denis** Other large towns, St Pierre and St Paul It is tropical, fertile, rich in products similar to those of **Mauritius**, and is one of the few French colonies which really pay It was settled in 1649, but has several times been held by England

Reuter, Baron Paul Julius, the founder of the well known Reuter's **news agency**, was b at Cassel in 1818 When the telegraph was first opened (49) between Aix la Chapelle and Berlin, Herr Reuter conceived the idea of the system of collecting and distributing news from all parts placed in communication with the new method of telegraphic transmission As the telegraphs extended, his system developed, and agencies in connection with it have now been established all over the world When England was placed in telegraphic communication with the Continent by means of the submarine cable between Dover and Calais, laid in 51, Herr Reuter permanently established himself in London, which became the centre of his system The newspaper press, the Stock Exchange, and Foreign Bourses, and great banking, shipping, and trading companies became dependent in a great measure upon Reuter's Agency for the latest information The agency was made into a company in '65 Rival companies have since been started Herr R was **created a Baron** by the Duke of Coburg-Gotha in 71 In '72 he obtained a con- from the **Shah of Persia** for constructing railways and telegraphs, and working the mines and otherwise developing the resources of that kingdom He retired from the management of Reuter's Telegram Company in '78

Revenue, British There are three large and independent Government **organisations** at work upon the collection of revenue The **Customs** are administered by a Board of Commissioners with a **Central Department** at Thames Street, E C, and with ramifications at every port and almost every creek in the United Kingdom The **Excise** and the collection of general **Stamp Duty, Property** and **Income Taxes, Land Tax** and **House Duty** are administered by the **Commissioners of Inland Revenue**, whose **headquarters** are at Somerset House The revenue from the **Post Office** (*q v*) and **Postal Telegraph Office** (*q v*) is as is well known, derived mainly from the sale of **stamps** The work of administering the Post Office is vested in a Postmaster General with a central department at St Martin's le Grand This department is one which conducts one huge, or rather several huge Government businesses, which have turned out to be profitable concerns, adding considerably to the total of the revenue returns Although the Post Office is classified in the estimates as a Revenue Department, the two Revenue Departments proper are the Customs and Inland Revenue The **Customs** are the duties levied on certain goods or merchandise upon importation Formerly almost every article imported, whether manufactured or raw material was in the Tariff, as the list of dutiable goods is called In 184 the **Customs Tariff** numbered no fewer than 1,200 articles Now it contains less than a score "**Prisage**," or the right exercised by the early Plantagenet kings to take a cask, or two casks according to size, from the wine ships on their arrival at a port, formed the basis of Customs Duties In 1302 the king commuted his prisage on wine for a fixed charge of two shillings for every ton, called "**butlerage**" This received statute sanction in 1353 and must be regarded as the foundation of the Tariff In mediæval times the Customs furnished the principal share of the king's revenue At the Restoration it produced about £1 000,000 out of a total revenue from all sources of about £1,800 000 Almost two thirds of the amount received at the English ports comes from the **Port of London Customs drawback** or allowances upon exportation may be paid upon the following goods beer (foreign) coffee (for ships stores), manufactured tobacco (including cigars and snuff), and **Excise drawback** upon beer and British spirits A comparatively small portion of the Customs duties is levied immediately on importation, or, as it is technically termed, "**ex-ship**," the bulk being derived from goods taken from the bonded warehouses, which have been established for the convenience of the merchants The business of seeing that the goods which enter the bonded warehouses be not released without the payment of duty is intrusted to a large staff of officials in what is known as the **warehousing branch** of the **Out-door Department of the Customs** The officials who test and assess the wet goods, and conduct operations with reference to the goods in bond, are the **gaugers** Formerly the Customs and the Excise had two different warehousing systems, but these have been assimilated quite recently. The **water-guard** branch of the Out-door Department is intrusted with the many and important

duties in connection with importation and exportation The "duty" is paid by the merchants into the "long room" of the various Customs Houses *The Inland Revenue* service comprises three distinct departments—**Excise, Stamps,** and **Taxes** The Excise Duties are collected by Inland Revenue officials, the Stamp Dues by the Inland Revenue and Post Office officials, aided by authorised persons holding licences to deal in stamps The collection of the Land and House Duty and Income Tax is undertaken mainly by local officials, but four attempts have been made by as many Chancellors of the Exchequer to hand over the collection of these duties to Government officials The **Excise** was first imposed in the time of the **Commonwealth** It was at first a most unpopular form of taxation, and had to be forced on the people at the point of the sword At the Restoration, when it yielded about £600,000 per annum to the Revenue, the Excise was continued by an Act of Parliament, which remains outstanding on the Statute Book at the present day The **Stamp Duties** are governed by the **Stamp Acts, 1870** (33 and 34 Vict, c 97, 98), which came into operation on January 1st, 1871 The **Table of Duties** is a most elaborate one, the items being too many to enumerate in our limits It is interesting to note that the stamp duty on receipts for amounts of £2 and upwards dates from the war with our American Colonies which resulted in American Independence Stamp Duties on **legal documents** are of old date, and can be clearly traced to 1694 In 1881 **Mr Gladstone** enacted that **penny adhesive stamps** might be used for postal and inland revenue purposes indiscriminately The **Probate, Legacy,** and **Succession Duties** yield the largest revenue in stamps The **Land Tax** and **House Duty** (the latter of which does not operate in Ireland) are, in some form or other, of very ancient origin, and are the developments of the very oldest modes of taxation in the country About a century ago (1798) **Pitt** imposed an **Income Tax,** at times as high as 10 per cent, as a war tax This was repealed in better times **Sir Robert Peel** re imposed the **Income Tax** in 1842 for three years, as a temporary measure The tax, however, has never been repealed (A table showing the rate of Income Tax charged in each year from 1842 to 1888 will be found under its proper heading) The yield per penny amounts in round numbers to £1,990 000 See FINANCE, NATIONAL

Reversion When a person who has an interest in lands or houses grants to another person a lesser interest in the same, he creates for himself what is called a reversion Thus when the tenant in fee or tenant in tail of property grants to another person a life estate in the same property, he creates for himself a reversionary estate in fee or in tail respectively So likewise a reversion is created when the owner of a house or farm lets it on lease, or when the holder of a lease for a longer term, say ninety nine years, sublets the leasehold for a shorter term, say seven or twenty one years Thus the landlord is the reversioner of the tenant, and the reversion is generally accompanied by a right to receive rent

Revised Bible, issued '85 For detailed account of R B, with list of living members of the Old and New Testament Revision Companies in England, see ed '86. At the present date (Nov. '88) the work of revising the Bible in **Germany** is slowly progressing. It has been found expedient that a commission of scholars well acquainted with the language of Luther and the requirements of the present age should be appointed to decide on various questions affecting the diction of the sample Bible which is being prepared, and the Minister of Public Worship has agreed to defray all incidental expenses

"Revue des Deux Mondes." A French journal first published 1831, and appearing twice a month Amongst the writers are the most eminent scholars in France

Rhea Fibre One of the industrial problems which for many years past has occupied the attention of those interested in textile manufactures has been how properly to utilise for commercial purposes the raw fibre of the rhea plant, or *ramie*—the former being the Indian and the latter the Malayan name of the plant The fibre at present has a very limited use, and although both the **Indian** and **French Governments** have offered inducements for the **production of machines** capable of reducing the fibre to a condition suitable for use, but few practical results have been obtained The latter Government recently offered prizes of the value of 6,000 francs for any process or apparatus applicable to the commercial preparation of rhea, and a **competition** of machines took place at **Paris** in Sept '88 The chief difficulty is in connection with the gummy matter surrounding the fibre, which it is necessary should be removed so as to leave the fibres clean and ready for the spinner. **Mr John Orr Wallace,** of Belfast, has turned his attention to this question from a mechanical point of view, and at the **Irish Exhibition** (*q v*) of 88 he exhibited a machine with which he ultimately hopes to effect a solution of the difficulty It was not made specially for rhea trials, but for flax experiments, these were attended with success, and stems of rhea being treated in the same machine were found to give satisfactory results It is intended to send apparatus to India specially constructed for the preparation of rhea Mr Wallace is now engaged upon the whole question, and the outcome of his experiments will be awaited with much interest **Consult** Kew Gardens Bulletin, 88

Rhine Falls Utilisation See ed '88

Rhodes, Cecil South African statesman, is a son of the late Rev Canon Rhodes a Lincolnshire clergyman, and was born about 1850 Educated at Oxford where he graduated While a very young man he settled at the Cape, where he realised an immense fortune at the **diamond fields,** and at the **Johannisberg gold fields** When General Gordon was in South Africa, he became greatly impressed with Mr R, and asked him to become his private secretary, on his appointment to the Soudan. This appointment, however, Mr R could not accept, as he had only a few days previously been appointed **Treasurer-General of Cape Colony.** He was subsequently appointed **Commissioner for Bechuanaland** He is an enthusiastic Home Ruler and Federationist, and in '88 sent Mr. Parnell £10,000 for the furtherance of the former movement

Riaz Pasha, K C M G, Egyptian statesman, b about 1830, of Jewish origin, but Moslem Appointed Minister of Public Instruction by Ismail, '73, Minister of Interior in European Ministry of Nubar, '78. Named by

Ismail Vice-President of the Commission of Enquiry, '78. Dismissed from office by *coup d'état*, '78. On accession of Thewfik, '79, called upon to form ministry, acted under, and cordially with, the Dual Control until his resignation demanded by military at *emeute* February, '82. Retired to Switzerland, returned after Tel el Kebir. Became Minister of Interior in Cherif's Ministry, '82 Resigned, '83, owing to quarrel with Lord Dufferin as to Arabi trial. On dismissal of Nubar, '88, formed Ministry Riaz Pasha is honest, has intimate knowledge of the country, is excessively hardworking, but of very narrow ideas His ideal of government is a benevolent despotism, he being the despot, and benevolence synonymous with stern but fairly just severity

Ribble Navigation. At the beginning of '85 **Mr. Walker** of Westminster entered into a contract with the Corporation of Preston to carry out their design of diverting the channel of the river Ribble, and constructing a 40 acre dock at Preston, for £456,000 The intention, of course, is to improve the town as a seaport, and great things are expected when the enterprise is completed But this large sum does not by any means represent the cost of the whole work The Corporation, in their Act of '82, obtained borrowing powers amounting to £650,000, but it was stated at the beginning of '86 that they were already committed to an expenditure of nearly £700,000 Dredging the river channel from the dock to the sea, a distance of some twelve miles, is being done by the Corporation of Preston, and not by contract. There are 6,000,000 cubic yards to be moved, and it is stated that they only commenced operations about the end of October '86 These dredging operations were continued in '87, till it became apparent that they would prove to be far more irksome and expensive than at first estimated on paper A **special meeting** of the **Preston Town Council** was held on Sept. 15th to consider a report of the Ribble Committee, recommending that **application** be made next session to borrow an **additional sum** of £510,000 for the purposes of the Navigation and Dock Act and the extension of the borough boundary It was then stated that the Parliamentary estimate for the works, land, etc, was originally £558,149, and to increase the size of the new dock from 30 to 40 acres and for other purposes, borrowing powers to the extent of £662,244 had been obtained The engineer now reported that to carry out the work as it now stood, the borrowing powers would have to be increased to £1,171,105, nearly every item in the Parliamentary estimate having been exceeded The Council adopted the report by 25 votes to 15 Towards the end of October, however, another special meeting was held in the Guildhall; and such opposition was shown to the action of the Council that the latter, on meeting the following day, agreed to call in an expert for an opinion on the scheme, and meanwhile to make no attempt to raise any more money The matter was under the consideration of the Town Council at the close of '87. On March 24th, '88, the chairman of the Ribble Committee of the Corporation of Preston formally opened the new cut, over a mile long, excavated for the diversion of the river. On the line of the cut is the new quay, and some distance beyond, the new forty-acre dock works. It was reported at the time that powers were being sought to borrow another £510,000 to complete the scheme, the new bill, however, being petitioned against by the local Ratepayers' Association. On June 8th a special meeting of the Town Council was held, when the independent report of **Mr. Abernethy**, M.I C.E, of London, was presented He regarded the extension of the dock from 30 to 40 acres as unnecessary, but approved of the additional depth of 2 ft. 6 in. on the dock cill He suggested alterations in the plans at a cost of £20,000, thought that the estimates for dredging up to Lytham were sufficient, but beyond that he recommended the construction of a channel in the North Channel—considering the gut in the direction of which the present works extend to be impracticable—at a cost of £30,000 On Nov. 24th the **Preston Corporation** issued an analysis of the voting when the poll of owners and ratepayers was taken as to whether the Corporation should promote a bill in the next session of Parliament to authorise them to borrow an additional £510,000 for the Ribble works. There were 12,569 votes in favour, and 4,835 against.

Richard, Henry, M.P, b 1812, died Aug. '88; educated at Highbury Congregational College. After having held the charge of an Independent Church in Southwark, he became connected with the **Peace Society** as Secretary,—a society with which Mr R s name will ever be honourably associated Mr Richard filled the post of **Chairman** of the **Congregational Union for England and Wales**,—a distinction conferred on few laymen in that body He first **entered Parliament** in '68, as Member in the Liberal interest for **Merthyr Tydvil**, which he continued to represent till his death, although it was stated that towards the end of his life he had sent in his resignation, which was not, however, accepted He was was regarded with much respect in the House, being frequently referred to as "**the Member for Wales**" Mr R was an active member of the Royal Commission on Education, which in '88 concluded its sitting It is proposed to erect a **statue** to Mr R s memory in Tregaron, Cardiganshire, where he was born

Richardson, Benjamin Ward, M D, F R.S, b. 1828, at Somerby, Leicestershire Graduated in medicine at the University of St Andrews ('54), Fellow of the College of Physicians (61) In 65 he conducted an experimental research which resulted in the detection of a special poisonous product in connection with the spreading of contagious diseases, to which he gave the name of **septine** Discovered (66) the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations Dr. Richardson s numerous contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method In '68 he was publicly presented with a **testimonial**, consisting of a microscope by Ross and 1,000 guineas. His **writings** on hygienic matters have attracted a great deal of attention, as also have his researches in alcohol in relation to its action on man, and on the diseases incident to modern civilisation Dr Richardson is a noted cyclist and **President** of the **Society of Cyclists** Author of the *Asclepiad* (quarterly, 2s. 6d.) In '88 Dr. R published a novel, entitled "**The Son of a Star.**"

Richter, Eugen, German lawyer, publicist, and politician, was b. at Düsseldorf, July 30th, 1838. In July '64 Herr Richter was elected burgomaster of Neuwied, but the Government

vetoed the appointment Was elected to the Constituent North German Diet, became a member of the Prussian Diet (69), and of the Imperial German Diet (71) In both Houses he leads the **Progressist Liberals** Is an eminent authority upon **finance**

Richter, Hans, b at Raab, in Hungary, 1843 After receiving a musical education, he became conductor at the National Theatre, Munich (68), at the Pesth Theatre (71), and at the Court Opera Theatre in Vienna (75) He conducted the famous **Wagner Festival** at **Bayreuth** in 76, when a shower of orders descended on him from the gratified German princes In 80 he conducted his first **concerts** in London, and created much astonishment by leading the greatest works entirely *memoriter* His control over an orchestra is phenomenal His concerts have been annually continued He has also conducted fine performances of German operas in London In 85 he was chosen **director** of the **Birmingham Festival**

Right, The See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES

Rights of Way, Law in '88 Decisions of the courts with reference to public rights of way, have been numerous during the year In the **Highlands** a question was raised as to the right of way over a mountain path leading from Braemar to Clova, in the county of Forfar, in the neighbourhood of Balmoral The appeal of the landowner was dismissed with costs by the House of Lords the evidence showing that there had been a right of way over the path from time immemorial The **Latrigg case** which tested the right of the public to walk over the hill known as Latrigg, in Cumberland or the road or paths thereon, involved a good deal of litigation The interests of the public were defended by the Keswick Footpath Preservation Society, and after a good deal of litigation, a compromise, which practically admitted most of the rights of way sought to be maintained, was effected The case of the **Grand Junction Canal Co** v **Petty** (Court of Appeal June) raised a question whether a towing path by the side of the Aylesbury branch had been dedicated to the public It was admitted that the Company had placed prohibitory notices telling people that they must not trespass, but, on the other hand, it was shown that, as a matter of fact, the public had used the path for years, and that the trespassing notice was intended only to scare away "loiterers and people intending to fish in the canal The Court held that the Company, by permitting people to use it for years, had dedicated the path to the public, and refused to find they had no power to do so as the user by the public was not incompatible with the purposes for which the Company existed See also TRAFALGAR SQUARE, and OBSTRUCTION

Riot Law on, 88 The riot at the Lillie Bridge running ground in August 87, when the pavilion was set on fire, and dressing rooms and refreshment bar were wrecked, was the subject of the first claim for compensation under the Riot (Damages) Act, 1886 The competitors left the ground without running, in what appeared to be a preconcerted manner, and the crowd, failing to get back their money, became angry and did the damage complained of The judge, though putting aside the defendant's contention that as the riot took place in a private place the Act did not apply, held that as the plaintiff's agents made no attempt to explain to the crowd why the race would not be run, the claim must fail

Riots in Belfast, Royal Commission on the See ed 88

Ripon, Right Rev William Boyd Carpenter, D D Bishop of, b 1841 Educated at Cambridge where he graduated Senior Optime (64) Vicar of St James, Holloway (70), Christ's Church, Paddington (79), Canon of Windsor (82), Bishop of Ripon (85) Bishop Carpenter is a popular preacher of the Evangelical Party Has written, among other works, "A Commentary on the Book of Revelation," "Footprints of the Saviour (new ed), etc

Ristich, John, Servian statesman, was b. in 1831 in Servia He was educated in Germany, and afterwards in France He began his official career in the Ministry of the Interior, under Prince Karageorgevitch, and soon rose to a leading position in that department In 58 he was made secretary to the embassy sent to Constantinople by Obrenovitch III, and became afterwards Servian Envoy at the Porte In 67 he was appointed Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and when Obrenovitch was assassinated he was the Envoy sent from the Provisional Government at Belgrade to bring home Prince Milan from Paris From 68 to 72 during the minority of Prince Milan M Ristich was member of the Council of Regency When Prince Milan became King M Ristich became his Minister for Foreign affairs, and subsequently President of the Servian Council of State (see SERVIAN POLITICAL PARTIES) In 88 M R resigned, and was succeeded by M Christich He played a very prominent part in the events that led to the Russo Turkish war of 77 78, and has exerted considerable influence in connection with the events which have transpired between Servia, Bulgaria and the Powers

Ritchie, Right Hon Charles Thomson, M P, was b at Dundee, 1838 He settled in the East of London some years ago and engaged successfully in the sugar refining business At the general election of '74 he contested the **Tower Hamlets** which had previously been a Radical constituency, and was returned in the Conservative interest He was again returned in '80 Since 85 when the borough was split up by the Redistribution Bill, he has sat for **St George's Division** He first brought himself into public notice by the active part he took in the **Anti-Sugar Bounties Agitation** (see SUGAR BOUNTIES) He also greatly interested himself in **local affairs** in the **East End**, and obtained the respect not only of his own constituents, but also of both parties in the House of Commons, for his good sense and intelligent acquaintance with practical politics On the accession of Lord Salisbury to power after the resignation of Mr Gladstone in '85 Mr R s services were rewarded with the **Secretaryship** to the **Admiralty** In Lord Salisbury s second administration, Mr Ritchie was appointed **President** of the **Local Government Board**, a post which he at first held without a seat in the Cabinet, but was subsequently promoted to **Cabinet** rank During last session he added greatly to his reputation for administrative ability by the success with which he carried through the **Local Government Bill**, one of the most important measures ever adopted by the legislature (see PARLIAMENTARY SESSION '88, sect 26) In October '88 Mr R. paid a visit to his native town of **Dundee**, where he was

presented with the **freedom of the borough**, and met with an enthusiastic reception

Ritualism The Ritualists in the Church of England may be best defined as those who advocate and adopt an abundant symbolism in public worship, in opposition to the Puritan idea which dispenses as far as possible with all outward signs or ceremonies The Ritualist maintains that these things assist the worshipper, and render public worship more orderly and reverential The Puritans hold that they tend to degrade the worship and distract the worshipper, substituting the form for the spirit Strictly speaking, therefore, Ritualism is compatible with all forms of doctrine, and independent of all But, as a matter of fact, in the Church of England an extreme Ritual is almost exclusively associated with extreme views on the Real Presence (*q v*) and the points of Ritual about which there has been the most violent contention are those which involve the adoration of Christ as present on the Altar under the forms of bread and wine (See more fully ed 87)—**Proceedings** have been commenced against the **Bishop of Lincoln** (*q v*), in the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, requiring him to cite the Bishop before his court for the **following practices** "(1) The use of lighted candles when not required for the purpose of giving light (2) Adopting the Eastward Position (*q*) during the ante Communion office, (3) Mixing water with the Sacramental wine used in the Holy Communion, (4) Administering water and wine so mixed to the communicants (5) Standing in such a position during the Prayer of Consecration as to hide the manual acts (see EASTWARD POSITION), (6) Permitting the singing of the *Agnus Dei* immediately after the Prayer of Consecration, (7) Making the sign of the cross over the people (8) Rinsing the paten and chalice and drinking the ablutions" Each of these allegations describes, in set terms a practice which has been condemned at some time or other, by one or other of the ecclesiastical courts The decisions have, however, been somewhat contradictory, and in the result nothing has been done to check their rapid extension in the Church of England

Rivière, Briton, R A, animal painter, b 1840 He studied art under his father, Mr W Rivière at Oxford, where he also graduated He has exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy since 64, and many of his works have been engraved on steel, while others have been etched Elected A R A (78), R A (81) He exhibited "**Requiescat** at the Academy, and "**Adonis's Farewell** at the Grosvenor Gallery in '88

Roadtown. Capital of the British **Virgin Islands**, in **Tortola**

"**Robert Elsmere**" (*Smith, Elder*) Beyond all question Mrs Humphry Ward's marvellously novel was *the* book, *par excellence*, of 1888 Dealing as it does with the weighty things of Faith, it possesses for the intelligent reader an absorbing interest that leaves the merely sensational tale hopelessly in the rear The idea of treating in direct historical form, under the guise of a novel, of an honest truth seeker's soul searching travail was almost an intuition of genius At all events Mrs Ward realises for [illegible] more ordinary novel. On the contrary, it displays extraordinary powers of observation, and the episode of Rose and Mr Langham is wonderfully finely rendered Thanks to Mr. Gladstone's article in the *Nineteenth Century*, the book acquired great popularity, and its circulation was much stimulated

Roberts, Sir Frederick, G C B, V C, son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G C B, was b 1832 Appointed lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery (51), captain (60), served with distinction in the Indian mutiny, and received the **Victoria Cross** Took part in the **Abyssinian war** (68), as Assistant Quartermaster General, and obtained the brevet rank of Lieut Colonel In 72 he was made C B for his services in the Looshai Expeditionary Force In the **Afghan war** of 78 Major General Roberts commanded the column sent to operate through the Koorum Valley, and surmounting the difficulties of the Peiwar Pass, gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Cabul On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan he rapidly performed the **march** from Cabul to Candahar (one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times), and utterly defeated the Pretender For these services he was created (81) a baronet, G C B, and C I F General Roberts was sent (81) to take command of the forces against the **Boers** in South Africa, but was recalled on his arrival at Cape Town in consequence of peace being made He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the **command** of the **Indian army**

Robes, Mistress of the, has charge of the royal state robes, and superintends the robing of the Queen at state ceremonies, walks next before H M in processions, or rides in the same carriage as H M with the Master of the Horse See MINISTRY

Robinson John R, editor and manager of the *Daily News* (*q v*) is the son of the Rev R Robinson, and was b at Witham, Essex He has been associated with this newspaper since 56, being for some length of time **editor** of the evening paper published by the proprietors of the *Daily News*, under the name of *The Express* For many years Mr R was a constant contributor to the columns of the **American press**, especially to the *Boston Advertiser* and the *Chicago Tribune* Appointed the sole **manager** of the *Daily News* 68, and became **editor** 87 In Nov '88 Mr R delivered a greatly appreciated lecture at Toynbee Hall, on "The Newspaper, Day and Night

Rochester, Rt Rev Anthony Wilson Thorold, Lord Bishop of The see was founded in 604 and has an income of £3,100 His lordship, the 98th bishop in succession, is the second son of the late Rev Edward Thorold, rector of Hougham cum Marston, Lincolnshire, and grandson of Sir John Thorold, ninth Baronet of Marston Was b June 13th, 1825, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B A 47, D D by diploma ('77) Ordained deacon (49), priest (50), by the Bishop of Manchester, and consecrated Lord Bishop of Rochester (77) His lordship was rector of St. Giles in the Fields (57 68), minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair (68), **vicar** and **rural dean of St. Pancras** (69 77), Canon of York and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York (74 77), **Select Preacher at Oxford** (78 80) Member of the **School Enquiry Commission** (64), **member** of the **first School Board for London** (70) Besides numerous sermons and pamphlets, he has written "A Commentary on the Epistles to the Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessa-

lonians, and Philemon, and Epistles of SS John, Peter, and Jude"; vol ii of "The New Testament, with a Brief Commentary by Various Writers' ('70), "The Preparation of a Sermon," one of the Homiletical and Pastoral Lectures edited by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol ('79) During the past year ('88) his lordship has preached and delivered addresses on **Socialism** in its relation to the Church

Rockhampton Second city of Queensland, on Fitzroy river, 420 miles north west of Brisbane, pop 12,422 Outlet for a large portion of central Queensland

Rocky Mountains Tunnel See ed 88

Rodriguez An island in the Indian Ocean, 344 miles east of **Mauritius**, of which British colony it is a dependency Area about 100 sq m, pop 1,463 On all sides surrounded by a coral reef A central ridge traverses the island from east to west, and deep cut river valleys run down in all directions to the sea On the south-west is a large plain of coralline limestone, remarkable for its caves Comparatively arid, but very fertile Climate healthy, but subject to hurricanes Two passages in the reef available for large vessels **Administration** is provided for by a Civil Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Mauritius Rodriguez was annexed in 1814 When the island was in French possession many settlers cultivated large estates, but with the liberation of the slaves the area of cultivation rapidly decreased, and it is now very small Capitalists from the Mauritius are again turning attention to the natural advantages of the island

Rogers, the Rev William, Reminiscences of (*Regan Paul*) One of the raciest books published in 88 was the volume of the Reminiscences of the Rev William Rogers, rector of St Botolph, in Bishopsgate Mr Rogers is a veteran worker in the cause of popular education, and is also a famous *raconteur* In the latter capacity he has a varied assortment of choice stories to tell, and told they are with wonderful aptness and unction As a tried educationist his chapters on this important subject well deserve the attention of all who are interested in the questions of free education and in the Board School system generally

Roll of Solicitors Every solicitor of the Supreme Court is entered on the roll of solicitors (now a book), kept by the clerk of the petty bag (see ROLLS, MASTER OF) He is "**struck off the rolls** either at his own request, *e g*, on retirement from practice, or for misconduct Several solicitors have of late years been struck off the rolls for the misuse of clients moneys, and the decisions in this respect are very stringent

Rolls, Master of the, is the chief keeper of the records preserved at the Public Record Office (*q v*) It is an office of great antiquity (first mention A D 1256), and position Originally he was merely the custodian of chancery rolls, later he acquired judicial authority in the Court of Chancery, and in recent times he shares with the vice-chancellors the hearing in the first instance of any suit, and by the Judicature Act, 1873, he was made a member of the High Court of Justice and of the Court of Appeal He is likewise head of the petty bag office (formerly the common law side of the Court of Chancery, now an office in the High Court of Justice), and admits solicitors of the Supreme Court.

Rolls Series. The abbreviated title of the important series of publications issuing from the Record Office (*q v*). Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, in 1857 proposed to the Government that the vast body of important historical material lying in the form of MSS. at the Record Office should be edited by competent writers, and the suggestion (first made in 1822 by the House of Commons to George IV) was adopted The series now comprises most of the principal English chronicles, and many other documents of the highest subsidiary importance to the historian, since they throw contemporary and often unbiassed light upon early events that it has hitherto been impossible to fully interpret

Roman Catholic Church The name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity The Catholic's rule of faith is the whole word of God, written and unwritten, and this as taught and explained by the Church, or by the infallible utterances of the Roman Pontiff speaking *ex cathedra*—viz, when, as "pastor and teacher of all Christians, he "defines a doctrine, regarding faith or morals, to be held by the universal Church The **distinctive characteristic** of the Romish Church is the supremacy of the Papacy Its **doctrines**, like that of the rest of Christendom, are to be found, in the first instance in the Nicene Creed, but to this after the Council of Trent, were added, by Pope Pius IV, the article on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility have been made articles of faith in 1854 and 1870 respectively One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc There is quite a distinction between what is of **doctrine** and what of **discipline**, the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's external policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances. The Roman Catholic Church abounds in a variety of religious orders for men and women, with constitutions suited to all tastes, times, and countries, yet practising in common, poverty, chastity, and obedience, called the "evangelical counsels , in charitable and educational institutions, as asylums, hospitals, orphanages, schools, colleges, universities, nor does she forget the divine commission to teach all nations, for her missionaries penetrate to every corner of the world The **Sacred College of Cardinals**—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They preside over the 19 **Roman** congregations or departments for ecclesiastical

affairs, and thus represent the Pope in the regular exercise of his pontifical authority The **total number** of Catholics over the world, ruled by about 1,100 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 220,000,000, of which there are in **Great Britain and Ireland** about 5,650,000 (*i e*, nearly 4,000,000 in Ireland, and about 1,680,000 in Great Britain), and in the rest of Europe more than 100 000,000 **Ireland** is divided into four metropolitan provinces subdivided into dioceses, each ruled by a bishop of whom there are 27, including the four archbishops The **number of priests** amounts to 3 412 who serve 2,382 churches and chapels situated in 1,015 parishes The 21 archbishops and bishops of **Great Britain** consist of 1st for England and Wales, 1 archbishop (of West minster), with 14 suffragans (besides 2 bishops auxiliary) 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (one of St Andrews and Edinburgh and one of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans The total number of priests of England and Wales is 2,314, serving 1,312 churches and chap ls, of Scotland 334, serving 327 churches and chapels The **United States** has about 7 500 00 Catholics, 79 archbishops and bishops 7 536 priests, 3,000 churches and chapels and 500,000 pupils in parish schools In the **British possessions of North America** there are about 2,200,000 Catholics 34 archbishops and bishops about 2 400 priests 2 200 churches and chapels and stations, 223 academies, and 3 823 parish schools From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world by the bishops presiding over the differ ent dioceses or vicariates and are published occasionally may be inferred how complete is the organisation of the Church and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Catholic faith **Consult** 'The Catholic Directory Eccle siastical Register and Almanac 89 For Papal Ministry see DIPLOMATIC

Roman Era The The date of the foundation of Rome (April 21st 754 B C) was used as the Roman Era, expressed by the letters A U C (*Ab urbe conditor*)

Rosa, Carl b at Hamburg (1842) Made his *début* as a violinist at eight, afterwards became a pupil in the Conservatoire of Leipzig After his marriage with Madame Parepa—a talented singer, with whose assistance he conducted a successful English Opera season in the United States (71 72) he returned to England and after a series of successful performances in the leading provincial towns commenced in 75 an **English opera season** at the Princess s In 76 he took the Lyceum, and subsequently the Adelphi and Her Majesty s Theatre for the same purpose He has produced some of the masterpieces of Wagner with English text, and has put on the boards the works of several new composers In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Council of the **Royal College of Music**

Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield, M P, F R S LL D, gra [illegible] coe the historian, wa b in Liverpool, 1833, educated at Univ Coll London, and Heidelberg Sir H, who was **Professor of Chemistry at Owens College**, 58 to 86, is chiefly distinguished for his investigations and discoveries relative to the **chemical action of light**, and on the metal **vanadium** In conjunction with Prof Schorlemer he published the well-known "**Treatise on Chemistry**" (4 vols.). Sir H. R is also the author of "**Elementary Chemistry**," which has been translated into many languages, and of "**Lectures on Spectrum Analysis**" He is an Hon D C L of Oxford, an LL D of Cambridge, Dublin, and Montreal, an hon M D of Heidelberg member of various learned societies, and served on the recent **Royal Commission on Technical Instruction** also on the **Commission** of Inquiry into the **Pasteur method** for the treatment of hydrophobia and was, 88, appointed **consulting chemist** to the **Metropolitan Board of Works** with a view to the deodorisation of sewage at the Barking outfalls He **sits** for **South Manchester** as an advanced Liberal

Roseau Capital of **Dominica** (*q v*)

Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, P C, 5th Earl of (creat 1703), Baron Rosebery (1828), by which title he sits in the House of Lords, b in London 47, educated at Eton and Christ Church Oxford, m (78) Hannah dau of the late Baron Mayer de Roths hild, M P, succeeded his grandfather in 68 Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland (7), Under Secretary of State, Home Office (81 83) elected **Rector** of the **University of** [illegible] and **First** [illegible] to power of Mr Gladstone in the beginning of 86 Lord Rosebery attained the distinguished post of **Secretary for Foreign Affairs** He held the portfolio for only six months until the fall of Mr Gladstone s Government in June Lord Rosebery has cast in his fortunes fully with Mr Gladstone and entirely agrees with his Home Rule policy His lordship is a strong Radical and though a peer moved in 84 for a **select committee** to inquire into the best means of improving the **efficiency** of the **House of Peers** As a speaker Lord Rosebery is ready and humorous and Mr Gladstone has publicly recognised him as one of the younger Liberals who is destined to play a great part in the history of the country Lord Rosebery is a strong advocate of **Imperial Federation** (*q v*) He takes a great interest in movements for the improvement of the **social condition** of the **masses** and has recently presented a magnificent swimming bath to the People s Palace (*q v*) in the East End of London In the summer of **88** Lord R was the recipient of the degree of **LL D** from the University of Cambridge together with many other distinguished personages including **H R H Prince Albert Victor** and **Lord Salisbury** He has recently delivered important speeches in the provinces

Ross, Wallace See AQUATICS

Rossall School, Lancashire **Founded** 1844 Three **exhibitions** of £50 for three years, and three of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge offered every year Pupils, 320 **Head Master**, Rev C C Tancock, M A

Roumania Formerly the autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, Moldavia and Wallachia, now a kingdom under Charles I of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, in whom resides the executive power The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, elected for eight years, and a Chamber elected for four years by all male citizens paying **taxes** Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition **Area** 48,307 square miles, with a **population** estimated at about 5,500,000 **Estimated revenue** and **expenditure** for 1887-8, [illegible]

small vessels, chiefly for purposes of Danube police In 1874 Austria, Germany, and Russia, in spite of the objection of the Porte, claimed the right to make separate treaties with Roumania In 1877 the country, in alliance with Russia, took part in a war with Turkey At the close of the war Roumania was declared independent, received the Dobrudscha, and gave up Roumanian Bessarabia to Russia, from whom it had been obtained in 1856 In March 1881, Roumania was proclaimed a kingdom, and as such recognised by the Powers In March 1883 the powers of the European Danubian Commission were by treaty extended to Ibrail and the Kilia arm, and prolonged in time, Roumania protesting against the presidency of Austria in the commission —In February **88** some difficulty occurred with **Russia** on the subject of the rumour circulated by the Ministerial party, that the votes obtained by the Opposition had been bought by money which the Russian Legation had furnished The **party spirit** between the followers of M Bratiano (Liberal), and the partisans of the Opposition (Conservative) found expression at **Bucharest** when (March 26th) the Parliament House was invaded by a crowd headed by several Opposition members the usher of the Chamber shot dead, and the sentries wounded The troops were called out to suppress the riot, and two deputies, MM Fleva and Philippesco, were arrested The **unpopularity** of **M Bratiano** led to his resignation and **M Rosetti** succeeded **as Prime Minister** (April 3rd) A revolt attributed to Russian agency, assumed dangerous dimensions among some of the Silistrian peasantry, conflicts with the troops occurred Later in the year (October) a **general election** took place resulting in a great defeat for the party of M Bratiano, who himself lost his seat (See ROUMANIAN POLITICAL PARTIES) The Conservative party are stated (Dec 7th) to be agitating for the **impeachment** of M Bratiano and his colleagues in the late Liberal Cabinet, to which course, however, the King and the Cabinet are opposed It is probable a Cabinet crisis may arise on this question Three important government **bills** are under present consideration one for the **reorganisation** of the **National Bank** of Roumania, and establishing gold as the standard of currency another for **judicature reform** the third to facilitate the sale of **allotments of State lands** to the peasantry This last is opposed by the Conservatives in the Roumanian Lower House **Consult** Laveleye's "The Balkan Peninsula" | Samuelson's "Roumania Past and Present", *The Statesman's Year Book* the *Almanach de Gotha*, etc and for ministry, etc see DIPLOMATIC

Roumanian Political Parties Party politics in Roumania are in a more or less constant state of transition The **legislative power** of the country is vested in an elected **Senate** of 120 members, and a **Chamber of Deputies** containing 183 members, and elected for four years by three so-called electoral colleges or classes of voters Those three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50, (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age The **present chamber** was **elected** in October '**88**, the previous one, which only had an existence of some five months, having been dissolved by the **king** Up to the end of '87 **M. John Bratiano**, who had held office since '75, and his following of **Liberals**, had been all-powerful, the **Conservative opposition** having practically ceased to take an active part in the affairs of the nation In the election of Feb however, the Opposition improved its position, and in the following month the Bratiano ministry resigned, and gave place to one presided over by **M Rosetti**, a prominent member of the "**Junimists**," or young Conservatives The result of the general election that took place in October last was to still further increase the strength of the ministry, which also counts among its supporters the **Liberal Conservatives** and the **Independent Liberals** In each of the electoral colleges the Government obtained a very considerable majority, with the result that they probably command the support of four fifths of the Chamber The Bratiano party, which comprises the **National and Dissentient Liberals**, is therefore an insignificant majority It builds its hopes however, of again obtaining the ascendency upon a split between the Ministerial Liberals and Conservatives,—a by no means improbable contingency, the two governmental parties being in almost hopeless conflict upon many important questions of policy

Round Table Conference, '87. See ed '88

Royal Academy The, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was **founded** in 1768 by George III, who gave it rooms in Somerset House Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode which it occupies rent free (1869) The **principal objects** of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well regulated **school** or academy **of design** for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an **annual exhibition** open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve The **Royal Academy** is "**a private society**," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye laws, and the **society** itself consists of **42 Royal Academicians** at least **20 Associates**, and **two Associate Engravers** The **first president** was **Sir Joshua Reynolds** and the **present** occupant of the office is **Sir Frederick Leighton** (*q v*) There is a **council** of 13 members, elected annually in December Appended is a **list** of the Royal Academicians Jan '**89** —

1879 Alma Tadema L	1876 Leslie G D
1872 Armitage L	1881 Long E
1879 Armstead H H	1879 Marks H S
1881 Barlow T O	1852 Marshall W C
1882 Boehm J E	1864 Millais Sir J E, Bart
1838 Burgess J B	1877 Orchardson W Q
1867 Calderon P H (keeper)	1881 Ouless W W
1880 Cole Vicat	1880 Pearson J L
1867 Cooper T S	1873 Pettie J
1877 Davis, H W B	1857 Pickersgill F R
1871 Dobson W C T	1876 Poynter E J
1864 Faed T	1881 Rivière B
1887 Fildes S Luke	1869 Sant J
1853 Frith W P	1877 Shaw R N
1876 Gilbert Sir J	1871 Stocks L
1863 Goodall F	1887 Stone M
1881 Graham P	1885 Waterhouse, A
1879 Hodgson J E	1867 Watts, G F
1860 Hook, J C	1870 Wells H T
1864 Horsley J C	1874 Woolner, T
Leighton, Sir F, Bart	1878 Yeames, W F

The **premises** of the Royal Academy at **Burlington House** comprise a grand gallery or range of

thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students The total cost of the buildings was nearly £120,000 The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please The proceedings of the "Hanging Committee," as may be supposed, do not always give satisfaction, and on the whole it may be said that very considerable irritation exists at the way in which the summer exhibition is managed In 1886 this has shown itself in a very marked manner In spite of an energetic appeal of Sir Frederick Leighton and several other members, the majority pleaded vested interests, and refused to limit the Academicians right to wall space In the future, as in the past each member of that essentially private body is to be entitled to hang eight pictures at the annual exhibition — At the end of January 1887, a meeting was held which enlarged the constitution of the Academy, and will greatly popularise that body The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals The result is that a really admirable collection of masterpieces is usually brought together The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of nine weeks The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and the general public at certain hours The Diploma and Gibson Galleries, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician, the works of J Gibson, R A, bequeathed by him several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture At the end of Nov '88 a National Art Congress was inaugurated at Liverpool, and addresses were delivered by the President of the R A and many other distinguished artists It is reported that a principal feature of the next winter exhibition at Burlington House will consist of a representative selection of the works of the late Mr Frank Holl, R A See ART

Royal Academy of Music Established in 1822, chiefly owing to the exertions of Lord Burghersh, afterwards Earl of Westmorland, the R A M was incorporated by charter in 1830 Students of all branches of music are catered for, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition The chief scholarships are the Westmorland, open to ladies between the ages of eighteen and twenty four, the Potter, open to ladies and gentlemen, the Sterndale Bennett, the Parepa Rosa, the Sir John Goss, the Thalberg, for pianoforte students, the Henry Smart, the Sainton Dolby, the Liszt, the Hine Gift, and the Macfarren, founded by Mr. Carl Rosa, for ladies who have not previously been students at the Academy, the successful candidate being entitled to two years' free musical education. Associates pass a qualifying examination, and are entitled to the use of the initials A.R.A.M. Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected after leaving the Academy by the Directors They are solely entitled to use the initials R.A.M. Honorary members are entitled to the initials R A M with the prefix Honorary Principal, Dr A C Mackenzie Sec, Mr John Gill. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W

Royal Agricultural Society of England This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom (though not the oldest established) will celebrate its Jubilee in the forthcoming year, having been founded by Royal Charter on the 26th March, 1840 The Charter gives a long list of the national objects which the Society was intended to promote, and which have been well embodied in its motto, '*Practice with Science* The results of the Society's efforts for what the royal warrant calls "the general advancement of English agriculture have been great and striking It would be impossible in this brief record even to enumerate all the improvements in the different breeds of live stock and in agricultural machinery, which have arisen from the annual competitions in the Society's showyards, or the advances in scientific knowledge as to the cultivation of the soil, which the Society's experiments and grants to investigators have brought about It has two sides to its work (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows to which the best pedigree animals are brought to compete for the valuable prizes offered by the Society, and still more for the honour of being "Royal prize-winners, and at which also the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour saving appliances are exhibited, (2) The scientific, for which purpose it has equipped and maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding stuffs, manures, soils, etc, and returns the services of Chemical, Botanical, Entomological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable It controls, moreover, an experimental farm at Woburn at which elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture are carried on Its *Journal* has from the first taken high rank amongst scientific publications, and contains in each number articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day The R A S gives prizes of Scholarships for competition by agricultural students and pupils at county and middle class schools, and seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture In fact, it possesses many of the functions and attributes of a Government Office Her Majesty the Queen has recently become its fiftieth president. The list of past presidents contains the names of some of the most influential landowners and most prominent agriculturists in the country, including the late Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, two Dukes of Richmond, Mr Philip Pusey, Mr C Holland (the founder of the Royal Agricultural College), and many others whose names are household words in the annals of English agriculture The governing body of the Society consists of a president (elected annually), twelve trustees, twelve vice-presidents, and fifty members of council, half of whom go out of office each year. The

Council meets once a month at the **Society's house**, 12, Hanover Square, and the business is divided amongst a large number of committees **Three general meetings of members** are held in **each year** one on the 22nd of May (the anniversary meeting), one in the Society's showyard in the summer, and one in December, usually on the Thursday of the Fat Cattle Show week **Members** number about 9,500, a large accession having recently taken place in view of the **Jubilee year** of the **Society Membership** of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well stocked **library** of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a **reading-room**, at which the principal agricultural newspapers and other periodicals can be consulted by members **Provincial veterinary surgeons** have been appointed by the Society in each county, for the purpose of enabling members to engage skilled veterinary advice at fixed rates of charge, in cases of disease amongst cattle, sheep, or pigs Members can also consult the professors of the Royal Veterinary College at fixed rates, and have the privilege of sending cattle, sheep, and pigs to the College infirmary The Society makes annually a considerable grant from its general funds in order that members may obtain at low rates analyses of feeding stuffs, artificial manures, soils, etc, by the Society's **consulting chemist** (Dr J Augustus Voelcker) Members may also consult Dr Voelcker either personally or by letter at a small fee Reports can be obtained by members from the Society's **consulting botanist** (Mr W Carruthers, F R S), on the purity of seeds, and on diseases or weeds affecting farm crops, at a fee of one shilling in each case The determination of the species of any insect, worm, or other animal which in any stage of its life, injuriously affects farm crops, with a report on its habits and suggestions as to the methods of prevention or remedy, is made for members by the Society's **consulting entomologist** (Miss Eleanor A Ormerod) at a fee of half a crown The **fiftieth annual show** of live stock, implements, and farm produce will be held in the week commencing **June 24th, '89**, on a portion of **Windsor Great Park**, the use of which for the purpose has received the special sanction of Her Majesty It is intended that, as far as possible, it shall be completely representative of the **whole art of agriculture** as practised in this country, and with that view prizes will not only be offered for every established breed of horses, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry known in this country, but for butter and cheese, wool, hops, cider and perry, hives of honey, seed corn, jams, preserved fruits, and other produce It is, indeed, expected that it will be the greatest agricultural exhibition which has ever been held

Royal Assent See PARLIAMENT and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Royal College of Music. See ed '88

Royal Colonial Institute The growth of the R C I (founded 68) since its incorporation by royal charter in '82 has been very rapid In '78 it numbered 800 fellows, with an annual income of £1,331 In '88 the number exceeded 3,100, with an annual income of nearly £7,000 exclusive of the building fund The fact that the **Prince of Wales** is **President** of the Institute has given it much additional prestige, more especially as **His Royal Highness** has shown much interest in its progress. The **Duke of Manchester** is **Chairman of the Council.** Amongst the **Vice-Presidents** are numbered the **Dukes** of Argyll, Buckingham, and Sutherland, **Lord** Granville, Lord Rosebery, and others The **Council** is composed of gentlemen well known in connection with the Colonies, and **Capt. M F. Ommanney**, the senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, is **Treasurer.** The **objects** of the R. C I are thus officially set forth —"To provide a **place of meeting** for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a **reading room** and **library**, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a **museum** for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain, to afford opportunities for the **reading of papers** and for holding **discussions** upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake **scientific, literary,** and **statistical investigations** in connection with the British Empire But **no paper** shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a **party character**" The **new premises** in **Northumberland Avenue** are commodious, well furnished, and fully supplied with Colonial and other newspapers, books, and statistical information, and in the discussion of questions of Colonial interest the Institute is taking an increasingly prominent part Amongst the matters which engaged the **special attention** of the Council in '88, were the **Investment of Trust Moneys in Colonial Government Stocks**, the **Effect upon Colonists of the English Legacy and Succession Duty Acts**, and the **Exploration of the Antarctic Regions** The **papers read** during 88 included "**The Tea Industry of Ceylon**," by Mr J Loudoun Shand, "**Recent Impressions in Australia**," by Lord Brassey, "**The Postal and Telegraphic Communication of the Empire**," by Mr J Henniker Heaton, M P, "**South Africa**," by Sir Donald Currie, K C M G, M P "**The New Industrial Era in India**," by Sir William Wilson Hunter, K C S I, "**Wine-growing in British Colonies**," by Mr Hubert de Castella,—which are published in the "Proceedings of the Institute, and are of a very interesting description The charter and rules of the Institute provide that there shall be three descriptions of **fellows**—resident, non resident, and honorary The admission of gentlemen as fellows is by proposal and recommendation, according to a printed form, these forms being subscribed by at least two fellows and exhibited for a week in the Institute prior to the election. The resident fellows pay an entrance fee of £3 and an annual subscription of £2; the non resident fellows pay an entrance fee of £1 1s and an annual subscription of £1 1s. (increased to £2 when visiting the United Kingdom), and these fees can be compounded by resident fellows paying £20 and non-resident £10 On the 31st Dec. 1887 there were 1,198 resident and 1,927 non-resident fellows The **Library** contains some 7,000 vols. and nearly 2,000 pamphlets, and is made readily accessible by the publication of a printed catalogue. Whether the **Imperial Institute** (*q v.*) will eventually absorb the **R. C. I.** is a question for future consideration. They will in part run upon the same lines; but as the **Imperial Institute** is probably some years from completion, the matter does not immediately press.

The Royal Family.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Date.	Annuities.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Succ. her uncle, WILLIAM IV., 1837	1819	. .	Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha (d. '61)	1840	£385,000.*
Family:					
1. VICTORIA ADELAIDE, PRINCESS ROYAL.	1840	. .	Crown Pr. of Prussia (succ. as German Emp., Mar. '88; d. June '88.)	1858	£8,000.
a. Frederick William V.A. (succ. as German Emp. June '88). *Issue* 5 sons, youngest b. July '88.	1859	. .	Pr. Augusta of Holstein.	1881	
b. V. E. A. Charlotte. (*Issue* 1 dau.)	1860	. .	Pr. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1878	
c. A. W. Hendrich	1862				
d. F. F. Sigismund	1864	1866			
e. F. W. A. Victoria	1866				
f. J. F. E. Waldemar	1868	1879			
g. Sophia Dorothea U. A. . . .	1870				
h. Margaret B. F.	1872				
2. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES	1841	.	Alexandra of Denmark.	1863	£40,000 (and £10,000 to wife. Duchy of Cornwall revenues according to last statement issued, about £60,563 a year).
a. Albert Victor C. E.	1864				
b. George Frederick E. A.	1865				
c. Louise Victoria A. D.	1867				
d. Victoria Alex. O. M.	1868				
e. Maude Charlotte M. V.	1869				
f. Alexander J. C. A.	1871	1871			
3. ALICE MAUDE MARY	1843	1878	Pr. F. W. Ludwig of Hesse Darmstadt.	1862	
a. Victoria Alberta E. M. M. (*Issue*, 1 dau.)	1863	. .	Pr. Louis of Battenburg	1884	
b. Elizabeth Alex. L. A.	1864	. .	Duke Sergius of Russia.	1884	
c. Irene Marie L. A.	1866				
d. Ernest Louis C. A. W.	1868				
e. Frederick William	1870	1873			
f. Victoria Alice	1872				
g. Mary Victoria	1874	1878			
4. ALFRED E. A., DUKE OF EDINBURGH	1844	. .	Duch. Alex., sister Emp. Russia.	1874	£25,000.
a. Alfred Alex. W. E. A.	1874				
b. Marie Alex. Victoria	1875				
c. Victoria Melita	1876				
d. Alex. Louise O. V.	1878				
e. Beatrice	1884				
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN . .	1846	. .	Pr. Fred Christian of Schles.-Holst.	1866	£6,000.
a. Christian Victor A. L. E. A. . .	1867				
b. Albert John C. F. A. G.	1869				
c. Victoria Louise S. A. A. H. . .	1870				
d. F. J. Louise Augusta M. C. . . .	1872				
e. Harold	1876	1876			
6. LOUISE C. A., MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.	1848	. .	Marq. of Lorne .	1871	£6,000.
7. ARTHUR W. P. A., DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.	1850	. .	Pr. Louise, dau. of Pr. Fred Chas. of Prussia.	1879	£25,000.
a. Margaret V. A. Ch. Norah . . .	1882				
b. Arthur F. Patrick A.	1883				
c. Victoria Patricia H. E.	1886				
8. LEOPOLD G. D. A., DUKE OF ALBANY	1853	1884	Pr. Helena of Waldeck.	1882	£6,000. (to Duchess).
a. Alice Mary V. A. P.	1883				
b. Leop. C. E. G. A. (*posth.*) . . .	1884				
9. BEATRICE M. V. F.	1857	. .	Pr. Henry of Battenberg.	1885	£6,000.
a. Albert Alexander	1886				
b. Victoria Eugenie J. E.	1887				
1. DUKE OF CUMBERLAND (cousin to the Queen). *Issue* 6 children.	1845	. .	Pr. Thyra of Denmark.	1878	
2. DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE	1797	. .	Dke. of Cambridge	1818	£6,000.
a. Geo. W. F. C., Duke of Cambridge	1819	. .	Morganatic . . .	. .	£12,000.
b. Augusta C., Dch. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (son and grandchildren)	1822	. .	Fred. Dke. of Mecklenb.	1843	£3,000.
c. Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck. (One dau. and three sons.)	1833	. .	Francis, Duke of Teck.	1866	£5,000.

* Purse, £60,000; household salaries, £131,260; household expenses, £172,500; Royal bounty, £13,200; total, £385,000. This does not represent Her Majesty's entire income and expenditure, which are augmented by the Duchy of Lancaster revenues (according to the last statement issued about £45,000), use of some of the Royal palaces (those wholly and partly occupied by the Queen, and those by pensioners), Royal yachts, escorts, freedom from taxes, etc., etc. There was also granted during 1887-8 the sum of £25,470 for Civil List Pensions (see CIVIL LIST and FINANCE NATIONAL).

Royal Commission on City Companies See CITY GUILDS

Royal Commission on Crofters See CROFTERS

Royal Dublin Society This scientific society was founded in 1731, and incorporated by royal charter in 1749 It has as associated bodies, the Royal Geological Society of Ireland and the Dublin Scientific Club It issues "Transactions" and "Proceedings and meetings are held monthly during the session President, Earl of Rosse F R S

Royal Indian Engineering College The Coopers Hill is primarily maintained under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate candidates for Government service in the Indian Public Works Telegraph and Forest Departments candidates for the last named department are selected under special arrangements Nominations to the Indian Telegraph Department are made from among the engineer students at the College at the end of their first year of study About 50 engineer students are admitted yearly to the College Candidates for admission must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years on the 1st day of July of the year of admission and of good moral character, they must have received a good general education and have attained to a sufficient degree of proficiency in elementary mathematics to enable them to follow the College course with advantage The collegiate year usually begins at the end of September Applications for admission as engineer students can be made at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission except with the special permission of the President Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to age and character undergo an examination the subjects of which, with all other information may be obtained at the College Coopers Hill Staines Sec. J G Whiffin R N The College course in Engineering extends over three years that in Forestry over about 26 months and that in Telegraphy over two years The appointments to the Indian services offered by the Secretary of State for India are awarded on the completion of each course to duly qualified successful candidates, subject to the conditions as to physical fitness The Secretary of State for India usually offers fifteen appointments in the Indian Public Works Department and two in the Indian Telegraph Department to students entering the College each year

Royal Household The principal officers of H M Household change with each administration A list of them is given under that heading, while an outline of the duties of each will be found alphabetically arranged throughout the work

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours This Society was founded in 1831 and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall but in the spring of 83 moved to more commodious galleries at 189, Piccadilly There is an annual exhibition of water colours every year, commencing at the end of April The walls are open to artists whose works are approved and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display President, Sir James D Linton, Vice-President H G Hine, Sec, W T Blackmore Office, *v supra*

Royal Institution of Great Britain, The. Founded 1799, and incorporated 1800, "for the diffusing knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life The Institution was enlarged in 1810 The library contains about 50,000 volumes Amongst the lecturers have been Dr Garnett, Dr Thomas Young, Mr [Sir] Humphrey Davy Dr W T Brande Michael Faraday, and John Tyndall The first president was Sir Joseph Banks There is a fund for the promotion of experimental researches Admission obtained by ballot, £5 5s entrance, £5 5s subscription House Albemarle Street Piccadilly

Royal Irish Academy A celebrated scientific and literary society meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of Geo III, A D 1786 and having upwards of 400 members The Academy publishes Transactions' and "Proceedings containing papers on Science, and Polite Literature and Antiquities—and supervised by committees of 11 and 10 members respectively The publications will in future appear *together* and not in separate sections President Rev S Haughton M D F R S

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions and Funds See FREEMASONRY

Royal Society, Burlington House A society formed for the pursuit and spread of science (incorporated in 1662 by Charles II), now famous throughout Europe Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons from November to June Candidates for fellowship must be recommended by a certificate, supported by the written names of six Fellows Fifteen of the candidates are annually elected in June by ballot The Society awards the Copley Royal Rumford and Davy medals each annually with the exception of the Rumford which is given in alternate years The Copley is the most highly prized and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners and only goes to distinguished *savants* Among the recipients have been Chevreul, Helmholtz, Darwin Hooker and (last year) Huxley Among the presidents have been Lord Chancellor Somers Samuel Pepys Sir Isaac Newton, Sir J Pringle Sir J Banks Sir Hans Sloane, Martin Folkes and Sir Humphrey Davy, Professor G Gabriel Stokes M A, M P (*q v*), is the present president There are now upwards of 450 English Fellows and 50 Foreign Members The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 50 000 volumes and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton Secs, Prof M Foster M D and Lord Raleigh, D C L, Burlington House Piccadilly W Consult "Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th ed

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours The older of the two Water Colour Societies was founded in 1804, and has held exhibitions annually since that date The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public towards the end of April, and the Winter Exhibition, which chiefly comprises sketches and studies, opens on the 3rd of December Sir John Gilbert, R A, R W S, is the President, and the number of members is forty, while the number of associated exhibitors is unlimited The exhibitions of the Society, which are held at their galleries, 5A, Pall Mall East, S W, are confined to the works of members and associates. Deputy-

Pres, A W Hunt, F R G S, R W S, **Sec**, Alfred D Fripp, R W S, **Assist Sec**, George L Ridge **Attached** to the Society is an "**R W S Art Club**," established **1884**, for the purpose of holding a series of **Conversazioni**, to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition **Pres**, Sir John Gilbert, R A, **Vice Pres**, A W Hunt, R W S, Sec, Aubrey Stewart, 71, Mornington Rd, N W **Office**, 5A, Pall Mall East

Royalties are payments which the lessee or producer agrees to make to the patentee, author, artist, or owner of a patent copyright, mine, etc, in consideration of the right of working the same to his own advantage In the case of copyrights and patents, the property in the right frequently passes to the lessee thereof notably in questions of copyright (*q v*)

Royalty Deceased (Jan. 1st to Dec 6th, '88) See OBITUARY

Royal Yacht Squadron See YACHTING

Roze Mapleson, Mrs Marie, b 1850 first [illegible] at Paris (65) where she [illegible] given at the Tuileries by the Empress [illegible] mained in Paris during the siege by the Germans, and frequently enlivened the beleaguered citizens by singing patriotic songs during the bombardment At the termination of hostilities she was presented by M Thiers and Marshal MacMahon with a **gold medal** for distinguished bravery After a brilliant tour in Belgium she was engaged by Col Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Opera and from that time she has been one of the most popular artistes on the English operatic stage She concluded her engagement with **Mr Carl Rosa** in the summer of **88** and after visiting America and Australia intends to settle in her native city of Paris Married Henry, eldest son of Col Mapleson (77)

Rubinstein, Anton Gregor, was b near Jassy, 1829 His parents were Russian Jews At the age of twelve he played in London which he visited again in 57, and on later occasions As a **composer** Rubinstein is very prolific, his **Ocean Symphony** is the best of several such works for full orchestra and for the stage he has composed many **operas**, the most popular being the 'Demon, Dimitri Donskoi,' and 'Nero He founded the Conservatoire at St Petersburg in 62 The late Tzar ennobled him in 69

Rudimentary Organs See ORIGIN OF SPECIES, ed 88

Rudler, Frederick William, b in London 1840 Appointed **Curator** of the **Museum of Practical Geology** in 79, and Professor of Natural Science in the University College of Wales from 76 to 79 President of the Anthropological Department of the British Association at Swansea 80 **Director** of the **Anthropological Institute** and editor of its Journal Joint editor of Ures Dictionary (3 vols, 1875), and of Stanford's "Europe (85) **President** of the **Geologists' Association** 89

Rugby School Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally intrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1614 The boys are divided into **foundationers** and **non foundationers** Has, every July, 7 **exhibitions** tenable for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 4 of £30 annual value **Pupils**, 440, admission at the age of 12 **Head Master**, Rev Canon John Percival, LL D **Motto**—*Nihil sine laborando* Some distinguished **alumni**—Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Cave, Dr Johnson's friend, and originator of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, Macready, the celebrated actor, Dr S Butler, afterwards Master of Shrewsbury School, Landor, Tom Hughes, Lord Derby, Lord Selborne **Consult** *Rugby School Register*

Rules of Procedure See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Rural Dean See DEANS

Ruskin, John, M A, LL D, b in London 1819 Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize (39) Having early developed a taste for art, he studied with great success under Copley Fielding and Harding, and having become enamoured of Turner's paintings, then but little appreciated, he commenced a letter in defence of Turner, in response to an attack made on him in *Blackwood's Magazine* This developed into the celebrated work 'Modern Painters, vol 1 (1843), which obtained a great success, though it evoked some sharp criticism on the part of those who dissented from his views He resided for some time in Italy, and subsequently published the remaining volumes of **Modern Painters**, making five (issued all in 46 60) These contained valuable illustrations by himself and the books are now rare though a new edition is now (Dec 88) in course of issue He had previously (49) written '**The Seven Lamps of Architecture**' and **The Stones of Venice** (51 53), both books have been reprinted—the former in 80, and the latter in April 86 He has also written extensively on economic and other questions, and recently has been engaged upon his **autobiography**, which he is bringing out under the title of **Præterita**, the third volume of which was published Oct '88 In 87 he published **Hortus Inclusus Letters from Mr Ruskin to the Ladies of the Thwaite**" For fuller particulars see ed 87

Ruskin Reading Guild The was formed in 87 (1) to diffuse a knowledge of the writings of Mr R and of the authors on whom he looks as his masters, and (2) to promote by the method of association, careful and thoughtful reading and study of good literature There are various **branches** in Great Britain **Organ**, the *Ruskin Reading Guild Journal* **Editor and Gen Sec**, W Marwick, Hillside House, Arbroath, N B

Russell, Dr W H, b at Lily Vale, co Dublin, 1821 Entered Trin Coll, Dublin, and while there commenced his connection with the *Times* Called to the English bar (50) **Correspondent** of the *Times* in the **Crimea** (54 55) and was engaged in similar capacity during the progress of the **Indian mutiny** (57 58), and its suppression, which afterwards was fully described in My Diary in India In 61 62 he was in the **United States** as correspondent of the *Times* during the civil war of Secession In 1866 he corresponded with the *Times* from the Austrian headquarters during the **Prusso-Austrian war** In the **Franco-German war** (70-71) he was correspondent at the headquarters of the Crown Prince In 58 he established the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he is still **editor and** proprietor He published amongst other **works** "My Diary in India," "My Diary North and South, "Memorials of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales," "Diary in the East—Four

of the Prince and Princess of Wales," "M Diary during the Last Great War" (70-71 along with minor works extracted from hi contributions to periodicals

Russell, Sir Charles, Q C, M P, was b 1833 Educated at Trin Coll, Dublin Com menced his career as a newspaper reporter in the gallery of the House of Commons Called to the bar at Lincoln s Inn (1859), appointed Q C and elected Bencher of Lincoln s Inn (1872) Returned in the Liberal interest as member for Dundalk (1880-85), South Hackney (1885 and 1886) **Attorney General** in the late Gladstone administration (Feb 1886), when he received the honour of knighthood As a sound lawyer, acute cross examiner, and per suasive advocate, Sir Charles Russell is without a rival at the English bar He takes a lively interest in sporting matters, and when the dispute arose about Bend Or, he was offered a brief both for the plaintiff and defendant Sir Charles was leading **counsel** for **Mr Parnell** at the Inquiry by the **Parnell Commission**

Russia One of the largest of the military powers of Europe Has a European area of 2,095,504 sq miles, or, with Asiatic possessions, 8,644,100 sq miles The total population ('87, latest return) is 107,787,235 people The fifty governments of **European Russia** contain 81,725,185 people the Vistula Province (Poland) 7,960,304, Finland 2,176,421, the Caucasus 7,284,547, Siberia 4,313 680 and **Central Asian pos sessions** (Turkestan and Transcaspia) 5 327 98 The Slavs constitute more than two thirds of the population (nearly 70,000,000), of whom 5,000,000 are Poles, the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Finns Germans Tartars, Jews, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples The state religion is Greek Church The orthodox number 60,000 000 Russo Greek dissenters 15 000,000, Roman Catholics 9 000,000, Protestants 5 000,000, Jews 3,000,000, Mahometans 3 000 000, and Buddhists, etc, the remainder The **Government** is an Autocracy, the Tzar, Alexander III being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic The **administration** is divided into eleven depart ments, with a minister at the head of each, nominated by the Tzar, each being separate and independent in its respective branch The **State Council**, a permanent body composed of a number of high officers nominated by the Emperor, and presided over by a member of the imperial family (now by the Tzar s uncle, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaevitch), institutes and elaborates all laws The State Council has only a consultative voice, its opinions being presented for the decision of the Emperor, who agrees either with the majority or the minority The State Council has no right of proposing any new law or measure *motu proprio*, the right of initiative belonging to the respective ministers acting under the direct supervision of the Emperor The **Senate** of the empire, which formerly united the attributes of the State Council and the present Ministry of Control, is now only a superior court of appeal Ecclesiastical concerns are adminis tered by the **Synod**, a body of high church dignitaries, controlled and directed by the "Procurator of the Holy Synod —a civil or military general representing the civil power, to whom the Synod is completely subjected The Government does not interfere with the doctrinal questions of the orthodox Greek Church (*q v*), nor is the Tzar the Pope of the Russian Church, as is sometimes erroneously affirmed **Local administration** emanates from the central governing body. **Russia** is divided into sixty three provinces, fourteen regions—having each at its head a governor, and possessing representatives of juridical and ecclesiastical power The **Grand Duchy of Finland** is the only country in the Tzar's dominions possessing a species of home rule. The four orders send their deputies for a short legislative session every five years Though dependent on the will of the Tzar in its general functions, the Finnish representative body and the Senate possess important immunities in the right of nominating, directing, and controlling the local administration After the emancipation of the serfs (1861) the popular element was, in a limited degree, introduced in some branches of public function in Russia Proper. The **jury** was introduced for common crimes (1864), after the French pattern, the grand jury being suppressed, the power for the detention of criminals belonging absolutely to a number of agents of the Government In the same epoch some eight provinces of Russia Proper received a kind of local self government— "**Zemstvo** (1864), extended gradually to thirty-four provinces The three orders—landlords, citizens of the towns, and peasants—united in separate assemblies, return their respective deputies to the District Zemstvos, each of which sends a delegation forming the Provincial Zemstvo The sessions of both the District and Provincial Zemstvos are short—ten to fourteen days, but every three years they nominate the "**Ouprava**," a permanent responsible commission, administering affairs in obedience to the Assembly s instructions The influence of the Zemstvos are very contracted, and they are dependent upon the governor of the province and their presidents nominated by the ministry The towns, though sending their deputies to the Zemstvos, have a municipal self government of their own, granted by the law of 1870 The right of voting belongs to the freeholders and tradesmen inscribed in the guilds The town electors are divided into three parts, so that the amount of taxes paid by each shall be about one third of the total amount of taxes paid by the town Each of these three classes of electors, though differing greatly in number, send an equal number of deputies to the municipal assembly, called "**Douma**," which nominates for four years an executive committee, "Ouprava, and the mayor, "**Golova**," which must be approved by the Government; and is then no more revocable by the Douma, and possesses the right of suspending its resolutions, being responsible only to the governor of the province The rural population, set free by the **Act of Emancipation of 1861**, is endowed with a small piece of land, for which they have to pay mortgage tax for forty nine years The bulk of the Russian peasantry hold their land as common property, subdividing it by families after certain periods, according to the number of working people in each family The **rural population** is constituted in "**volost**" (parishes), subdivided into village communities, "**mir**," "**gromada**," having their own self-governing assembly, and electing their executive headmen, "**Starshinas**" and "**Starosts**," who are, however, dependent on the inferior police agents, who have the right of dismissing and

punishing them (For army and navy, see ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN) Russian finances are derived chiefly from the taxation of the lower classes, the peasants paying about 83 per cent of the taxes The [illegible] in 87 (latest return) was 829,661,000 roubles (the rouble is now commonly reckoned at 2s), the expenditure 835,850,000, the deficit being 6 18,000 A much heavier deficit was anticipated for 88, but the expansion of trade increased the revenue so much that (Nov) it is expected to be smaller than any year since '75 The national debt which in 1870 was but 2,003,488,160 roubles, in 1884 reached 5,234,000,000 roubles The interest for the national debt increased from 85,000 000 roubles in 1871 to 259,645,165 in 1886, which is due partly to the increase of the debt, partly to the depreciation of Russian roubles In 1871 100 roubles were equal to £15 88, in 1885 £9 83 Russian commerce with foreign countries is represented by a total of about 600 000 000 roubles exports, and about the same amount of imports, the latter exceeding the former less than 1 per cent for the five years 78 82 From Jan 1st to July 1st, 86, the exports amounted to 172 535 000 roubles, a diminution compared with 85 of 68,231,000 roubles or about 28½ per cent The imports also fell from 181 018 000 roubles to 174,658,000 roubles The exports are almost exclusively raw and agricultural produce three fourths of which are sent from the Baltic and southern seaports chiefly to England and France On the Asiatic frontier, however, Russian exports consist of manufactured wares, and here commerce is constantly and steadily increasing From 1879 to 1883 the exports were augmented from 627 768,000 to 640,295,000 roubles, and the imports from 557,257,000 to 587 713 000 roubles In 88 to promote the export of corn a scheme was promulgated authorising railway companies to make advances on all cereals brought to them for transportation to outposts, and government grants were given to various southern lines to increase the rolling stock It is hoped that these measures will revive permanently the waning corn trade of Russia In 67 Russia furnished 33 per cent of the corn required by England, in 76, 14 per cent, in 80, only 8 per cent With France (75 80) the Russian supply has diminished from 27 per cent to 22 per cent with Germany from 55 per cent to 40 per cent In regard to the progress of culture and the industrial develop [illegible]

From 70 to 83 the town population of the empire increased in the whole from 9 000,000 to 12,000,000 In 1870 the number of town having more than 10,000 inhabitants was 185, in 1882 it was 305 In 1870 Russia numbered only six large towns consisting of more than 100,000 inhabitants, this number is now doubled National Industry is making considerable progress, though lately with less rapidity While the agricultural interest remains almost stationary, the manufacturing industries from 1865 to 1881 have augmented five times in value, being about 300,000,000 roubles yearly, or about one sixth of the value of agricultural products, reckoned at about 1,800,000,000 roubles [illegible], notwithstanding the many obstacles to it, is making rapid progress From 1871 to 1883 the number of students in the eight universities increased from about 6,200 to 12,600 The gymnasia, having in 1870 36,470 pupils, in [illegible] numbered 60,240. Primary education [illegible] imparted in 28,400 schools, with 1,539,97[illegible] pupils, being about one pupil for every 83 inhabitants The political history of Russia for the last fifteen years is signalised by intense internal conflict between the autocracy and the aspirations of the Russian people for political freedom, due to the quick intellectual enlightenment, as well as to industrial and commercial development (see NIHILISM) The same period was very rich in various external events (For history 71-87 see previous editions) The year '88 commenced with a financial crisis, caused partly by the report that the minister of finance intended to introduce a gold currency, calculated to depreciate still further the value of the paper rouble, and by the wholesale attempt of Germans to get rid of Russian bonds, in the belief of an imminent war Several banks at St Petersburg failed during the panic and the exchange value of the rouble fell to 1s 7d the lowest level yet reached (its value before the Russo Turkish war of 76 was 2s 9d) The depression lasted some weeks, and was only slightly relieved by the disavowal by the Government of the alleged currency project and the political calm succeeding the death of the Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany In the summer a great export of corn took place and the harvest being everywhere abundant in Russia while mostly bad or indifferent elsewhere the foreign demand for cereals caused a rapid improvement in trade, and the exchange value of the rouble rose to 2s 1d (Nov) The celebration of the 900th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Russia was observed (July 27) with much *eclat* as a solemn Church *fête* in which the Tzar took a prominent part At the end of July fears of immediate war died away with the visit of the German Kaiser to Cronstadt escorted by eight ironclads The meeting at Peterhoff was very cordial and removed much of the tension between Russia and Germany The Tzar afterwards proceeded to Finland for a short visit, and then commenced his journey to the Caucasus While travelling south he spent a short time in Poland and the Crimea and then proceeded in succession to Vladikavkaz the new port of Novorossisk Batoum Tiflis and Baku In proceeding to Batoum he was accompanied by Russia's first squadron in the Black Sea since the Crimean war comprising two new heavy ironclads the *Catherineth Second* and *Tchesme*, and four new corvettes (see NAVIES FOREIGN) He laid the foundation stone of an Orthodox cathedral both at Baku and Batoum On the return journey a fatal accident occurred to the Tzar's train near Borki on the Kharkoff railway 40 miles from Sebastopol, the second locomotive running off the rails while the train was travelling at 42 miles an hour and most of the carriages being smashed The Imperial family had a marvellous escape, a lacquey, who was handing a plate to the Tzar, and a favourite dog at the Tzar's feet, being both killed, twenty-one attendants and officials were killed, and thirty seven injured Despite rumours of Nihilist plots, the accident proved to be due to the high speed of the train travelling over rotten sleepers A thanksgiving service throughout the empire was ordered for the Tzar's escape. In general, home politics in Russia were quiet during the year, there being little Nihilist

(see NIHILISM) activity, and the sudden revival of trade stilling discontent In **foreign affairs** Russia took no active steps against **Bulgaria**, contenting herself with completing the massing of troops on the Austro German frontier The completion of the Samara Ufa railway and the commencement of the Ufa Zlataoustia line inaugurated the **Great Siberian railway** (*q v*), while the opening of the **Transcaspian railway** (*q v*) to Samarcand joined Turkestan to the European system of steam communications, but neither on the Siberian confines of China nor in Afghanistan did Russia manifest any fresh activity The policy of Russifying the **Baltic provinces** was vigorously enforced during the year, and the opposition of the **Lutheran ministers** led to the imprisonment of thirty seven and the deportation of eight to Archangel and Astrakhan **German subjects** were also forbidden to hold land in West Russia, and this and other similar laws caused 35,000 Germans and Austrians settled in Poland to become Russian subjects A **concession** was granted to the **Phœnix Company of Adventurers** (Captain Wiggins) to trade with the Siberian rivers for a term of five years, but under restrictions leaving little hope of a large trade **An attempt** to send a first vessel, the *Labrador*, failed, owing to the ice in the Kara Sea **A Russian loan** for 50,000,000 fr (£20,000,000) has recently been concluded with the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and other banks

Rustchuk A town of 26,163 inhabitants, on the right bank of the Danube, in Bulgaria, 245 miles north west of Constantinople. Its position on the river frontier long made it a place of strategic importance, and Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla and Varna formed a famous quadrilateral Town and military works nearly destroyed in the war of 77 8 Since dismantled in terms of treaty of Berlin The present Tzar of Russia commanded the Rustchuk column during the last Turkish war

Ruthenians, Legislation See AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH, ETC

Rydal, Mount See LAKE SCHOOL, ed '88

Saba A Dutch West Indian island in the Leeward group Area 5 sq m, pop 2 421 Consists of a single volcano cone, furrowed by deep wooded valleys Sugar, cotton, and indigo are grown It is a dependency of **Curaçao** (*q v*)

Saccharine An artificial sugar prepared from coal tar It was discovered by Dr Constantin Fahlberg, and introduced as an article of commerce in 87 It is 250 times sweeter than sugar It may now be purchased of chemists and grocers in small quantities, and cheaply Sir Henry Roscoe says of it, "I do not believe that saccharine is ever likely to become an article of common use like sugar It is not a food, whilst sugar is I think that this artificial sweetening agent will, however, become useful in cases where sugar cannot be employed, as in diabetes and other diseases ' He also thinks the cane sugar industry will not be materially affected through its introduction

Sackville, Lionel Sackville West K C M G, 2nd Baron (created 1876), was b 1827 He has held the following diplomatic appointments — Attache at Lisbon 47, Berlin 53, Secretary of Legation, Turin, 58, Charge d Affaires at the same city 59, Secretary of Legation at Madrid '63 67, when he was appointed Secretary to the Embassy at Berlin In 68 69 he acted as **Ambassador at Paris** during the temporary absence of Lord Lyons, and during the last three months of '71, and from August to November 72, he again acted in that capacity In 72 he was sent as ambassador to the Argentine Republic, in '78 was transferred to **Madrid**, and in 81 to **Washington** Lord S conducted the affairs at the Embassy in Washington with great success, till, in October **88**, during the heat of the **Presidential election**, he was trapped by a newspaper reporter into writing a letter in favour of the candidature of Mr Cleveland The reporter described himself as a British resident, and asked the Ambassador's advice as to how he should vote. Lord Sackville replied in a **letter marked** "private,' advising him to vote for **Mr. Cleveland.** His lordship's letter created much indignation amongst the Democrats (Mr Cleveland's party), but on the other hand made the Republicans jubilant, as they had bid for the Irish vote by representing Mr Cleveland as John Bull's candidate This incident led to the retirement of Lord S from his post (see UNITED STATES) Lord Sackville succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother last year

Sacraments See ed 88

Sagasta Señor Praxedes Mateo Spanish ex prime minister and statesman, b in 1827 at Torrecilla de Cameros He was educated as an engineer in the School of Engineers at Madrid From 1854 to 1856 he represented the town of Zamora in the Constituent Cortes In 1856 he was compelled to seek shelter on French territory, having engaged in the revolutionary movement He returned to his country and profession on an amnesty being proclaimed He again conspired in 1866, and was again compelled to fly He became Minister of State (1870 74), and in 1874 he was successively Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, and **Prime Minister** (1881 83) His ministry was succeeded (October 11th, 1883) by one from the Dynastic Left, under the premiership of Senor Jose Posado Herrera Señor Sagasta, on the resignation of the Canovas ministry at the death of King Alphonso (Nov 23rd 1885) resumed office as the head of a new Liberal ministry On Dec 9th, 88, the resignation of the Cabinet caused a crisis and Señor S. will probably re form his Cabinet

Sahara Coast In 1887 Spain acquired and annexed on the north-west coast of Africa the seaboard between Morocco and French Senegal, extending from Cape Bojador in 26° N lat to Cape Blanco in 20° 45′ N lat This gives about 500 miles of coast Inland Spanish territory is to extend 150 miles, and by treaty with sheikhs of Aderer, still farther The whole area is computed to be about 75,000 sq m; pop scanty, consisting of nomad tribes. There is only one shallow harbour on the coast, Rio de Oro, where Spain has established

a factory The new possession has been placed under a Governor, subordinate to the Captain General of the Canary Islands

Saigon Formerly native capital of Lower Cochin China, and now capital of French Cochin China Present city dates from 61, and is one of the most attractive in the East—boulevards, squares, governor s palace or citadel, cathedral, botanical gardens, arsenal, floating dock etc Pop in 81 was 13 348 of whom, exclusive of the troops, 965 were Europeans (913 French)

St Albans, Rt Rev Thomas Leigh Claughton, Lord Bishop of This see was founded in 1877 by a readjustment of the dioceses of Rochester and Winchester His lordship, the 1st bishop, was b 1808 is a son of Thomas Claughton Esq of Haydock Lodge, Lancaster He was educated at Rugby and Trinity Coll Oxford of which he became a Fellow He graduated B A in 18 r being 1st class in Classics and gaining the following prizes Latin Verse and Newdigate 18) and the Latin Essay, 18 2 He proceeded D D and *ad eund* D D at Durham 1867 was ordained deacon 1834 priest 1836 by the Bishop of Oxford Formerly his lordship was Public Examiner at Oxford 18 5 36 vicar of Kidderminster 1841-67 Hon Canon of Worcester 1835 67 **Professor of Poetry at Oxford** 185 6 was consecrated **Lord Bishop of Rochester** 1867, and translated to St Albans 1877 As an **author** his lordship is known by numerous sermons published at various times and the charges to his clergy delivered in Bishop of Rochester in 186 and 187 and as Bishop of St Albans 1876 The work of this diocese is shared by a **suffragan** the **Lord Bishop of Colchester** the Rt Rev Alfred Blomfield

St. Andrews University, founded 1411 is thus the most ancient of the Universities of Scotland It included three separate colleges and corporations (1) **St Salvator s** (1455) (2) **St Leonard s** (1512) and ( ) **St Mary** (1537) In 1747 the two first named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine **St Mary** being devoted to theology **Chancellor** the Duke of Argyll, **Principal** J Donaldson M A LL D Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a **representative to Parliament** the present member is Mr M I Stormonth Darling — **Degrees M A** (*h cd* black silk with red silk lining) **D D** (*h* violet purple silk or cloth, with white satin lining represent the old mine lining) **LL D** (*h* scarlet silk or cloth with white satin lining **M D** (*h* crimson silk or cloth with white satin lining), **D Sc** (*h* amaranth silk or cloth with white satin lining) The **Bachelors** in the several faculties—divinity, arts medicine and science—have the hoods of their faculties with the gown and cap of M A A degree of **I L A** is also granted to women, local examinations held **Distinguished alumni** include Dr Chalmers and Sir Lyon Playfair, M P

St. Asaph, Rt Rev Joshua Hughes, Lord Bishop of The see was founded in 1143, income £4,200 His lordship, the 66th bishop, is the son of C Hughes, Esq, of Newport, Pembrokeshire, and was born 1807 **Educated** at Cardigan and Ystradmenrig schools, he proceeded to St David s College, Lampeter He passed his final examination, **first class** B D, 1865, and in 1870 had conferred upon him the degree of D D by the Archbishop of Canterbury His lordship was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Bristol, and priest by the Bishop of Bangor (1831), and was successively minister of St David s Church, Carmarthen, vicar of Abergwilie, Carmarthenshire, 1837; vicar of Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, 1846, Rural Dean, Surrogate and Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of St David s, and was consecrated Bishop of St Asaph in 1870

St Bartholomew A French West Indian island a dependency of **Guadeloupe** Area 25 sq m pop 9 000 Capital **Gustavia** Exports —bananas cassia, tamarinds sassafras Occupied by the French, 1648 ceded to Sweden, 1784, restored to France 77

St Christopher, or **St Kitts** A British West Indian island forming with **Nevis** and **Anguilla** a Presidency of the federal colony of the **Leeward Islands** Area 68 sq m pop 41 00 Capital **Basseterre** on south and the outlet of a fertile plain which contains the cultivated land There is no good harbour The island is long and narrow much of it is mountainous and there are extinct craters About half is fit for cultivation and will yield good crops of any tropical product Climate said to be healthy The local government is that of a Crown colony though representatives sit in the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands A President is the chief official For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE etc (table)

St Davids, Rt Rev William Basil Tickell Jones, Lord Bishop of This see was founded at an early date being in the first place archiepiscopal, which powers were lost in 1115 Present income of the see £4,500 His lordship the 117th bishop was b Jan 2nd, 18 and is second heir of William Tilsley Jones Esq of Gwynfryn Cardigan He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and Trin Coll, Oxford graduating in honours 1844 Was Scholar of his college and Ireland Scholar 1842 Proceeded M A 1847 and D D 1874 Ordained by the Bishop of Oxford deacon 1848 priest 1853 Consecrated Lord Bishop of St David s 1874 **Archdeacon of York** 1867 74 Canon Residentiary in York 1873 74 besides other offices held at various times As an **author** his lordship is well known by his sermons and charges to the clergy of the diocese Has written jointly with Mr Edward Freeman The History and Antiquities of St Davids and contributed to Dr Smith s Dictionary of the Bible and the 'Speaker s Commentary

St Eustatius A Dutch West Indian island, in the Leeward group Area 7 sq m, pop 2 312 Consists of two volcanic cones and an intervening valley **Exports** yams and sweet potatoes It is a dependency of **Curaçao** (*q v*)

St George. Capital of the **Windward Islands,** and of the island of **Grenada** (*q v*)

St George's Guild (1) Its **legal status** is that of a limited liability company duly registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, but it dispenses in its style with the word 'limited by the special license of the Board of Trade under section 23 of the latter Act Members incur no liability, except in event of the Guild being wound up during, or within a year after their membership, in which case they are liable to the extent of £5 The Guild is dissoluble at the vote of three-fourths of its members (2) **Its Constitution.** It consists of a master and members, the first and hitherto only **master** being **John Ruskin.** The qualifications for membership are the signing of a 'creed and certain promises,

and the payment of £5 annually. This last is a reduction from £10, itself a reduction from a tithe of income, originally demanded by the Guild (3) **Its objects** cannot well be fully stated without making from Mr Ruskin s "**Fors Clavigera**" "a collation of parts of a design involving many disputed moral and political principles' "It was,' says its founder, "instituted with a view of showing, in practice the rational organisation of country life, independent of that in cities , or again, "to reclaim barren or neglected land, and "benefit the poor by buying land in healthy districts and putting them on it , or, to quote its memorandum of association, where its different aims are, perhaps, most succinctly stated, "to determine and follow wholesome laws of laborious (especially agricultural) life acquire land, erect museums and acquire things for them, etc The aims of the Guild are, it will thus be seen both large and various economical in seeking to reclaim and cultivate land educational in seeking to guide the life of the peasant, restoring in him the feeling of loyalty to his lord and "putting wholesome thoughts into his head quite as much as wholesome food into his stomach, historical artistic and geological, in collecting (as it has done) objects of interest records of perishing monuments, rare books pictures and minerals for the museum of the Guild (4) **Its history and accomplished work** Towards the end of 1871 **Mr Ruskin** placed £7, 10 to the credit of a **St George s Fund** and asked subscriptions from the public to further the work Since then the property of the Society has definitely, if slowly, increased Of its property the portion best known to the public is the **St George s Museum** near Sheffield, the land for which was bought by the Society in 76, since when the Museum has more and more become a treasure house of art and natural history From time to time the Guild has through its master employed salaried artists to make records of buildings not likely long to escape the ruin of restoration and many of these records are to be seen in the museum gallery The **agricultural work** of the Guild finds at present somewhat limited field in an estate (the gift of Mr George Baker) of twenty six acres at **Bewdley** in Worcestershire a small tract of land at **Cloughton** in Yorkshire another at **Barmouth**, Merioneth and yet another of thirteen acres known as **Abbeydale** near Mickley in Derbyshire where it is intended to establish a garden combining the interests of botany with the practical value of market produce Meanwhile, at **Laxey** in the Isle of Man Mr Egbert Rydings and Mr Thomson have set up the **St George's woollen mill**, worked by water power only, where homespun cloth blankets, and other woollen goods of exceptional quality, and not we believe, exceptional prices are woven of the spinnings of the islanders from the wool of the island sheep For this establishment the [illegible]

St. Gothard Tunnel In Feb 88 it was reported that this tunnel was to be "**double-tracked**" at a **cost** of over £500,000, the work to be done by degrees and completed in '96 The tunnel was laid out for two tracks, and the amount of freight traffic had exceeded expectations

St Helena. Discovered by the Portuguese, on St Helena's Day, 1501. **Is an island belonging to Great Britain in the South Atlantic**, 1,140 miles from the African coast Area 47 sq m , pop 5,059 The port and capital is **Jamestown**, which is strongly protected. The island, which is a very ancient volcano, rises as a wall of rock, but the interior contains fertile, well watered valleys, with much wood and luxuriant vegetation Climate humid, very healthy, and equable Administered as a Crown colony by a Governor and Executive For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) There is little industry beyond supplying the wants of passing ships, and those of Anglo Indians and Africans using the island as a sanatorium It passed from the Dutch to the East India Company in 1673 , in 1815 till 1821 was the place of exile of Napoleon, and in 1834 came finally under the Crown Before the opening of the Red Sea route to India, St Helena was of much more importance than is now the case, both from a naval and commercial point of view

St Helier Capital of Jersey See CHANNEL ISLANDS

'**St James's Gazette** An evening review and record of news, founded in 1880, is a Constitutional and independent Conservative organ While opposed to the revolutionary tendencies of the time it is in sympathy with moderate and progressive reform In addition to articles on the political questions of the day, it contains interesting papers and sketches on social, literary, and other topics, an epitome of the news of the morning and the latest sporting financial, and general intelligence of the afternoon Editor, **Mr Sidney Low** **Office** Dorset Street, Whitefriars, E C "**St. James s Budget** (6 *d*), a weekly edition of the above circulates widely in the provinces and in the Colonies and India

St John A Danish West Indian island, one of the Virgin group Area 21 sq m , pop 944 Is high and rocky, but in parts productive See SANTA CRUZ

St John Chief commercial town and port of **New Brunswick** (*q v*), pop 26,127

St John's, Antigua, capital of the **Leeward Islands** (*q v*)

St John's Capital of **Newfoundland** (*q v*), pop 28 [illegible], on Avalon peninsula

St Kitts Otherwise **St Christopher** (*q v*)

St Leger Stakes See TURF

St Lucia A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the **Windward Islands** Area 243 sq m , pop 41,791 Capital, **Castries**, on a fine harbour which is now being deepened and fortified Castries is to be made a principal naval and military station for the West Indies —St Lucia is remarkable for wild and picturesque scenery, which consists of mountains, valley, and forest Two cone-shaped rocks rise to a height of 3,000 ft and near them are craters of extinct volcanoes and a solfatara The climate is moist and unhealthy. Sugar, cacao, and tobacco are the principal crops, and logwood is cut —An Administrator presides over local affairs The whites are mostly French Creoles, the dominant religion Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so, the law is based on old French codes. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) The island has been alternately held by English and French since 1639, but finally passed to the former in 1803 **Consult** Layard's "Through the West Indies"

St Marie, or Nossi Burra An island belonging to France since 1843, on the E coast of Madagascar, S of Tamatave

St Martin. One of the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles Area 38 sq m, pop 7,083 Is divided between Holland and France, the latter owning about 20 sq m, which are annexed to the colony of **Guadeloupe** The Dutch portion is a dependency of **Curacao** Comparatively small cultivable area Great saltpans **Exports**—salt, sugar, and live stock Chief settlement and port in French section **Marigot**, in the Dutch, **Philippsburg** Was divided between the French and Dutch in 1648

St Michael and St George, the most Distinguished Order of, was instituted in 1818, and enlarged in 68, 77, and 87, and is the order to which subjects of Her Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Duke of Cambridge), and three classes of members —

G C M G	Knight Grand Cross
K C M G	Knight Commander
C M G	Companion

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix Sir The first class is to consist of 65 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood the second of 150, and the third of 260 members The **motto** of the Order is '*Auspicium melioris ævi* (A pledge of better times) See KNIGHTHOODS CONFERRED DURING 88

St Patrick, Most Illustrious Order of Established in 1783 by George III and is to consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and twenty two Knights Its abbreviation is K P, its **badge** a sky blue ribbon with **motto** *Quis separabit?* (Who shall separate?) There are, at present twenty eight K P s including the sovereign and princes of the blood and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and subjoined is a list of them —

The Sovereign

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

Prince of Wales	Duke of Connaught
Duke of Edinburgh	Duke of Cambridge
Prince Albert Victor of Wales	
Earl of Dartrey	Earl of Listowel
Earl of Granard	Earl of Dunraven
Earl of Cork	Earl of Crystort
Marquis of Dufferin and Ava	Duke of Manchester
	Earl of Portarlington
Earl of Charlemont	Lord Carlingford
Marquis of Drogheda	Earl of Howth
Marquis of Waterford	Lord Monteagle
Earl of Gosford	Viscount Wolseley
Viscount Powerscourt	Marquis of Headfort
Earl of Kenmare	Marquis of Ormonde

Chancellor of the Order, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, **Registrar,** the Dean of St Patrick's, **Secretary,** G Francis W Lambart **Usher of the Black Rod,** Col J Caulfield, **Ulster King of Arms,** Sir J Bernard Burke, C B, **Herald,** Sheffield Betham

St. Pancras New Goods Station This new two storied goods station of the **Midland Ry. Co**, said to be the most extensive in existence, was opened in the spring of '88, having been in course of completion for at least three years It is situated in Euston Rd, to the west of the passenger station and the Grand Hotel, the upper story being on the level of the main line, and the lower on a level with the street, is supplied with miles of sidings and is lighted by day through holes in the iron flooring above, and at night by 1,880 gas lights The space covered is 14 acres The potato and vegetable stores form a feature, there are 23 of them let off to merchants, each forming a small railway station Ample space is provided at the north end for coal, and a large covered depot is on the upper level of the new station for milk and fish traffic Large and smaller warehouses are also used

St Paul's School, London. Founded A D 1509 by **John Colet, D D**, Dean of St Paul's Is now governed under the provisions of a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated July 4th, 79 The school consists of 153 **foundation scholars,** elected by competitive examination, and of so many **capitation scholars** as the governors may from time to time decide The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s a year The foundation scholars are exempt from fees There are now 580 **boys** in the school, and 30 **masters** The governors give annually seven **exhibitions,** varying in value from £80 to £40 to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge Among the **alumni** of St Paul's were Milton, Marlborough, etc **Head Master,** F W Walker, M A

St Pierre Capital of Guernsey See CHANNEL ISLANDS

St Pierre A French island off Newfoundland, near **Miquelon** (*q v*)

St Thomas A Danish West Indian island, one of the Virgin group Area 23 sq m, pop 14 389 Capital **Charlotte Amalie,** popularly known as St Thomas It is the seat of government for the Danish possessions St Thomas was at one time a place of great importance, and previous to 48 was covered with sugar plantations The abolition of slavery in that year, and the removal of the mail packets to Barbadoes in 85, have greatly affected its prosperity The seat of government for the Danish West Indies was removed from Santa Cruz to St Thomas in 71

St. Thomas or **Thomé** A Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea Pop 18,266 See PRINCIPE

St Vincent A British West Indian island forming part of the Crown colony of the **Windward Islands** Area 140 sq m, pop 40,548 Capital **Kingstown,** pop 5 593 —A volcanic ridge traverses the island, intersected by fertile and beautiful valleys, and in the north west is the Souffriere, a volcanic mountain, 3 000 ft high, with crater 3 miles in circumference, and 500 ft deep Climate humid but healthy Chief products, sugar, molasses, rum, and arrowroot The fisheries are abundantly productive —An Administrator presides over the local government For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) There are 40,000 acres of Crown lands disposable at an upset price of £1 per acre The people are industrious and quiet, and include a few Caribs Wages are low The resources of the island are capable of great development St Vincent has changed owners many times It became finally British in 1783 **Consult** Layard's 'Through the West Indies'

St Vincent Gulf In **South Australia** (*q v*)

Sala, George A, was b in London in 1828 His father was an Italian, and his mother, a popular singer, was of West Indian origin. Mr Sala began his literary career in *Household Words* under the auspices of the late Charles

Dickens He was one of the founders of *Temple Bar* magazine, of which he was for [illegible]

[illegible] Clock," and many other tales and sketches For about 25 years Mr Sala has been a leader writer and special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, with which he is still connected

Salic Law That law of the French monarchy which disqualified a female from being sovereign A similar law exists in some other kingdoms The name is derived from that of the Salian Franks

Salisbury, John Wordsworth, D D Lord Bishop of (founded 1 4) son of the late Bishop of Lincoln, and grand nephew of the poet Wordsworth, was b at Harrow 1843 and educated at Ipswich, Winchester and New Coll, Oxford, where he graduated in 1865 He took the Craven scholarship Ordained deacon in 1867 and priest in 1868, it is remarkable that Dr Wordsworth has never held any actual parochial office, though he did good work in various parishes, the whole time having been passed in Academical and Cathedral appointments He was Fellow and college tutor of Brasenose, proctor, Grinfield lecturer, select preacher, **Bampton Lecturer** Examiner in the Theological Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father In 1883 he was appointed Canon of Rochester **and Oriel Professor of Interpretation of Scripture**, and Bishop of Salisbury 1885 Dr Wordsworth is a very popular moderate High Churchman, and is the **author** of several theological and classical works the best known of which are the Bampton Lectures (97) for 1881 He married the daughter of Mr Henry Coxe, of the Bodleian Library

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, K G , 3rd Marquis of (creat 1789) was b at Hatfield in 1830 Educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford, and as Lord Robert Cecil—was elected for the family borough of Stamford in 53 He received a place in Lord Derby's ministry of 66 as **Secretary of State for India** (66 67), under the title of Lord Cranborne, which he assumed on the death of his elder brother Owing to certain divergencies of opinion on the question of the extension of the franchise, to which he was opposed, Lord Cranborne separated himself for a time from his political associates but on taking his place in the House of Lords at his father's death in 67, as Lord Salisbury, he returned to his old party associations, and soon took rank as the foremost debater of the Upper House In 64 he was elected **Chancellor of the University of Oxford** He gradually assumed a high position of authority on Indian and foreign affairs, and when Mr Disraeli resumed office as Premier in 74, Lord Salisbury became Secretary for India (74 78) He was despatched to Constantinople in 76 to take part in the Conference which was expected to settle the matters in dispute between Russia and Turkey The Conference failed to attain this result, and the war broke out which ended by the treaty of San Stefano Lord Salisbury accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to **the Berlin Congress**, which assembled for the purpose of modifying the provisions of that Treaty. The action of the British plenipotentiaries at this Congress principally conduced to effect such modifications as were favourable to Turkey. He was **Secretary for Foreign Affairs** (78 80). Upon Lord Beaconsfield's death, in '80, Lord Salisbury became the recognised leader of [illegible] summoned Lord Salisbury to Windsor, to form a new ministry, of which he became **Premier**, as well as Secretary for Foreign Affairs The new administration, though no one predicted a long life for it, fell sooner than was expected The general election in Nov of the same year did not result favourably to the Government, and Mr Jesse Collings, immediately after Parliament met, moved a resolution asking the Government to take the allotments question in hand This was opposed by the Conservative party, but on a division the resolution was carried and the Government resigned Mr Gladstone succeeded Lord Salisbury, but he, too, had a short lease of power His Home Rule and Irish Land Bills led to the disruption of the Liberal party, and when the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was taken, on the 8th of June the Ministers were defeated by a majority of thirty The general election which took place in the following month was fatal to Mr Gladstone's Government, the Premier and his colleagues resigned, and Lord Salisbury was sent for by the Queen His lordship was desirous of associating Lord Hartington with him in the Government, and was prepared to waive his claims to the Premiership in favour of the leader of the Liberal Unionists Lord Hartington, however, declined, but promised the general support of himself and his friends to the Government A short session of Parliament followed, and in the recess a speech by the Marquis of Salisbury on the **Bulgarian question** attracted much attention from the circumstance it appeared to give to the resistance by Austria of Russia's pretensions to interfere in the Balkan Peninsula Rumour, indeed, credited his lordship with having entered into some kind of arrangement with Austria Hungary, by which, in the event of war, England would take the field against Russia The resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill on December 23rd again induced Lord Salisbury to offer office and power to the Marquis of Hartington, who once more declined The Premier then turned to Mr Goschen, and offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer which he accepted Lord Salisbury's tenure of office during the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign will be memorable in his lordship's family for the honour which **Her Majesty** paid him by going in person to visit him at **Hatfield** Lord S, on the occasion of the celebration of the Pope's Jubilee 88, despatched the Duke of Norfolk to offer His Holiness the Queen's congratulations, with presents, and secured, it was supposed, the support of the Vatican in the policy of coercion so far as it related to the suppression of boycotting and the Plan of Campaign, which were condemned in a papal decree In May last Lord S introduced a bill into the House of Lords for the reform of that Assembly and the creation of life peers In the same month his lordship appeared as a witness in the action for libel brought by Mr Peters against Mr. Bradlaugh Lord Salisbury was an occasional contributor in his younger days to the *Quarterly Review*, but he now seeks relaxation from the cares of office in scientific rather than in literary pursuits, experimental physics being his favourite study. He spends much of his

time in his laboratory at Hatfield, and has recently interested himself in the application of electricity to practical purposes on his estates. In his speech at the **Mansion House**, in November last, Lord S defended his foreign policy; and on the 14th his lordship, together with Lord Hartington, was entertained at a [illegible]

[illegible] s pre[illegible] ham Lord S visited **Edinburgh**, and was warmly received on the occasion of his delivery of two important speeches (Nov 29th)

Salonica, or Saloniki (ancient Thessalonica), at the head of a gulf of the same name, on the Ægean Sea, second seaport of Turkey, and chief town of the Turkish "vilayet" (government) of the same name, forming the chief commercial outlet of the western part of the Balkan Peninsula, as Constantinople is that of the eastern

Salt Chloride of sodium or common salt is a combination of two simple bodies—namely, chlorine 60 4 parts, and sodium 39 6 parts Salt is **obtained** in **three forms** the processes through which it is put varying according to its source (1) **Rock salt**, found among stratified rocks and formed from water, mainly by evaporation, (2) salt **obtained from the sea** and (3) salt found scattered over the **surface** of the earth in such quantities as to render collection of it profitable The **most extensive deposits** in the world are in **Europe** extending for over 500 miles along the Carpathians the mines of Upper Austria Hungary, Tyrol, Transylvania, Wallachia, and others, being situate in this range In Spain there are also some extensive salt mines, while in **England** there is a vast bed of salt under the valley of Cheshire stretching from Malpas to Congleton The **largest mines** in the world are the **Vieliczska**, in Poland which have been worked since 1251 The **English workings** date back to 167 when a mine was opened at Northwich Salt, however was obtained in England from **brine** long before these beds of rock salt were disclosed, for mention is made of **salt-houses** in the time of Edward the Confessor In **Cheshire** there are constant brine springs in working as well as **rock salt mining** The brine is pumped up through a series of iron tubes screwed together, called **trees**, and emptied into a large reservoir From this the brine is carried through pipes into evaporating pans As soon as the brine begins to boil the salt rises to the surface in a kind of scum, and after a short time sinks slowly to the bottom when it is taken out and placed in little wooden tubs and put in the drying room, and after a certain exposure becomes thoroughly solid, and is removed in oblong blocks known as **lump salt** The production of the different kinds of salt is determined by the degree of heat to which the brine is exposed, and the time allowed for the process of detachment from other salts and for crystallisation A temperature of 120° will produce **bay salt**, whereas a temperature of 225° is required to produce the finest table salt **Patent butter salt**—the finest of all—is made in circular pans completely covered **Common salt** is produced in pans which are never heated to boiling point **Rough salt** is made from brine just warmed through, the salt being very coarse in the grain, while **fishery salt** is coarser still, the grains sometimes being as much as half an inch long The estimated quantity of salt produced in Cheshire in 1675 was 27,000 tons per annum, and although the output steadily increased it was not until 1825, after the **abolition** of the **salt tax**, that a powerful impetus was given to the trade The next great development of the trade occurred in '44, when the **East India market** was thrown open to English salt The result is marked by [illegible]

819,318 tons of which 323,703 went to India. The falling off recently has been in exports to the United States Of the Indian imports 67 5 per cent are from England, 12 17 per cent from Italy, and the remainder from Eastern countries The **total production** of **rock salt** in **England and Ireland** in 87 was 180,422 tons, and **white salt** 2,026,5[illegible] tons Of this latter total 1,619,452 tons were produced in Cheshire, and 252,000 in Worcestershire The **highest price** of **common salt** during the last ten years was 7s per ton at the works the **lowest** [illegible] For **East Indian** salt the **highest** price was 13s, **lowest** 6s 3d In 72 the price of common salt touched 20s per ton, and it did not fall to 7s per ton till 76, and the average price during the four years was over 11s per ton Reckless competition amongst the salt proprietors led to the formation last year of a **salt union**, with a capital of £3,000,000, with the avowed object of consolidating the undertakings of the salt proprietors, and thus put an end to the competition which occasioned salt to be sold under the actual cost of production Over sixty leading firms joined the Union

Salvation Army A home and foreign missionary society with a quasi military organisation, having for its object the salvation of the more degraded classes both at home and abroad, which it seeks to reach by special means, including out door processions accompanied with banners and music, and by addresses in halls, theatres, and other public buildings **Originated** in the year 1865 by William Booth (*q v*), then a Methodist minister, on a visit to London, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in 1878, the present name was adopted The Army is now established in thirty countries and colonies, and has 2,518 corps, with 6,665 officers (or evangelists), and has some 15[illegible] members The revenue of the Army (home district) for 87 amounted to £21,26[illegible], independently of the receipts for the colonies and the Continent, which amount to £47,176 Large sums are also received on account of the building funds and their trading departments The **doctrinal views** professed by the "Army, chiefly Arminian, are set forth in detail in the "Doctrines of the Salvation Army, prepared by "General Booth In connection with the Army there exists a **juvenile branch**, the "Young Soldiers Corps, consisting of 719 corps The **training home**, Congress Hall, Clapton, E, for the preparation of officers for the Army, has sent out since its formation 3,000 cadets There are also **homes** for fallen women and for rescued convicts of both sexes, as well as a small orphanage for children A **night shelter** and **cheap food depôt** was established in Limehouse in '88 During the year Miss Stirling, a "colonel in the Army, was imprisoned in Switzerland The **headquarters** of the Army are situated at 101, Queen Victoria St, E C **Organs** weekly, *War Cry* and *Young Soldier*, monthly, *All the World*.

Salvini, Signor, a distinguished Italian actor, b. at Milan 1829. He came into the front dra-

matic ranks in the *fetes* in Florence on the occasion of the sixth centenary of Dante (65) He visited London in 75 making his appearance at Drury Lane in three of his greatest characters—**Hamlet Othello**, and Soumet's "**Gladiator**" His Othello is universally allowed to be the finest impersonation of that character within living memory In Edinburgh during the succeeding year he produced **Macbeth** Signor S revisited this country, and gave a series of performances (1884)

Samarcand The **old capital** of **Timur** and in all probability the future capital of Russian Turkestan Situated on the Zarafshan 130 m E of Bokhara The **irrigation works** of the Russians have partially restored its ancient prosperity and within the last fifty years its population has increased from 8 000 to 36 000 The **Transcaspian Railway** (*q v*) extends to Samarcand

Sambas A state and Dutch settlement in **Borneo** (*q v*)

Samoa Islands This group in the western Pacific consists of ten inhabited and two uninhabited islands with an aggregate population of 35 000 souls It lies north east of the Fiji group (*q v*) The largest is **Savaia** and is described as being twice the size of the Isle of Wight Some interest was aroused in London, on January 11th 1886 by the announcement cabled from San Francisco that the **Germans** had **annexed** the group and that anarchy was only prevented by the British and American consuls—who, however protested energetically against the annexation (For detailed account of the **rise of German influence** in these islands see eds 87 and 88) Matters were brought to a crisis in August 87 by the **deposition** of **King Malietoa** and **Tamasese** was declared king Malietoa fled but subsequently gave himself up On Dec 22nd at Washington the **Senate** adopted a **resolution** requesting Mr Bayard to present to Congress the correspondence and records of the State Department relating to the German occupation of the Samoan Islands and Apia In March 88 **Sir J Fergusson** replying to questions in the **House of Commons** said no fresh arrangement had been arrived at with Germany and the United States as to the affairs of Samoa and the Government did not know where King Malietoa was A telegram dated Philadelphia April 3rd stated that the **President** had submitted to **Congress** the **correspondence with Germany** on the Samoan question Mr Secretary Bayard, in his final letter of the previous January stated that he could not approve of the action of the German Government In the **House of Representatives** at Washington April 23rd a **joint resolution** was introduced to the effect that the United States Government should assist the Samoans securing a settlement of their difficulties and an independent native government In the **House of Commons**, May 3rd **Sir J Fergusson** said that Germany had announced her withdrawal from the last convention made between that country, Samoa Great Britain and the United States and that the British Government had assented to the district of **Apia** being replaced under the control of the Samoan Government, subject to the rights of the treaty powers On May 7th he added that the British Government had seen no cause to interfere between Malietoa and the German Emperor, and that as **Tamasese was now king** *de facto*, **he would be recognised as such** Replying to a further string of questions on May 14th, Sir James said that the Conference which sat at Washington for the consideration of Western Pacific had not concluded its proceedings, the Government had no doubt that Malietoa (who was at the Cameroons) was properly treated On May 22nd and 24th the *Times* published two articles on the history of Samoa and "The case for Malietoa A telegram dated Berlin, Aug 29th, stated that King Malietoa had arrived at Hamburg as a state prisoner, but this was followed by another telegram, Sept 7th, to the effect that the King and the two chiefs accompanying him had been released and were to return to Apia News from Auckland (Sept 15th) stated that a **serious rebellion** had broken out in Samoa, owing to Herr Branders requiring the natives to confer the name of Malietoa upon the new king Tamasese and also on account of excessive taxation A fight had taken place in the bush, in which the Branders party suffered most Tamasese whose effective was 1 400 men, was opposed by 3 000 who were faithful to Malietoa Further news (Auckland Sept 27th) was to the effect that Tamasese had been routed and Malietoa's people had proclaimed Mataafa as king A telegram dated Nov 22nd said that **further heavy fighting** had taken place The adherents of Mataafa had attacked a Tamasese stronghold at **Atua** and carried some of the minor defences but with heavy loss

Sandakan Capital of **British N Borneo** (*q v*)

San Domingo Capital of Dominican Republic pop 15 00 See HAYTI

Sandown Race Meeting See TURF

San Francisco (the Golden City and the Naples of America popularly called Frisco) A city of the United States of America, in the State of California situated upon the Pacific Ocean near the mouth of the river Sacramento, at the extremity of a peninsula which forms one of the most admirable harbours in the world It has derived its great commercial importance not only from its admirable position but also principally from the discovery of gold in California The entrance to the vast bay on which it stands and which extends fifty miles inland, is called the Golden Gate The peninsula was first settled by the Spaniards in 1776 After 1848 when it was ceded to the United States by Mexico gold was discovered in California and San Francisco from that time increased in size and commerce with unprecedented rapidity The principal exports, besides gold and silver, are wheat, barley, flour wines quicksilver and wool Manufactures of different kinds are carried on, employing a large number of hands, the wealth of the city being estimated to amount to $500,000 000 Viticulture and wine making is rapidly becoming a very large and important industry in California The Great Central Pacific Railroad terminates near the city, at Oakland, on the east side of the bay of San Francisco The climate is generally healthy, neither excessive heat nor cold existing Lines of steamers run to Japan, Australia, Panama, Mexico, etc It is estimated that the grain fleet, leaving San Francisco annually, exports 1,000,000 tons of wheat The population, which in 1870 was 149,473, had in 1880 (the last decennial return), increased to 233,956 It may be at present estimated as over 300,000

Sanitation. Under this title is comprised a multitude of diverse topics—water supply, the disposal of sewage, of the dead, and of garbage;

ventilation, wholesome food—everything, in fact, which relates to the health of the individual or of the community In proportion to our progress during recent years in the sciences and arts has the attention of the public been directed to the question of sanitation See ed 86

San Juan. Capital of **Puerto Rico** (*q v*), pop 30,000

San Juan River. See NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

San Salvador See CENTRAL AMERICA, and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Sant, James, R A, b 1820 He first exhibited "fancy subjects, generally of single figures, and frequently children, and these, being engraved, made him widely known As examples may be mentioned the 'Infant Samuel, the 'Infant Timothy Little Red Riding Hood, and Dick Whittington Mr Sant's later years have been almost entirely devoted to portrait painting his style being thoroughly graceful and refined He excels particularly in his pictures of children Appointed **Principal Painter in Ordinary to Her Majesty** Elected R A (70)

Santa Cruz, or **Ste Croix** A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group Area 74 sq m, pop 18 430 Capital **Christianstadt** – The greater part of the island is flat but low hills extend along the north coast One third of the area is devoted to sugar growing and one sixth to pasture land Of late years there has been a comparative failure of the sugar crops, and the population has decreased In habitants are chiefly free negroes It is governed, in connection with **St Thomas** and **St John**, by an officer appointed by the Danish Crown The **exports** from these islands to the United Kingdom were £24 66 in 1887 the **imports** to them from the United Kingdom were £102,621 in 1887 Intrusted by France to the Knights of Malta 1651 purchased by Denmark, 173, slavery abolished, 1848 coolies employed 1863

Santley Charles Born at Liverpool in 18 4 He studied in Italy and on his appearance in London as a finished singer in 1857 at once took high rank, his first great success being achieved at Covent Garden in 6, when he took the part of Rhinebeig in *Lurline* He is a **favourite baritone** on the operatic stage of almost every European capital

Sarakhs An important strategical point 200 miles north west of Herat **New Sarakhs** the Persian fortress on the right bank of the river, is an extensive structure, but armed only with a few guns **Old Sarakhs** on the left bank, a few miles distant in the direction of Merv, is a Russian intrenched camp with a garrison ranging from 1 000 soldiers upward A telegraph exists between it and St Petersburg The Sarakhs district is fertile, and now that the Turcoman raids have ceased, will, doubtless, rapidly develop Merv lies about 100 miles on one side of it, and Meshed the same distance on the other The river Hari Rud, or Tejend, as the Turcomans call it, on which Sarakhs is situated, washes Herat

Sarawak. A state in the island of **Borneo**, which has recently (88) come under the virtual protectorate of Great Britain Area about 40,000 sq m., pop 280,000 Capital **Kuching** Sea board extends 380 miles There are fine navigable rivers – the Rejang, Sarawak, Batang Lupar, and others. Sarawak is largely covered with forest and jungle, but there are immense tracts of fertile alluvial land, suitable for the growth of tropical products Chief **exports**—sago, quicksilver, antimony, gambier, gutta-percha, and rattan canes Sarawak is said to furnish more than half the sago produce of the world (See BORNEO) **Revenue** (1884) £55,253, **expenditure** £57,858, **imports** £344,044, exports £322,887 The government was intrusted to Sir James Brooke in 1841, who ruled as rajah till 1868, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Brooke, the present rajah Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism, and the Malays, Dyaks, and other savage tribes, have been changed from lawless head hunters and pirates into comparatively peaceful agriculturists

Sardinia. An island of the Mediterranean and a department of Italy separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio Area (including the small adjacent islands), 9 294 sq m, pop 717 740 Capital, **Cagliari** pop 15,588 Other towns Sassari Tempi Alghero, Iglesias, and Oristano In the east a range of mountains stretches from north to south, culminating in Monte Genniargentu, 6 25 ft high Climate unhealthy owing to the prevalence of malaria Though in ancient times Sardinia was one of the granaries of Rome, agriculture is now in a backward state owing partly to the minute subdivision of the land, as in Corsica The natural pastures beside the rivers are numerous and rich the tending of horses and live stock is one of the principal occupations of the people and minerals rank after minerals among the exports of the island In **mineral wealth** Sardinia is the richest province of Italy [illegible] on, building stones, alabaster, salt The mines of Sardinia were worked by the Carthaginians and Romans In 1886 7 the mines had an output of 1 7 070 tons of ore, of the value of £5 3 [illegible] The tunny fisheries give very valuable results The coral fisheries are yearly deteriorating owing to the exhaustion of the old coral banks with at any new ones being discovered The **imports** in 87 were £317 637, **exports** £575 7 **Chief exports** besides minerals and animals charcoal wines, skins cheese almonds Roads began to be constructed in 28 and railways were introduced in 70

Sardou, Victorien, French dramatist, b at Paris Sept 7th 1831 He first studied medicine, but afterwards became a litterateur His first dramatic production, "La Taverne des Etudiants, was a failure, but his next works, "Monsieur Garat and "Les Pres Saint Gervais, which he wrote for Dejazet in 1860, were successes In 1861 his comedy "**Les Pattes de Mouche** brought him prominently before the public He also wrote for Madame Bernhardt (*q v*) '**Fédora** and "**Théodora**", and, latest of all **La Tosca**' which was brought out at the Port Sainte Martin Theatre in 87 M Sardou was elected a member of the French Academy in 1877 He is at present preparing a drama for the centenary of the revolution of 1789

Sark. One of the **Channel Islands** (*q v*)

Sarum, Use of See ed 88

Saskatchewan Named after the Saskatchewan river A district of the **North-West Territories** and a future province of the Dominion of **Canada** Lies north of Assiniboia.

Area 114,000 sq. m Capital **Prince Albert** River navigable from Lake Winnipeg.

"Saturday Review, The" (weekly 6*d*), founded Nov 1855, has long maintained a leading position for its fearless criticisms on subjects of political, literary, and social interest, treating these from an independent standpoint Its reviews are also distinguished by the same characteristics Editor, **Mr W H Pollock,** *q v* (1883) Office, 38, Southampton Street, Strand, W C

Savage Island (or Niue), situated midway between Panama and Brisbane, and virtually a part of the Tongan group The circumference of the island is 36 miles and its height 2,000 ft. Practically a huge coral reef, broken here and there, forming convenient inlets It has recently received the **protectorate** of Great Britain in response to the request of the natives

Savaia. See SAMOA ISLANDS

Saving Life at Sea A **Select Committee** of the **House of Commons** was appointed in May 87 to consider this subject For concise summary of its report see ed 03 and Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Act, under heading SESSION 88 sect 32

Saxe Coburg, Duke of See FERDINAND, PRINCE

Saxony. For Ministry, etc see DIPLOMATIC

Sayce, Rev Archibald Henry the distinguished **comparative philologist** and **orientalist** b at Shirehampton 1846 Educated at Queen's Coll, Oxford, elected Fellow 69 He subsequently became **Senior Tutor** He was a member of the **Old Testament Revision Company,** and, in addition to his works on comparative philology, he has written many books, embodying the results of his researches in the languages and literature of Assyria Babylonia, and Chaldea **Hibbert** lecturer (*q v*) 87

Scale (Music) See ed 87

Scarborough Capital of **Tobago** (*q v*)

Scheldt River, The See ANTWERP QUAYS

Schliemann, Dr Heinrich A celebrated German archæologist and author, born in 1822, at Neubukow, in Mecklenburg In 1851 he travelled over the Continent, Syria, and Egypt In 1870 he started **excavations** in the hill **Hissarlik,** in Asia Minor, where he made wonderful discoveries For the archæological treasures he excavated belonging to Turkish territory he was compelled to pay £2,000 to the Ottoman Government He subsequently exhibited them in the South Kensington Museum, and in 81 presented them to the German nation His researches have brought to light splendid specimens, especially from **Mycenæ** and **Tiryns.** He unearthed a Cyclopean city in **Ithaca,** followed on at **Troy,** and obtained valuable relics of Bœotian Orchomenos He has written important works in several languages on his archæological discoveries.

Schnadhorst, F, b at Birmingham 1840 Educated at King Edward VI s Grammar School In 1873 he became secretary to the Birmingham Liberal Association The great organising powers of Mr. Schnadhorst, which were advantageously and successfully displayed in the principal elections throughout the country, were specially recognised by the Liberal party with a purse of £1,000, and an address, which were presented by Mr. J. Chamberlain, M P, April 9th, 1877. Under Mr Schnadhorst's organisation was formed (1877) the **National Liberal Federation** (*q v*), of which he was appointed secretary. In the early part of 1884 Mr Schnadhorst resigned the office of secretary of the Birmingham Liberal Association, and was appointed chairman. In 1885 he received unanimous invitations from two of the new Birmingham divisions, South and East Birmingham, to stand as parliamentary candidate, which he declined The Liberals of Birmingham, however, showed their confidence in him by unanimously electing him **President of the "Two Thousand,"** in succession to Mr George Dixon, M P Early in 87 Mr S removed to London to superintend the newly organised National Liberal Federation, and was subsequently (March 9th, 87) entertained at a banquet, and presented by the party with a **testimonial** of 10,000 guineas and an address Mr S is also hon sec of the Liberal Central Association

Schnitzler, Edward See EMIN PASHA

School Attendance Committees, The. Lord Sandon s Education Act of 1876 prescribed that every district in England and Wales which had not a school board should have a school attendance committee, chosen in boroughs and townships by town councils and urban sanitary authorities, and in all other places by boards of guardians Thus every inch of the area of England and Wales is covered either by a school board or by a school attendance committee The chief difference of function between the two bodies is that the attendance committee cannot build or carry on schools, it can only compel attendance in the voluntary schools, and there must be enough voluntary school accommodation for all the children in the district A large proportion of the rural area is under attendance committees, and there are a few important towns in the same position, including Accrington, Birkenhead, Bury, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Chester, Colchester, Dover, Lincoln, Preston, Southport, St Helens, and York

School Board for London The Elementary Education Act of 1870 specially provided that a school board should be formed for London The usual preliminary inquiry directed to be made in all other places (whether borough or districts) was dispensed with in the case of the Metropolis, because the educational destitution was notorious, and would brook no delay The **first board** was accordingly elected only a few months after the passing of the Act, and included such men as Lord Lawrence, who became its chairman; Lord Sandon (now Earl Harrowby), the late Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr W H Smith, Professor Huxley, the late Sir Charles Reed, Rev A W. Thorold (now Bishop of Rochester), etc — **School Accommodation and Attendance.** The task before this Board was of the most difficult nature, since its first report to the Education Department showed that, on the most moderate calculation, there existed a deficiency of more than 100,000 school places, and proposed forthwith to meet this enormous deficiency. Then, too, there was the ever-growing increase of population to be dealt with, itself calling for an annual supply of twelve schools, each for 1,000 children.

1870 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period —

	Rate at end of each Triennial Period, and 1886-8	School places provided	No on the Roll	Average attendance
	d			
1870	—			
1873	89	58,581	59,606	40,481
1876	3 0	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5 15	219,291	23,,480	185 518
1882	6 15	280 275	295,833	238,205
1885	8 0	357,298	364,140	290,099
1886	8 64	378,464	384,346	303,715
1887	8 80	397 117	408,,57	319,443
1888	8 36	407,636	4[illegible],914	328,578

The following table shows the position of the **Voluntary Schools** during the same period —

	hool places provided	No on the Roll	Average attendance
1870	261,158	221,4[illegible]1	173 406
1873	282 936	259,543	195 6 2
1876	287,116	259 136	19[illegible] 605
1879	271,314	235 084	18[illegible] 728
[illegible]	263 017	223,[illegible]7	174 723
[illegible]	262,175	211,711	168,712
1886	260,158	207,219	1[illegible]3,477
1887	260, 7[illegible]	08 [illegible]36	16[illegible],[illegible]99
[illegible]	262,02[illegible]	07,887	16[illegible],349

Taking into account the fact that voluntary schools, accommodating 47,000 children, have been transferred to the Board, the above tables show that the work of the Board has been accomplished without any serious detriment to the attendance at the voluntary schools, notwithstanding the fact that the number of children now on the rolls of board schools alone is considerably greater than the total number of children on the rolls of voluntary schools in 70 With regard to the **rate**, it should be stated that although, until 98, it had constantly been increasing, the average cost per child show but a slight fluctuation The chief cause of the increase of cost must be looked for in the ever growing number of children, for whom the Board are compelled to make provision The London Board labours under peculiar difficulties, owing to the exceedingly high price of land, and the large salaries paid in London, as compared with provincial towns The buildings of the Board are well and substantially built, and improvements have from time to time been made as experience has proved their need The health of the children has been carefully studied in such matters as lighting, warming and ventilating, under the hope that the care shown in all sanitary matters will have a great influence upon the health of the working classes of London Outside the school building the Board have shown the same care of the children attending its schools Extensive **playgrounds** have in most cases been provided, and wherever there is room, gymnastic apparatus also —**Curriculum** (as prescribed by the New Code, 1880) reading, writing, and arithmetic (and needlework for girls), of course take precedence over all other subjects. The class subjects last year were English, geography, elementary science, history, and needlework for girls Of these two are compulsory Besides these there are specific subjects which are only taken by individual children in the upper classes of the school With regard to the three Rs, it is satisfactory to note the progress which has been sustained for many years The following table shows the results of the **examinations** at the end of each triennial period since 1873, and 1886, 1887, and 1888 —

	1876	1879	1885	1886	1887	1888
Reading		92 1	95 1	94 7	95 7	96 0
Writing	84 7	90 0	89 2	89 1	90 6	
Arithmetic		85 4	87 4	85 9	87 3	

The **fees** charged by the Board (and sanctioned by the Education Department) range from 1*d* to 6*d* per week, with the exception of two schools, where the fee is 9*d* (the average fee for boys, girls, and infants is 1*d*) They are uniform in each department and are in each case, determined after regard has been had to the position of the parents The number of **teachers** employed at Lady Day, 1886, was 6 566 2,207 male and 4, 5[illegible] female There were also about 1 744 pupil teachers **Compulsory Attendance at School** The bye laws of the School Board for London, made under section 74 of the Education Act of 1870, provide that children must attend a certified efficient school, or receive instruction in some other efficient manner In order to enforce the bye laws, and the additional regulations relating to education and employment contained in the Education Acts of 1876 and 1880, the Board have a staff of visitors (attendance officers) in each division of the Metropolis, whose duty it is to co operate with the teachers of *all efficient schools* in securing the attendance of children Prosecutions are only ordered after all other means have failed to secure a child attending The visitors also make inquiries in special cases of non payment or inability to pay school fees and also in cases of applications for labour certificates, etc The [illegible] Lady Day 80, employed in the Metropolis (including the superintendents) was 27 **Industrial Schools** The School Board for London have availed themselves of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts, relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging, or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with offences with a view to such cases being sent to industrial schools (*a*) under voluntary management, or (*b*) under the management of the Board There are about fifty of the former schools with which the Board have agreements There are also three of the latter schools (1) a training-school ship on the Thames, (2) an industrial school at Brentwood, chiefly for cases not suitable for other industrial schools, and (3) a truant school for boys at Hom[illegible]ton In the ordinary course children are committed until they attain the age of sixteen years, with power to the managers to license out to employment at an earlier age, if desirable In the case of **truant schools** the children are licensed out, after a short detention, on condition that they attend an ordinary day school The discipline while under detention has such a deterrent effect that, in the majority of cases, the boys attend

school afterwards, but in case of failure the license is revoked and the boy taken back to the school for further treatment Up to Lady Day, '88, 12,540 cases had been sent to industrial and truant schools, and of these 9,984 had been discharged to friends, employment, etc, leaving at that time 2,556 children still in the schools Wherever possible the parents are called upon by the agents of the Home Office to contribute towards the maintenance of their children in these schools. **Evening Classes** have now been established in every part of the Metropolis, and the last report of the Evening Classes Committee states that the results of the session 87 88 are extremely satisfactory The total number of pupils enrolled during the session was 16,320, average number on rolls, 9,077, and average attendance, 5,805 The Board formerly consisted of 49 members, but the number is now fixed at 55 The election of the **seventh Board** took place on Nov 26th, '88 **Constitution of the Board City of London** — Miss Davenport Hill, Albert O Rutson, Esq J P, Rev William Martin, Sir Richard Temple, Bart, M P **Chelsea**—Rev George W Gent, M A, John H Chapman, Esq, M A, F S A, Rev Prebendary Lyton, M A, Professor Gladstone, F R S (*Vice Chairman*) George White Esq, B A, LL B **Finsbury** Benjamin Lucraft, Esq, Alfred George Cook, Esq, Rev John H Rose, M A, W Roston Bourke Esq, F F I S, James Wilson Sharp, Esq, C A V Conybeare, Esq, M P **Greenwich** George Collins, Esq, Henry Gover, Esq, Rev J G Holmes, M A, Leicester P Beaufort, Esq **Hackney**—John Lobb, Esq F R G S, James Hart, Esq, Rev William Cuff, Rev Stewart D Headlam, Rev B M Kitson M A **East Lambeth**—G Crispe Whiteley Esq, Rev G Buchanan Ryley, Rev Oliver Mitchell, M A, John Gerard Laing, Esq **West Lambeth**—Henry Lynn, Esq, Rev Hubert Curtis, M A, Mrs Ashton Dilke, James Thomas Helby Esq Rev Arthur W Jephson, M A, Harry Seymour Foster, Esq, F R G S **Marylebone** Edmund Barnes, Esq, Hon F Lyulph Stanley Mrs Maitland, Rev Joseph R Diggle, M A (*Chairman*), Rev John J Coxhead M A, General Moberly Herbert H Raphael, Esq **Southwark**—Rev Edmund Buckley, Rev W Copeland Bowie, Edric Bayley Esq Rev Charles D Lawrence, M A **Tower Hamlets**—Mrs Besant, Sir Edmund Hay Currie, Rev W Parkinson Jay M A, Colonel Lenox Prendergast Frederick J W Dellow, Esq **Westminster**—Rev A W Oxford, M A, H N Bowman Spink Esq, Rev A Gerald Bowman, M A, William Winnett, Esq, General Sim

Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended 25th March, '88 —

Income	£
Balance in hand, 25th March, 87	28,566
Grants from Committee of Council on Education	318,906
Ditto, Science and Art Department	7,664
Amounts paid by Rating Authorities	1,133,616
School Fees	123,041
Contributions from H M Treasury in aid of Industrial Schools	
Loans raised	
Scholarships and Prizes	2,219
Insurance Fund	367
Miscellaneous Income	3,701
Total	£1,972,472

Expenditure.	£
Expenses of Administration	60,846
Expenses of Maintenance of Public Elementary Schools	1,045,486
Purchase of Land	80,649
Erections and Additions, etc, of Schools	154,964
Alterations to Buildings not chargeable to Capital Account	17,446
Repayment of Loans	119,292
Industrial Schools Expenses	33,430
Interest of Loans	242,366
Legal Expenses and Miscellaneous Expenses	19,090
Scholarships and Prizes	2,094
Insurance Fund	415
Balance in hand, 25th March, 88	196,394
Total	£1,972,472

School Boards, The There were (88) 2,250 School Boards in **England and Wales, covering a population** of 16,344,000, leaving a population of about 9,600,000 under **school attendance committees** Wherever there is not enough efficient public elementary school accommodation in a district for all the children a School Board must be formed whose first duty it is to make good the deficiency of accommodation by opening board schools Districts without a deficiency of accommodation may have a School Board by passing a vote to that effect by a majority of the town council in boroughs, or of ratepayers in districts which are not boroughs Thus it happens that there are School Boards in some districts without board schools It is one of the chief duties of the School Board to **compel** the **attendance** of all the children of school age at an efficient public elementary school, whether a board school or a voluntary school **School age** is from 5 to 14, with **exemptions** from compulsory attendance for children who have passed certain standards of proficiency There must be accommodation also for as many children as present themselves under the age of 5 and over the age of 14 There are school boards in most of the large boroughs of England and Wales, but a few remain under school attendance committees In **boroughs** with a **population of 100 000 and upwards** the School Board consists of **15 members**, from **75 000** to **100 000, 13 members**, from **40,000** to **75,000 11 members** from **20 000** to **40,000, 9 members**, from **5 000** to **20,000, 7 members**, under **5,000, 5 members** Any man or woman twenty one years of age, without any restriction as to **qualification** of residence, may be elected a member of a school board The board may not interfere with the management of a voluntary school, but may demand from those schools returns of the attendance of children The board may take **compulsory possession of a site** for a board school It **borrows money** for building board schools, paying back the whole amount, interest and principal, in fifty years All **other expenses** must be met year by year, the deficiency being made up by a school rate School boards which fail in their duty are declared "in default," and may be superseded by a school board appointed by the **Committee of the Privy Council on Education**, at the cost of the ratepayers **School Boards in Scotland** are under a separate Act of Parliament, under which the whole area of that country is under school boards, and the school **attendance committee is unknown** See LONDON SCHOOL BOARD and SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.

Science and Art Department of the Committee of the Council on Education is a separate branch of the Education Department **Under it are** the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, S Kensington and Jermyn Street, the National Art Training School, S Kensington, numerous schools of science and art which receive payments on results, grants in aid, etc, the S Kensington, Bethnal Green, and Indian Museums the Science and Art Libraries, the Geological Museum, Museums of Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom It spends sums in circulating science and art objects to country institutions promotes local effort by conditional aid, and it has its own staff of examiners and inspectors **See** and **permanent head of the Department** Major Gen Donnelly C B (late R F) S Kensington

Scientific Dressmaking See ed '88

Scientific Men and Doctors Deceased (Jan to Dec 6th) See OBITUARY

Scientific Progress in 1888 See under their various alphabetical headings e g, ANTHROPOLOGY GEOLOGY etc

Scotch Lowland A Dictionary of (*What takes*) Dr Charles Mackay's long literary career has been crowned by the production of a dictionary, which is not only useful, as a dictionary ought to be but also most readable—which a dictionary very seldom is The volume is prefaced by a genial and patriotic essay upon the Scottish language and its literary history, and it likewise contains a chapter on lost Scottish and English pieterites, besides Allan Ramsay's collection of Scottish proverbs Readers—not natives of the Land o' Cakes—of Burns and Scott, of Christopher North and the Border poetry, will find Dr Mackay's dictionary of invaluable assistance, while thousands of Caledonians cannot fail to discover something new and profitable in this work

Scotland, Secretary for By an Act of 85 this old office was revived, but not as a principal secretaryship and there were transferred to it, so far as Scotland was concerned, the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under Acts concerning the Poor Law labourers dwellings, lunacy (except criminal lunatics and insane prisoners), police prisons public health, roads and bridges salmon fisheries wild birds protection, fishery board, rivers pollution, and Scotch universities The Scotch Secretary is also Vice President of the Scotch Education Department, which is a committee of the Privy Council appointed by Her Majesty, and Keeper of the Great Seal All the rights of the Lord Advocate (*q v*) were reserved by the statute By the **Secretary for Scotland Act '87** all the other powers and duties of the Home Secretary so far as they relate to Scotland, were, with the following exceptions, transferred to and vested in the Scotch Secretary Factory and Workshop Act 78, Coal Mines Regulation Act 72, Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act 72, Explosives Act 75, Cruelty to Animals Act 76, Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act 66-73 See SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY

Scottish Peers. See PEERAGE

"Scribner's Magazine" (monthly 1s) Started January 1887, reviving the title which was formerly held by the present *Century Magazine* It offers several attractive features for the current year, including a new serial story by **Robert Louis Stevenson**, entitled "The Master of Ballantrae." Published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons, and simultaneously in England by Warne & Co

Scrutin d'Arrondissement Single ballot system, whereby each *arrondissement* (district, parish, or ward) returns its own member for Parliament See SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY

Scrutin de Liste Multiple ballot system, whereby all the members who offer themselves for parliamentary election are put on the same list for the whole of the *département* (county) and returned at the same election

Sculling Championship of the World See AQUATICS

Secretary of State As early as 1253 there was a secretary to the sovereign, but the office was not nearly so important as it afterwards became and it is doubtful whether before Henry VIII s days the holder was a privy councillor From the time of Elizabeth until the union with Scotland there were **two** principal **secretaries of state** and Anne added a **third** for **Scotch** affairs but this office was abolished some years later While there were **two** principal secretaries they divided home affairs between them and one was at the head of the **northern department** which included Denmark Germany Russia and other countries and the other was at the head of the **southern department**, which included France, Italy Spain etc to the elder of the two ministers being also committed Irish and Colonial affairs A **secretary** for **America** or Colonial affairs was added in the reign of George III but this office was abolished in 178 the terms northern and southern were discontinued, and the duties divided into **Home** and **Foreign** the affairs of **Ireland** and the **Colonies** being included in the former department **Another** principal **secretary** who was intrusted with **Colonial** and **War Office** business was appointed in 17 4 and in 1854 a secretary for **War** was appointed who in the following year took over the duties of **Secretary-at-War**—a financial office in connection with military business which had existed for many years previously, and which was in 186 formally and finally abolished In 1858 a **fifth** principal **secretary** of state was appointed for India, so that there are now five principal secretaries of state They are appointed without patent by mere delivery to them of the seals of office by the sovereign each is capable of performing the duties of the other and in successive statutes new administrative duties are cast, not upon any one of the five individually, but upon the "Secretary of State" or "one of H M Secretaries of State Each Principal Secretary is assisted by a **Parliamentary Under Secretary** and by a **Permanent Under Secretary** The five **Permanent Under Secretaries** are **Home Office**, Mr. Godfrey Lushington, C B, salary £2 000, **Foreign Office**, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G C M G, £2,000; **Colonial** Sir Robert G W Herbert, K C B, £2,000, **War**, Sir Ralph W Thompson, K C B, £2 000, **India**, Mr John A Godley, C B, £2,000 The office of **Secretary for Scotland**, re created in 85, is not a principal secretaryship, so that although the holder exercises in Scotland many of the powers and duties of the Home Secretary, he is not by virtue of his office a Cabinet Minister The **Permanent Under Secretary** for **Scotland** is Mr Cochran Patrick, £1,500. See MINISTRY, SCOTLAND, IRELAND (GOVERNMENT OF), HOME OFFICE, FOREIGN OFFICE, etc.

Seduction, Action for See ed. '87

Seeley, John Robert, M A, **Professor of Modern History at Cambridge**, is a son of the late Mr Seeley, the head of a well known firm of London publishers, and was b 1834 Educated at the City of London School, and at Christ's College, Cambridge He graduated Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, and was elected a fellow of his college (58) He subsequently became assistant classical master at the City of London School, and (63) was appointed **Professor of Latin** in **University College, London**, where he remained till 69, when he was elected to the chair which he now occupies Professor Seeley is the **author** of "Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences, "Lectures and Essays "Livy with Introduction, Historical Examination, and Notes, "Life and Times of Stein, and "The Expansion of England Professor Seeley has also always been regarded as the author of '**Ecce Homo** a work which created a profound sensation at the time of its appearance (65) "Natural Religion by the author of "Ecce Homo, did not, however attract so much attention

Seismology See EARTHQUAKES

Seismometers Instruments for analysing and recording the motions set up by earthquakes (*q v*) **Prof Ewing F R S** has devised a set of apparatus for this purpose which was shown in illustration of a lecture on the measurement of earthquakes delivered by him at the Royal Institution last year A **seismograph** records both the **horizontal** and **vertical movements** of an earthquake by means of an index smoked glass being used, upon which a record is traced Apparatus has been devised for comparing the results with those obtained in imitation earthquakes **Prof Sekiya** of Tokio has had seismometers or seismographs in use in Japan for some time, and records of earthquakes that have happened there have been taken by Prof E's instruments **Seismographic measurements** have also been made here on the **new Tay Bridge** (*q v*), to demonstrate the shaking caused by trains passing over it and it has been shown that, when a train came on at the Dundee end of the bridge, the index began to oscillate, although more than a mile from the disturbance **Consult** Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th ed

Selangor A Malay state under British protection See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Selborne Roundell Palmer P C 1st Earl (creat 1872), was [illegible] family of Palmer of Wanlip in Leicestershire, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn (7) became Solicitor General (July 61), Attorney General (Sept 63), resigned (July 66) on account of his disapproval of the disendowment of the Irish Church, acted as counsel for the British Government in the decision of claims under the Washington Treaty (71), was M P. for Plymouth (July 47 to July 52, also June '53 to March 57), and for Richmond (July 61 to Oct 72, when he was created a peer), was **Lord Chancellor** of Great Britain (Oct 72 to Feb 74, and May 80 to June '85) On the formation of Mr Gladstone's last Government, in 86, Lord Selborne refused to join the Cabinet, owing to his disapproval of the Prime Minister's Irish policy He has since acted with the Liberal Unionists, and in the columns of the *Times* has trenchantly exposed what he believes to be the fallacies of Home Rule. Lord Selborne has published one or two books upon Church matters, including "**The Case against Disestablishment**' (86), and '**Churches and Tithes**" (87) He was elected **Lord Rector of St. Andrews University** 77 He is also the **editor** of **The Book of Praise from the Best English Hymn writers**

Selborne Society, The Has for its **objects** (1) To preserve from unnecessary destruction such wild birds, animals, and plants as are harmless, beautiful, or rare, (2) To discourage the wearing and use for ornament of birds and their plumage except when the birds are killed for food or reared for their plumage, (3) To protect places and objects of interest or natural beauty from ill treatment or destruction, (4) To promote the study of natural history It was **incorporated** at the beginning of the year 88 by the passing of rules and the election of a Council and was the outcome of the **Plumage** and the **Selborne Leagues**, started in 85 for the discouragement of the use of bird skins as ornaments for ladies dresses and household decoration It has several **branches** established in various parts of the country, and it issues publications to promote its objects The progress of the Society is recorded in the *Selborne Magazine* (monthly) **Patroness** H R H Princess Christian **President** The Lord Tennyson, **Sec** T D Price F G S, **Office** 9, Adam Street, Strand W

Selden Society Inaugurated in 87 ' to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English law Local societies exist in the Colonies and the United States The Society has issued its first volume, ' Select Pleas of the Crown A D 1200—1225 edited, from the Coram Rege and Assize Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office by Professor F W Maitland of Cambridge and has in preparation its second and third volume Selections from Manorial Rolls of the 13th Century edited by Professor F W Maitland, and Select Civil Cases of the 13th Century, edited from the Plea Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office by Mr W Paley Baildon, of Lincoln's Inn The S S consists of a **Council** comprising names most eminent in legal circles **President**, H M the Queen, **Vice President**, H R H the Prince of Wales **Hon Sec** and **Treasurer**, P Edward Dove Lincoln's Inn

Select Committees See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Self Help Emigration Society, for the [illegible] assists applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate to **Canada** The Society **supplements the funds** of the **intending emigrant**, and assists him to obtain his passage **Introductions** are furnished to the Society's correspondents who are men of position, forty one in number, resident in various centres of Canada, and **work** is **provided** for the emigrant on his arrival out The **cost** to the Society averages £2 10s **per head**, and during the past year some 900 persons have been thus located, at a cost of about £4 500, £3,000 of which was contributed by the emigrants and their friends Employment was found for all who were willing to work **Office** 50, Fleet Lane, Farringdon Street Application from intending emigrants should be made by letter to the **Sec**, Rev R Mackay

Semaphore Signal. See RAILWAY SIGNALLING

Senegal, or French Senegambia. A French colony of Western Africa, on the Senegal and

the Gambia rivers Area (including protectorates on the Upper Senegal and Upper Gambia), 96,154 m, pop 183,237 Capital **St. Louis** Islands of Goree and Dakar part of the colony Great part is fertile and rich in produce Senegal navigable 750 miles up Thence road now made to Bamako on Niger, and railway constructing A steamer has been placed on the Upper Niger, and trade is being rapidly developed

Senegambia A country in the west of equatorial Africa comprising the regions watered by the Senegal and Gambia, and bounded north by the Sahara, south by Sierra Leone, east by the Joliba or Upper Niger, and west by the Atlantic This vast region is estimated to contain an area of 40 000 sq m, and a population of from 10 000 000 to 12 000 000 Berbers, Negroes, and Europeans It is divided into French Senegambia (**Senegal** and the territories placed under French protection) British Senegambia (**Gambia**, etc), Portuguese Senegambia (**Bissao Casamanza**, etc) and independent Senegambia, comprising the native states not under the protection of a European power

Separation Agreements, Law on 88 The case of **M'Gregor** *v* **M'Gregor** (Court of Appeal August) was an action by a wife against her husband to recover arrears of maintenance under a private agreement for separation In June 86 cross summonses for assault were taken out by the husband and wife which were withdrawn by mutual consent the parties agreeing to live separate the husband to allow his wife a weekly sum It was this agreement that the wife now sued on For the defence it was urged that the agreement was bad firstly because there was no trustee and a wife cannot contract with her husband, secondly, because the agreement should have been in writing under sect 4 of the Statute of Frauds The Court decided both points in the wife's favour The consideration was the withdrawing the summons and the abandoning her right of action for separation This was sufficient consideration to make the contract binding and therefore a trustee was not needed to supply the want of consideration between husband and wife As to the second objection —namely, that the contract might extend over a greater space of time than one year and should therefore have been in writing it was decided in **Linch** *v* **Shawbridge** (C B 815) that the statute only applied where the parties clearly intended that the contract should extend over a longer period Where the whole contract might be concluded within the year as in this case, the statute did not apply A magistrate, by the decision in **Regina** *v* **Fordam** (November), has no power to make an order for the maintenance of a wife where the husband is willing to receive her back

Sepoys See ed 88

Serjeant at Arms The holder of this office carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers, and sees that strangers withdraw from beneath the galleries when a division is to be taken He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order, even should they extend to the removal of a member who has been ordered to withdraw and has refused to obey the ruling of the chair Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc, are under his charge The Serjeant at Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod (*q v*) Both Serjeants at Arms are appointed by the Crown Mr H D Erskine is **Sergeant-at Arms** of the **House of Commons** and the corresponding office in the **Lords** is filled by Lieut Col Hon Wellington P M C Talbot

Serjeants at Law. See ed 88

Servia formerly an autonomous province of Turkey now a kingdom under Milan I of the House of Obrenovitch The executive power is, by the constitution, vested in the king and the legislative in the king jointly with the Skuptschina or National Assembly There is also a Senate or Council of State always in session, which examines and elaborates projects of laws etc The Skuptschina of 178 members is elected three fourths by the nation and one fourth by the king, and is renewed every three years Besides this there is a Great Assembly of 538 members, none being royal nominees called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions All taxpaying citizens are electors State religion is Greek Orthodox but others are tolerated Education is backward but progressing In 87 there were 671 normal schools, with 50,860 pupils (both sexes) being one school to 3,010 inhabitants and one pupil to 9 inhabitants Of the entire population 15 per cent can read and write Area 18 75 sq m pop 1,965,000 **Estimated revenue** and **expenditure** for 87 8, £1 778 4 **Imports** over £ 000,000, **exports** about £1 75 0 **National debt** about £8,000,000 (for army see ARMIES FOREIGN) In July 1876 war was declared against Turkey, at the close of which Servia was declared independent, and received an accession of territory—though by no means proportionate to her wishes — Early in **88** March the **election** to the Skuptschina resulted in a victory for **M Gruitsch**, the **Ristich party** (see SERVIAN POLITICAL PARTIES) sustaining a most severe defeat The reckless proceedings of the Extreme Left led to the resignation of the premier who was succeeded by **M Christich** The unhappy **dispute** between King Milan (*q v*) and **Queen Nathalie** resulted in the application of the King to the **Servian Synod** (which has the authority to pronounce divorces on the ground of incompatibility of temper, also held by the civil law of Servia to constitute a valid claim) for a divorce on the ground of "irreconcilable mutual antipathy (July) The Queen is held a refutation to the principal charge made against her Proposals for a compromise having failed King Milan induced Theodosius, the Metropolitan of Servia, to pronounce him divorced This conjugal *coup d etat* was carried into effect (Oct), and Bishops Demetrius and Nicator, who opposed the scheme, were suspended by the King on the charge of contumacy The divorce proceedings caused great political and social excitement Queen Nathalie, who is to receive back her marriage portion, left Bucharest (Nov) for St Petersburg, where she is to be the guest of the Czar and Czarina The preliminary elections

for the Great Skuptschina, held during November, indicated in their result a large Radical majority On the ground that the freedom of the electors had been interfered with — rioters, seventy of whom were arrested the Government, and others, the King annulled the elections and authorised them to be held afresh The **New Servian Constitution** drawn up by a **commission**, consisting of eighty five members selected from all the Parliamentary groups, held its first sitting Nov 3rd, and is continuing its labours, the first twenty one articles being agreed to on Dec 8th The Constitution is divided into sixteen chapters, and contains 204 articles relating to the form of government constitutional rights, popular representation, religion, education justice and other particulars **Consult** Lavelcye's 'The Balkan Peninsula, *The Statesman's Year Book*, *Almanach de Gotha*, etc

Servian Political Parties The political life of Servia centres in the **Narodna Skuptschina** or National Assembly, the **members** of which may be **divided** into **Liberals** or pro Russians **Radicals** or pro Austrians, and **Progressists** who also lean to the side of Austria, while, in common with the Radicals, they aim at the continued independence of the kingdom There is also the **Greater Skuptschina**, which is four times as large as the National Assembly, and is only convened when it is necessary to take a decision upon vital and constitutional questions It is elected entirely however, by the people, every tax paying Servian having the right to vote The **present (Lesser) Skuptschina** was elected in Mar '88, up to which time a ministry under **Colonel Grouich** had been in office since the beginning of the year in succession to one headed by **M Ristich**, the Liberal leader The result of the March elections, however, was to place the Liberals in a decided minority the Radicals and Progressists being returned 13 strong, the remaining 20 or so seats being divided among the Liberals and other members of the present Opposition Nevertheless, Col Grouich resigned, not caring to carry on the Government under the conditions imposed by the large Radical Progressist majority He was succeeded by M Christich, the present premier Quite recently, however, party politics were thrown into still greater confusion by the divorce proceedings which King Milan instituted against Queen Nathalie In **December** last a general election took place to the Greater Skupshtina, for the purpose of considering the new constitutions with which King Milan proposes to endow his kingdom The result of the elections was to place the **Radicals** in a very strong majority

Session, Parliamentary, of 1888 [1] The following article gives an outline of the principal business and legislative results of the Session up to the adjournment in August, appended being a brief narrative of the proceedings at the autumnal sitting As in last year's ANNUAL, **Military and Naval affairs** are dealt with mainly under the headings of ARMY and NAVY (but see also sect 20), particulars as to the **Civil Service Estimates**, the **Budget**, and the **Conversion Scheme**, will be found included in the article on FINANCE, NATIONAL (but see also sect. 57), and **affairs in Ireland, bye-elections, changes in the *personnel*** of the two Houses, and **procedure**, though to some extent referred to below, are dealt with more specially under appropriate headings For **convenience of reference the article is broken up** into **numbered sections** and is **divided** into **three parts**, the **first** containing the text of the **Queen's speech** — number of **miscellaneous** matters of importance, the **second** and **third** being devoted to **Acts and Bills** and the reports of **committees** Of the **proceedings of the Session generally** it may be said that they present a very agreeable contrast to those of the Session of 1887 The scenes, wrangles and recriminations which were of almost nightly occurrence twelve months before were conspicuous by their absence in 1888 **Mr Conybeare** was the only member to **incur** the penalty of **suspension**, and obstructive tactics were only rarely resorted to So large an amount of business was transacted, much of it being, too of first class importance, that even if the **Session** had ended in August it would take a **prominent place** in **legislative annals**, while the manner in which the work was done restored public confidence in the elected branch of the Legislature The **House of Commons reformed** not only its manners but its **hours** and the plan of ceasing opposed business at midnight, and subject to certain exceptions, of absolutely closing the sitting at 1 a m, was such a **conspicuous success** that members are not very likely to revert to the old system The new rules generally were a great change for the better, and worked in the interest of none more than the private members, for without some such change as was made in their favour, and by which after Whitsuntide, priority is given to the most advanced of their bills, it would have been almost hopeless to expect that such measures as the Oaths Bill and Libel Law Amendment Bill would ever reach the House of Lords Such changes as have taken place in the relative strength of parties have been slightly in favour of the opposition, but the Unionist alliance remains unshaken Early in the session **Sir H Holland** went up to the **House of Lords** retaining the Colonial Secretaryship and on **Lord Stanley of Preston** being appointed **Governor General of Canada**, Sir M **Hicks Beach** who had quite recovered his health was appointed to succeed him at the **Board of Trade** —[2] The third Session of the twelfth Parliament of Her Majesty, and of the twenty fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was opened by Royal Commission on February 9th, the Lord Chancellor delivering the Queen's Speech as followeth MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I continue to receive from all **other Powers** cordial assurances of their friendly sentiments, as well as of their earnest desire to maintain the peace of the world My officers, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of Russia, have completed the **demarcation** of the **Afghan boundary** in conformity with the terms of the Convention of last year I trust that the work which has thus been brought to a conclusion may tend to remove the possibility of misunderstanding between the two Powers in regard to their Asiatic possessions Animated by a desire to prevent the effusion of blood, I despatched a **Mission** to the **King of Abyssinia**, with the hope of dissuading him from engaging in a war with Italy I deeply regret that my efforts have not been successful The deliberations of the **Conference** assembled at **Washington** to adjust questions which have arisen between the Dominion of Canada and the United States are still in progress The

negotiations which were commenced in 1885 with respect to the regulation of the **Suez Canal** have been brought to a conclusion so far as points of difference between myself and the French Republic are concerned I have also entered into an agreement with the French Republic for the protection of life and property in the group of the **New Hebrides** by a Joint Naval Commission A Conference of Delegates from the Powers interested in the **sugar industry** was summoned in London in the autumn to consider the possibility of putting an end to the injurious system of bounties, and they have made considerable progress towards the conclusion of a satisfactory arrangement GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—The **Estimates** for the services of this year, which will be laid before you, have been framed with due regard to economy You will be asked to make provision for the improvements in the **defence** of the **ports** and **coaling stations** of my Empire, which have been rendered urgently necessary by the advance of military science You will also be asked to sanction an arrangement for providing a **special squadron** for the protection of **Australasian commerce** the cost of which will be partially borne by the Colonies themselves MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The measures which at the cost of great labour, you passed during the last Session for the benefit of **Ireland** have been carefully carried into effect during the period which has since elapsed The result of this legislation so far as it has been tested by a short experience, has been satisfactory Agrarian crime has diminished and the power of coercive conspiracies has sensibly abated Measures tending to develop the resources of Ireland, and to facilitate an increase in the number of the proprietors of the soil, will be laid before you Your attention will be invited to the subject of **Local Government in England** and measures will be submitted to you for dealing with it in combination with proposals for adjusting the relations between Local and Imperial finance, and for mitigating the burdens at present imposed upon the ratepayers The prospects of **commerce** are more hopeful than any to which I have been able to point for many years past I deeply regret that no corresponding improvement is observable the condition of **agriculture** I commend the interests of that great industry to your attentive care in the hope that means may be discovered for enabling it to meet more effectively the difficulties under which it labours You will be invited to consider **legislative proposals** for cheapening the **transfer of land**, for modifying the procedure by which **tithe rent charge** is collected, for the promotion of **technical education** for preventing undue **preferences** in the **rates** charged by **railway companies** on foreign and domestic produce for remedying **abuses** in the **formation of companies** under limited liability, and for amending the law as to the **liability of employers** in case of accidents Measures for improving the position of the **Scottish Universities**, and for regulating the **Burgh Police in Scotland** will be laid before you, and proposals will be submitted to you for diminishing the cost of private bill legislation In these and all other efforts that you may make to promote the well being of my people, I pray that you may be guided by the hand of Almighty God'—The **Address** in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved and seconded by the Earl of Crawford and Lord Armstrong in the Lords, and by Mr Wharton and the late Colonel Duncan in the Commons Mr **Parnell** moved an **amendment condemning** the administration of the **Crimes Act** and much of the action of the Irish executive, but this, after several nights debate, in course of which Mr Gladstone made sympathetic references to Mr W O Brien and others who had been convicted under the Act, was **rejected** by 317 to 229 At this and other periods of the session the Speaker read letters received from resident magistrates notifying the **conviction** of quite a number of **Parnellites**, and it was decided that the question of these convictions and of the antecedent **arrests**, two of which were effected in the **vicinity of the House** itself, could not be debated as a question of privilege, though the **wrongful arrest** of **Mr P O Brien** through a mistake of a police officer was held not to come within this ruling and was discussed accordingly The debate on the Address occupied the greater part of eleven sittings At its conclusion the draft **procedure** rules were taken up, and dealt with in such a practical spirit that the whole question was very speedily disposed of One of the modifications made by these new rules (for the full text of which see heading PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE) was a reduction of the majority necessary to enforce the **closure rule** when the minority numbered forty or more from 200 to 100 The Conversion Scheme the Budget and the Local Government Bill were all submitted to the country before Easter but some time necessarily elapsed before the consideration of the clauses of the last could be commenced in committee, and when the Bill was reported so much other business remained unfinished that the Government had to choose between sacrificing a part of it and so discrediting the revived system of **Grand Committees** (see heading and also sect 69) which had worked admirably, or unduly prolonging the session or postponing Supply and the final stages of several important bills until the autumn The last course was the one adopted, and **Parliament** was accordingly **adjourned** from **August 13th to November 6th** — [3] MISCELLANEOUS —Mr J Morley (June 25th) immediately after the **imprisonment of Mr Dillon**, moved that the **operation of the Crimes Act** and the manner of its administration undermine respect for law estrange the minds of the people of Ireland and are deeply injurious to the interests of the United Kingdom This was (June 26th) rejected by 365 to 273 A resolution of Dr Cameron affirming the expediency of **Disestablishing** and disendowing the **Church of Scotland** was (June 2nd) negatived by 260 to 208 — On May 8th a resolution of Mr Firth, setting forth that it was necessary, without delay, to place the **Corporation of London** under similar **statutory restrictions** to those to which other corporations in the kingdom were subject, was rejected by 156 to 133 —A resolution moved by Mr McLaren, for **repeal** of the **Contagious Diseases** and Cantonment **Acts** in India, was (June 5th) agreed to —A resolution by Mr S Smith, affirming that the **law against obscene publications** and indecent pictures and prints should be **vigorously enforced**, and if necessary strengthened, was (May 8th) agreed to *nem con* [4] The question of the **constitution of the House of Lords** was discussed in both Houses In the Commons Mr Labouchere moved (Mar 9th) a resolution in favour of putting an end to the

hereditary principle in the upper chamber, and this was supported by Sir W Harcourt, but opposed by the Government, and rejected by 23 to 162 In the Lords the Earl of Rosebery (Mar 19th) called attention to the constitution of the House, and moved for the appointment of a committee on the subject, but this was negatived by 97 to 50 (see also sect 19) Mr Fenwick moved (July 6th) that it well deserved the consideration of the Government whether and under what circumstances it would be expedient to **revert to** the ancient custom of **paying members** for their services in Parliament The motion was negatived by 192 to 135 —[5] A resolution of Mr Bradlaugh, setting forth that steps should be forthwith taken to give effect to the **report** of the **committee** on **Perpetual Pensions** and that it was desirable to adopt measures for the thorough revision of the entire pension system, was moved (Mar 23rd) and agreed to in a modified form, which set forth the expediency of steps being forthwith taken to determine hereditary pensions and allowances, with due regard to any just claims of the respective recipients and to economy in the public expenditure, and that, considering the large and increasing annual charge upon the country for general pensions and non effective services it was desirable to adopt measures for the entire revision of the pension system Mr Jennings (June 12th) moved that the **reorganisations** in the **Accountant-General's and Secretary's Department of the Admiralty** had been **injurious** to the **public interests** and that in any further reorganisations officials who were still able and willing to render service for the public money should be provided with employment in other departments instead of being forced to become useless burdens upon the country An amendment proposed to this by Lord G Hamilton was defeated by 113 to 94, and the original motion agreed to In reference to the question of public meetings in Trafalgar Square and other parts of the Metropolis Sir C Russell (Mar 1st) moved for an inquiry by a select committee into the conditions subject to which such open air public meetings might be held, and the limits of the right of interference therewith by the executive government This was opposed by the Government and negatived by 187 to 224 —[6] ACTS AND BILLS The following is a **List** of the **Public General Acts** passed prior to the adjournment 13th August 1888 Consolidated Fund (No I) (Ch 1), National Debt (Conversion) (Ch), Statute Law Revision (Ch 3), Army Annual (Ch 4), Oude and Rohilkund Railway Purchase Act (Ch 5), Metropolitan Board Commission (Ch 6), Isle of Man (Customs) (Ch 7), Customs and Inland Revenue (Ch 8), Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act (1878) Amendment (Ch 9), County Electors (Ch 10), Westminster Abbey (Ch 11), Electric Lighting (Ch 12), Land Law (Ireland) (Ch 13), Customs (Wine Duty) (Ch 14), National Debt (Supplemental) (Ch 15), Consolidated Fund (No II) (Ch 16), Copyright (Musical Composition) (Ch 17), North Sea Fisheries (Ch 18), Inebriates Act (Ch 19), Glebe Lands (Ch 20), Law of Distress Amendment (Ch 21), Factory and Workshop Amendment (Scotland) (Ch 22), Recorders, Magistrates, and Clerks of the Peace (Ch 23), Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) (Ch. 24), Railway and Canal Traffic (Ch. 25) Consolidated Fund (No III) (Ch. 26), Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (Ch 27), Marriages Validation (Ch. 28), Lloyd's Signal Stations (Ch 29), Fishery (Ireland) (Ch 30), National Defence (Ch 31), Imperial Defence (Ch 32), Hawkers (Ch 33), Municipal Local Bills (Ireland) (Ch 34) Special Commission (Ch 35), Bail (Scotland) (Ch 36), Timber (Ireland) (Ch 37), Expiring Laws Continuance (Ch 38), Public Works Loans (Ch 39), Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) (Ch 40), Local Government (Ch 41) Mortmain and Charitable Uses (Ch. 42), County Courts (Ch 43) —**Subjoined is a summary** of the provisions of the **more important** of these **Acts**, with some account of the proceedings upon them while they were yet bills, and of the provisions of some other bills introduced during the session Government measures have an * prefixed to them —[7] Mr. Cozens Hardy's bill to amend the law relating to **accumulations** was read a second time (June 12th), and withdrawn (July 25th) Mr Blane (April 11th) moved second reading of the **Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Relief Bill**, the main objects of which were to confer on perpetuity leaseholders the right given by the Act of last year to ordinary leaseholders to make application to the Court to have a fair rent fixed and to give the Land Court a discretionary power of compounding arrears similar to that possessed by the Crofters' Commission in Scotland The Solicitor General for Ireland opposed the bill Among its supporters were Mr T W Russell and Mr J Morley and it was rejected by 247 to 190 — The **Architects Registration Bill**, introduced by Colonel Duncan, was discussed on second reading (April 17th) and withdrawn —***Army Annual Bill** (see heading Mutiny Act) was read the third time in the Commons March 23rd, and received royal assent April 27th ***Augmentation of Benefices** Act Amendment Bill, to amend an Act for the augmentation of certain benefices the right of presentation to which is vested in the Lord Chancellor, passed the Lords and was set down for second reading in the Commons in Nov —***Bail (Scotland)** Bill, to amend the law of bail in Scotland, considered by Grand Committee on Law, received royal assent (Aug 12th) [8] Mr A Balfour (July 2nd) introduced the ***Bann Drainage**, ***Barrow** Drainage, and ***Shannon Drainage** Bills, which were for the improvement of the drainage of lands and for the prevention of inundations within the catchment areas of Lough Neagh and the Lower Bann of the river Barrow and of the river Shannon, and the right hon. gentleman stated that these were a first instalment of the general policy which the Government had announced as endeavouring by legislative measures to promote the material well being of Ireland, and that he hoped next session to bring in bills in reference to harbours and railways It was proposed to refer the bills, only the first of which passed second reading before the adjournment, to a committee —[9] ***Board of Agriculture** Bill, for establishing a Board of Agriculture for Great Britain The Board was to consist of the Lord President of the Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland Her Majesty might appoint any member of the Privy Council to be President of the Board during her pleasure, and if he was no of the above officers of state he was to be a member of the Board. The Board was to be d to be established on the appointment of

President thereof, who, if not one of the above mentioned officers of state, was to receive a salary of £2,000 per annum, and was not to be incapable of sitting in Parliament There were to be transferred to the Board the powers and duties of the Privy Council under the Destructive Insects Act 77, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts '74, 84, and 86, the powers and duties of the Land Commissioners for England under the Tithe Rent charge Acts 36 86 the Copyhold Acts, Inclosure of Commons and Allotments Acts, Metropolitan Commons Acts, Drainage and Improvement of Lands Acts, or under any other Act, and all powers and duties vested in the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act 75 The Board was also to undertake the collection and preparation of statistics relating to agriculture, the inspection of and reporting on any schools which are not public elementary schools and in which technical instruction practical or scientific, is given in any matter connected with agriculture and in aiding any school which admits such inspection and in the judgment of the Board is qualified to receive such aid and the Board might also make or aid in making such inquiries and experiments and collect or aid in collecting such information as they might think important for the purpose of promoting the advancement of agriculture Power was also given by order in Council to transfer to the Board such statutory powers and duties of any Government department as related to agriculture and appeared to be of an administrative character the draft order to be laid before Parliament and to be withdrawn if either House presented an address against it The measure was introduced by Mr W H Smith (August 11th) [10] **Bribery (Public Bodies) Prevention Bill** for the more effectual prevention and punishment of bribery and corruption of and by members officers or servants or corporations councils boards, commissions of other public bodies, was brought in by Lord R Churchill (July 16th) but withdrawn July 19th —***Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill**, for regulating the police and sanitary administration of towns and populous places and for facilitating the union of police and municipal administration in burghs in Scotland was a very lengthy and important measure which passed a select committee of the Commons and was ordered for consideration by a committee of the whole House in November (see sec 62) —**Channel Tunnel Bill** (see heading) **Clergy Discipline Bill**, introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury passed the Lords after considerable amendment, and was set down for consideration in Commons in Nov ***Companies Bill**, introduced by the Lord Chancellor (June 14th) the object of the measure being to prevent the machinery of the state from being used for fraudulent purposes It provided, among other things, that there should be a guarantee that new companies have a solid foundation, and that promoters have a substantial interest in them, and the production of a satisfactory balance sheet was compulsory Ordered for consideration, as amended, in Nov —***Consolidated Fund** (Nos 1, 2, and 3) **Acts** are the usual money Acts to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the services of the years 87 8 and 88-9 (See FINANCE, NATIONAL, for Civil Service Estimates, and also ARMY and NAVY)—[11] **Copyright (Musical Compositions) Bill** (royal assent July 5th), now the Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act '88, "an Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of penalties for the unauthorised performance of copyright musical compositions Section 1 provides that, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of 3 and 4 Will IV, ch 15, to amend the laws relating to dramatic literary property, or any other Act in which those provisions are incorporated, the penalty or damages to be awarded upon any action or proceedings in respect of each and every unauthorised representation or performance of any musical composition, whether published before or after the passing of this Act, shall be such a sum or sums as shall, in the discretion of the court or judge before whom such action or proceedings shall be tried be reasonable, and the court judge may award a less sum than forty shillings in respect of each and every such unauthorised representation or performance as aforesaid or a nominal penalty or nominal damages as the justice of the case may require Costs are to be in the discretion of the judge A proprietor not wilfully permitting an unauthorised performance is to be exempt from penalty or damages in respect thereof The Act is not to apply to proceedings in respect of a representation or performance of any opera or play in any place of public entertainment duly licensed in that respect ***County Courts Consolidation Bill** to consolidate the County Courts Acts passed the Lords, was considered and amended by the Grand Committee on Law, title altered to County Courts Consolidation and Amendment Bill received royal assent Aug 13th and is now the County Courts Act, 51 and 52 Vict ch 43 (see heading COUNTY COURTS)

[12] ***County Electors Act** 88 (51 Vict ch 10) An Act to provide for the qualification and registration of electors for the purposes of Local Government in England and Wales This measure extends the burgess qualification that is the qualification enacted by sect 9 of the Municipal Corporations Act 82 to county electors not within the limits of a borough Occupation of land to the value of £1 within the meaning of the provisions of the Registration Act 75, is also to qualify There are also provisions in the Act for registration of county electors for revision of electoral lists, etc Section 77 of the Local Government Act provides that a person entitled to be registered as a county elector in respect of any qualification in the administrative county of London in all respects except that of residence, and who is resident beyond seven but within fifteen miles of the county, shall be entitled to be registered as a county elector The franchise given by the Act in effect enables all rated householders who have occupied during the qualifying period, and also peers and ratepaying women, to vote at elections for county councillors, but does not include lodgers, nor those who have the service franchise, nor those who are on the Parliamentary register in respect of a freehold or other property qualification (See also LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, *post*)—**County Government Ireland Bill** Second reading was (April 25th) moved by Mr Carew, who maintained that reform of local government in Ireland was much more urgent than in England Mr Smith Barry proposed, as an amendment, that the House, while prepared at the proper time to take into consideration any well matured scheme for reforms of local government in Ireland, was of opinion that at present it was not expedient to

introduce large constitutional changes in that country After a debate, in which Mr Gladstone supported the principle of the Bill, Lord R Churchill remarked that in '86 the Unionists had pledged themselves at the very earliest opportunity to extend to Ireland the same amount of local liberty which they extended to England, and that was the only platform on which they could resist repeal. He could not however, support the present measure On a party division, the amendment, which was supported by the Government and the Liberal Unionists, was carried by 282 to 195 On second reading of the ***Criminal Evidence Bill** [13], the object of which was to make a prisoner and the wife or husband of a prisoner competent but not compellable witnesses, Mr T M Healy (Mar 22nd) moved an amendment in favour of excluding Ireland from its operation, but this was rejected by 173 to 119 Second reading was carried by 231 to 92 In committee an amendment to apply the Bill to England and Scotland only was carried by 278 to 52 The Bill was ordered for further consideration in committee in Nov Mr Anderson's **Crofters** Bill was discussed Feb 22nd, the second reading being negatived by 190 to 102, Dr Clark's Bill on the same subject was (April 17th) rejected by 126 to 90 — The **Cruelty to Children (Prevention)** Bill, introduced by Mr Mundella (Aug 16th), was ordered for second reading in Nov [14] ***Customs and Inland Revenue Act** (see heading FINANCE NATIONAL) On second reading of this measure, which embodied the Budget proposals, an amendment of Mr Gladstone, proposing that after Parliament should have made the appropriations it might deem just in relief of local rates the duties accruing upon deaths should be so fixed as to equalise the charge upon real and personal property respectively, was (April 23rd) rejected by 310 to 217 The original proposals relative to the duties on imported bottled wines are contained in this Act, and were subsequently modified by the ***Customs (Wine Duty) Act** — [15] Sir John Lubbock (May 2nd) moved second reading of the **Early Closing Bill**, which proposed that, with the exception of public houses, refreshment houses, tobacconists' and newsvendors, all shops should be closed at eight o'clock on five nights of the week and at ten o'clock on Saturdays Power was given to the local authority, at the request of two thirds of the shopkeepers, to extend the hours and to establish a weekly half holiday The measure was rejected by 278 to 95 — **East India (Purchase and Construction of Railways)** Bill (roy'l assent April 27th) is now the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Purchase Act 88 (51 Vict ch 5), and empowers the Secretary for India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the purchase of this railway, and for the construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India, through the agency of companies, and for other purposes relating thereto The sum empowered to be raised for the purchase of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway is £10,336,048 16s 8d, and the sum which may be raised for constructing, etc, railways in India is £10,000,000 — [15a] **Electric Lighting Act, '88** (51 & 52 Vict ch 12) amends the Act of '82 and received royal assent June 28th It provides that the consent of a local authority to a provisional order for the supply of electricity shall be required, though the Board of Trade is empowered, if such consent is refused, to dispense with it. It also repeals sect. 27 of the original Act, and enacts in lieu thereof that where any undertakers are authorised by a provisional order or special Act to supply electricity within any area, the local authority may within six months after the expiration of forty two years, or such shorter period as is specified in the provisional order or special Act, from the date of the passing of the same, and within six months after the expiration of every subsequent period of ten years, or such shorter period as is specified in the Act, purchase the undertaking upon terms of paying the then value of the lands, buildings, works, materials, and plant, at their fair market value — [16] ***Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen** Bill, to amend and consolidate the law, was introduced by the Home Secretary Feb 27th, and proposed that principal managers and agents to whom the employer expressly delegates his authority should be excluded from the definition of common employment, and that both workmen and employers might contract themselves out of the Act in cases where a system of insurance against all accidents was established to which the employer would contribute Second reading was (May 18th) agreed to, the Bill was considered by the Grand Committee on Law, and was ordered for further consideration in Nov — ***Excise Duties (Local Purposes) Bill** contains the ministerial proposals for placing excise duties on trade carts and horses for local purposes, and was ordered for second reading in Nov (see Local Government Bill, *post*) — ***Expiring Laws Continuance** Act (51 & 52 Vict, ch 38),—royal assent Aug 13th — **Factory and Workshops Amendment (Scotland)** Act 88 (51 & 52 Vict ch 22) amends the Act of 78 in regard to holidays — ***Glebe Lands** Act [17], introduced by Mr Stanhope Mar 7th, royal assent Aug 7th (51 & 52 Vict ch 20), is to facilitate the sale of glebe lands, and enables the incumbent to apply to the Land Commissioners, after notice to the bishop and patron, and the Commissioners, if they think fit, and if certain conditions be complied with to approve of the sale, receive the proceeds thereof and apply them in the purchase of securities to be made and held in the name of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, or in the redemption of land tax, chief rent, or quit rent charged on any part of the glebe which is not sold, so that the same may merge in the glebe, or in the purchase of any land adjacent to the parsonage house the possession of which in the judgment of the Commissioners would be for the benefit of the benefice and for the convenient enjoyment of such house — [18] **Habitual Drunkards Act** (78) Amendment (No 2) Bill was brought in by Dr Cameron, received the royal assent July 24th, is now the **Inebriates Act** (51 and 52 Vict ch. 19), and makes the original Act permanent It provides that, subject to the approval of the local authority granting a licence for a retreat, the licensee of any retreat may appoint a deputy to act for him during his temporary absence, who may not, however, act for the licensee during any period or periods exceeding in all six weeks in any one year; and that the attestation of an application for admission of an habitual drunkard to a retreat may be that of any two justices of the peace ***Hawkers Act** (51 and 52 Vict ch 33) consolidates the law relating to excise licences for hawkers (royal assent Aug. 13th).—[19] **House of Lords (Constitution) Reform** Bill, to amend the consti-

tution of the House, was presented by the Earl of Dunraven (Mar 23rd) and withdrawn after a discussion on the second reading (April 26th) * **House of Lords (Discontinuance of Writs)** Bill, introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, June 18th, provided that on an Address to the Crown the issue of a writ of summons to peers who had been guilty of misconduct should be discontinued, which would practically amount to their exclusion from Parliament Withdrawn July 10th **House of Lords (Life Peers)** Bill, introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, June 18th, provided for the creation of three life peers a year, who must be persons who had attained high rank in the army or navy, or an ambassador extraordinary, or a civil servant who had been appointed a privy councillor, or a colonial governor, and not more than two more life peers, who might be selected for their eminence in particular walks of life The total number of life peers in existence at any time must not exceed fifty Discussed on the second reading and withdrawn July 10th (See also sects 4 and 68, and heading PEERAGE)—[20] **Imperial Defence** Bill provides for defraying the expenses of carrying into effect an agreement for naval defence with the Australasian colonies, and for the defence of certain ports and coaling stations The sum of £850,000 is to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund for building, arming, and completing vessels to be added to the Australian squadron and £2,600,000 for ports and coaling stations is to be issued from the Consolidated Fund, interest on which latter sum is to be paid out of the Army Estimates until 1894, when an increased dividend of about £570,000 will accrue from the **Suez Canal Shares**, and will be applied to pay off the loan, which it will do in four or five years As the Imperial Defence Act (51 and 52 Vict ch 32), received royal assent Aug 13th (see heading ARMY) - [21] **Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland)** Bill (see sect 70), ordered for recommittal in November **Intoxicating Liquors (New Licences)** Bill, introduced by Sir W Houldsworth to suspend the grant of new licences ordered for second reading in Nov [22] **Land Law (Ireland) Acts (Amendment)** Bill was Mr Parnell's measure to amend the Land Acts Second reading was moved Mar 21st but an amendment of Mr Powell Williams, to the effect that no bill providing for a composition of arrears of rent in Ireland would be satisfactory to the House, and effectual for the relief of the tenants, which did not at the same time deal with their debts to other creditors besides the landlords, was supported by the Government and the bulk of the Unionists, and carried by 320 to 230 —Mr J W Russell's bill to amend section 1 of the Land Act, 87, in regard to leaseholders, so as to provide that certain assignments made without consent in writing should be valid, received royal assent June 28th, as the **Land Law (Ireland) Act** 88 (51 and 52 Vict ch 13). The **Land Law (Ireland) Land Commission** Bill, to make provision for the better disposal of the business under the Land Acts, and for other purposes relating thereto, was opposed by the Parnellites, and ordered for Committee at the autumn sitting, the powers of the Land Commission having been continued by the Expiring Laws Act * **Land Transfer** Bill, which is to simplify titles and facilitate the transfer of land in England, introduced by the Lord Chancellor Feb 23rd, was referred to a select committee —[23] **Law of Distress Amendment** Bill was introduced in the Lords by Lord Herschell, Mr Broadhurst had charge of it in the Commons, and it received royal assent Aug 7th It is now the Law of Distress Amendment Act 88 (51 & 52 Vict ch 21), and from and after its passing, the wearing apparel and bedding of the tenant or his family, and the tools and implements of his trade to the value of £5, are protected from seizure in all distraints for rent, but the protection does not extend to any case where the lease, term or interest of the tenant has expired, and where possession of the premises in respect of which the rent is claimed has been demanded, and where the distress is made not earlier than seven days after such demand The landlord need not appraise the goods unless the tenant or owner of the goods by writing requires such appraisement, the tenant may in writing require the goods to be removed to a public auction room or some other fit and proper place, to be sold, but the expenses of appraisement or removal, when either or both is or are required by the tenant, are to be paid by the tenant If the tenant makes application, the five days notice during which a replevy can be at present made is extended to fourteen days before a sale can legally take place, but the tenant must give security for any additional cost that may be occasioned by such delay. After Oct 31st no person shall act as bailiff to levy any distress for rent unless he is authorised to act as bailiff by a certificate from a County Court judge or registrar After the passing of the Act the Lord Chancellor may make rules for regulating the security to be required for bailiffs and the fees charged by bailiffs **Liability of Trustees** Bill amends the law relating to the duties and liability of trustees, introduced by Lord Herschell, considered by a select committee of the Lords and the Grand Committee on Law and ordered for consideration at the autumn sitting [24] **Libel Law Amendment** Bill, introduced by Sir A Borthwick, gave rise to considerable discussion and was greatly amended, not only in the Commons but when it reached the Lords, whose amendments were set down for consideration by the Commons in Nov As returned from the Lords the bill provided that **fair and accurate newspaper reports** of proceedings publicly heard before any court exercising judicial authority should, if published contemporaneously with such proceedings, be privileged, but nothing in the section is to authorise the publication of any blasphemous or indecent matter A **fair and accurate newspaper report** of the **proceedings** of a **public meeting**, or (except where neither the public nor any newspaper reporter is admitted) of **any meeting of** a vestry, town council, school board, board of guardians, board or local authority formed or constituted under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, or of any committee appointed by any of the above mentioned bodies, or of any meeting of any commissioners authorised to act by letters patent, Act of Parliament, warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, or other lawful warrant or authority, select committees of either House of Parliament, justices of the peace in quarter sessions assembled for administrative or deliberative purposes, and the publication at the request of any Government office or department, officer of state

commissioner of police, or chief constable, of any notice or report issued by them for the information of the public, shall be privileged, unless it shall be proved that such report or publication was published or made maliciously Provided that nothing in this section is to authorise the publication of any blasphemous or indecent matter Provided also, that the protection intended to be afforded by this section is not to be available as a defence in any proceedings if it shall be proved that the defendant has been requested to insert in the newspaper in which the report or other publication complained of appeared a reasonable letter or statement by way of contradiction or explanation of such report or other publication, and has refused or neglected to insert the same Provided further, that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed or construed to limit or abridge any privilege now by law existing, or to protect the publication of any matter not of public concern For the purposes of this section "public meeting" is to mean any meeting *bona fide* and lawfully held for a lawful purpose, and for the furtherance or discussion of any matter of public concern, whether the admission thereto be general or restricted Where any person makes a speech to a meeting, and a report containing libellous words, purporting to be a report of such speech, is published in any newspaper, then, on proof that the words so published, or words of like import, were uttered by the person making such speech, that person shall, in the event of any civil proceedings being instituted against him for libel in respect of such words, be deemed for the purposes of such proceedings to have himself written and published the libellous words attributed to him The proceedings, if taken are to be in substitution for and not in addition to any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, that may be instituted against him It shall be competent for a judge to make an order for the consolidation of two or more actions, brought in respect to substantially the same libel by one and the same person, the jury are to assess the whole amount of damages, if any, in one sum, but are to apportion the amount between the various defendants Sect 3 of the 44th & 45th Vict c [illegible] repealed, but instead thereof it is enacted that no criminal prosecution shall be commenced against a newspaper for libel without either the written fiat of the Attorney General, or the order of a judge at chambers, and every person charged with a criminal libel, and the husband or wife of such person, shall be competent but not compellable witnesses at every stage of such charge **Lloyd's Signal Stations** Bill, now Lloyd's Signal Stations Act (51 & 52 Vict ch 29)—royal assent Aug 13th—confers powers on Lloyd's to take land for signal stations and for other purposes —[25] **Local Government (England and Wales)** Bill This measure was introduced by Mr Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, on Mar 18th, in an elaborate statement, of which, as the substance of the Act is set forth below, it is only necessary to give a few words The bill proposed to establish a council for each county, three fourths of the members of which would be elected, while the other fourth would be selected, to which councils were to be transferred the administrative power and financial business of the county justices, whose judicial functions would, however, be left untouched. The raising and [illegible]nt of the police in counties was to be placed in the hands of a joint committee of the county council and quarter sessions, but the appointment, control, and dismissal of chief constables was reserved to the latter It was proposed to create district councils in the county, to take the place of local boards and rural and urban sanitary authorities There was, however, to be no alteration as to the areas of poor-law unions or the election of guardians There were special provisions as to the Metropolis, but these were not put forward as a complete settlement of the great problem of the government of the Metropolis, and the Government had, Mr Ritchie stated, their own proposals to make at some future time, on the line, not of creating separate municipalities throughout London, but of amalgamating throughout the different areas the existing local authorities, and of constituting the county council in connection with large and important district councils possessing large and important administrative functions In regard to the question of licensing, the authority to inquire into complaints against licensed houses was to remain with the justices, but that duty would be simply ministerial, and under direct instructions from the county council, each county was to be divided into licensing divisions, with a licensing committee for each, which would be empowered to refuse renewals and to require the closing of licensed houses on Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days In cases where renewals were refused compensation was to be given, based on the difference in value between the house with and without a licence, this compensation to be in the first instance payable out of the county fund, but to be paid ultimately, unless in special cases the council should otherwise direct, by the licensing division in which the premises were situate On the other hand, the councils were to be empowered to increase the licence duties by 20 per cent, which it was estimated would produce £300,000 a year Second reading of the bill was agreed to on April 20th, after a debate in which Mr Stansfeld remarked that the great blot on the Bill was the entire exclusion of the poor-law system, and the Government replied that the inclusion of so difficult and complicated a subject would have so overloaded the measure as to enormously increase the difficulties of passing it An instruction, moved by Mr. F Stevenson on the committee stage, for the insertion of provisions for the reform of parish vestries, was negatived by 229 to 183 In committee an amendment of Mr Stansfeld, proposing that all councillors should be elective, and that there should be no aldermen, was opposed by the Government, and negatived by 250 to 214 The words "county alderman" were substituted for the expression "selected councillor." Mr Ritchie assented to a considerable extension of the list of boroughs dealt with as separate counties On June 12th the right hon gentleman announced that, having regard to the opposition with which the licensing clauses were threatened, and to the fact that there remained only about two months before the ordinary date for bringing the session to a close, the Government had decided not to ask the House to proceed with them The proposals in reference to district councils were also withdrawn. An amendment of Mr Henneage, vesting the control of the police in the county councils, was rejected by 264 to 218 Sir W Barttelot proposed that the entire control of the police should remain, as heretofore,

in the hands of the county magistrates, and this being opposed by the Government, was rejected by 360 to 77 Mr John Morley then moved to omit the words which left the appointment, control, and dismissal of chief constables in the hands of quarter sessions, and his motion was carried against the Government by 246 to 216 A promise that facilities should be afforded for the discussion of Mr Stevenson s Sunday Closing Bill satisfied certain Liberal Unionists who had objected to the withdrawal of the Sunday Closing clause, and the committee decided to omit the clause by a majority of 275 to 213 Subsequently the clause empowering the councils to impose an extra licence duty of 20 per cent was struck out by a majority of 199 to 137 An amendment by Mr J Rowlands, to the effect that there should be no selected councillors in the county of London, was rejected by 19 to 148 An amendment of Mr J Stuart giving the London county council the same powers, duties, and liabilities with respect to the police as are vested in the watch committee of a borough under the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 was opposed by the Government and rejected by 220 to 150 An amendment of Mr Pickersgill, depriving the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council of their judicial patronage, was supported from all quarters of the House, and acquiesced in by the Government A proposed new clause by Mr Channing, providing that any rates made under the Act by the county council might be divided between the owner and occupier, was objected to by the Government (who pointed out that if it were adopted the reconstruction of the Bill would become necessary but promised to consider how they could in future best deal with the question), and rejected by 259 to 174 When the Bill reached the Lords it was read a second time without a division after some rather hostile criticisms from the Earl of Carnarvon several changes were made in the clauses, among them being the insertion of a provision permitting the Recorder of London to be appointed by the Court of Aldermen, subject to the condition that he should not exercise judicial powers unless he were appointed by the Crown to exercise them On the Bill being returned to the Commons this was agreed to by 119 to 86 [Royal assent, Aug 14th] [26] Local Government (England and Wales) Act 88 (51 & 52 Vict ch 41) provides that a council shall be established in every administrative county as defined by this Act, and be entrusted with the management of the administrative and financial business of the county, and shall consist of the chairman, aldermen, and councillors Three fourths of the members of the council (the councillors) are to be elected by the burgesses and electors throughout the county the other fourth (the county aldermen) are to be selected by the councillors The county council is to be constituted and elected and is to conduct its proceedings in like manner, and be in the like position in all respects, as the council of a borough divided into wards Clerks in holy orders and other ministers of religion are not disqualified for being elected and being aldermen or councillors, and a person is qualified who, though not qualified in manner provided by the Municipal Corporations Act 82, as applied by this Act, is a peer owning property in the county, or is registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of the ownership of property situate in the county The county councillors are to be elected for a term of three years, and are then to retire together The county is to be divided into electoral divisions, each returning one councillor The electors of the county councillors are to be, in a borough, the burgesses enrolled in pursuance of the Municipal Corporations Acts, and elsewhere the persons registered as county electors under the County Electors Act 88 (see sect 12) The chairman of the council (who is not to be called mayor) is to be appointed by the council from amongst their number, and is by virtue of his office to be a justice of the peace for the county There is to be transferred to the county council all business done by the quarter sessions in respect of the following matters —The making, assessing, and levying of a county, police, hundred, and all rates and the application and expenditure thereof, and the making of orders for the payment of sums payable out of any such rate or out of the county stock or county fund, and the preparation and revision of the basis or standard for the county rate, the borrowing of money, the passing of the accounts of and the discharge of the county treasurer shire halls, county halls assize courts, judges lodgings lock up houses, court houses justices rooms, police stations, county buildings works, and property, subject, as to the use of buildings by the quarter sessions and the justices, to the provisions of this Act respecting the joint committee of quarter sessions and the county council, the licensing under any general Act of houses and other places for music or for dancing, and the granting of licences under the Race courses Licensing Act 79 the provision, enlargement, maintenance, management, and visitation of and other dealing with asylums for pauper lunatics the establishment and maintenance of and the contribution to reformatory and industrial schools bridges and roads repairable with bridges and any powers vested by the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act 78 in the county authority, the tables of fees to be taken by and the costs to be allowed to any inspector analyst or person holding any office in the county other than the clerk of the peace and the clerks of the justices, the appointment removal, and determination of salaries of the county treasurer the county surveyor the public analysts, any officer under the Explosives Act 75, and any officers whose remuneration is paid out of the county rate, other than the clerk of the peace and the clerks of the justices the salary of any coroner whose salary is payable out of the county rate, the fees, allowances, and disbursements allowed to be paid by any such coroner, and the division of the county into coroners districts, and the assignment of such districts the division of the county into polling districts for the purposes of parliamentary elections the appointment of places of election, the places of holding courts for the revision of the lists of voters, and the costs of and other matters to be done for the registration of parliamentary voters, the execution as local authority of the Acts relating to contagious diseases of animals, to destructive insects, to fish conservancy, to wild birds, to weights and measures, and to gas meters, and of the Local Stamp Act 69, any matters arising under the Riot (Damages) Act 66, the registration of rules of scientific societies, the registration of charitable gifts under 52 Geo III ch. 102, the certifying and recording of places of religious worship under 52 Geo. III, ch. 155;

the confirmation and record of the rules of loan societies under 3 & 4 Vict ch. 110; and any other business transferred by this Act On any vacancy occurring in the office of **coroner** for a county, the **county council** is in future to **appoint** a fit person, but a person holding this office may not be an alderman or councillor for the county for which he is coroner The county councils are to have power to purchase or take over existing bridges not being at present county bridges, and to erect new bridges, and there is to be transferred to them the business of the justices of the county out of sessions in respect of the licensing of houses or places for the public performance of stage plays, and of the **execution** as local authority **of the Explosives Act '75** There is reserved to quarter sessions business in relation to appeals against the basis or standard for the county rate, or against that or any other rate, and all business not transferred by the Act The powers of quarter sessions with respect to the **county police** are to be exercised through a standing **joint committee** of the **quarter sessions and county council, but nothing** is **to affect** the powers, **duties** and liabilities of the **justices** as **conservators of the peace**, or the obligation of the police to obey their lawful orders given in that behalf The **Local Government Board** is empowered to **make** from time to time a **provisional order** (which is subject to confirmation by Parliament) for **transferring** to county councils **certain powers** of the Privy Council, the Secretary of State, the Board of Trade the Local Government Board the Education Department, or any other **Government department** conferred by or in pursuance of any statute and appearing to relate to matters arising within the county, and to be of in **administrative character** The entire **maintenance** of **main roads** is **vested** in the **councils** though an urban authority may claim to retain the powers and duties of maintaining and repairing a main road within its district, and the council is to make an annual payment towards the cost of the same the council and any district council may contract for the undertaking by the latter of the maintenance, repair and other dealing with any main road, and the county council is empowered to contribute to the cost of maintenance, repair and improvement of any highway or public footpath in the county although the same is not a main road The **county council** is to have power, in addition to any other authority, **to enforce** the provisions of the **Rivers Pollution Prevention Act '76** in relation to so much of any stream as is situate within any part of their county, to **oppose bills** in Parliament, to make bye laws, and to **appoint** a **medical officer of health** —[27] The proceeds of the duties on **local taxation licences** are, after the financial year ending on the 31st day of March, '89, to be paid by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue into the Bank of England to the local taxation account, and the amount ascertained to be the proceeds of the duties collected in each administrative county is **to be paid** to the council of each county. The licence duties referred to are those for the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail, to deal in game, for beer **dealers**, spirit dealers, sweets dealers, wine **dealers**, refreshment house keepers, dogs, **killing game, guns**, appraisers, auctioneers, **tobacco dealers**, carriages, trade carts, locomotives, **horses and mules**, horse dealers, armorial **bearings**, male servants, hawkers, house agents, pawnbrokers, and plate dealers. The **county councils are also to receive four-fifths of one half** of the **probate duties**. The probate duty grant is to be distributed in proportion to the share received by each county during the financial year '87 8 out of the grants heretofore made in aid of local rates, which will cease to be granted after the passing of this Act (See FINANCE, NATIONAL) All **sums received** by a county council in respect of licence duties or the probate duty grant are **to be applied** in paying the costs incurred in respect thereof, or otherwise chargeable thereon, in payment of the sums required to be paid in substitution for local grants, and of the grants required to be made in respect of costs of union officers, and in repaying to the general county account of the county fund the costs on account of general county purposes for which the whole of the area of the county is liable to be assessed to county contributions, provision is also made for the application of the surplus, if any The sums to be paid by the county councils in substitution for local grants are, towards the remuneration of teachers in poor law schools, to public vaccinators, school fees for pauper children sent to a public elementary school outside the workhouse, to every local authority by whom a medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances is paid one half of the salary of such officer, towards the remuneration of registrars of births and deaths, four shillings per week towards the maintenance of each pauper lunatic, for compensation payable to certain county officers, and one half of the costs of the pay and clothing of the police—in the case of the Metropolitan Police the various county councils concerned having to pay to the receiver of police in each year a sum bearing such proportion to the sum actually raised in the same year by rates from the parishes in that county for the said purpose as the Secretary of State certifies to be the proportion which would have been contributed out of the Exchequer under the arrangement in force during the financial year next before the passing of the Act [27a] **Each** of the **following boroughs** is for the purposes of the Act to be **an administrative County of itself** *i e*,—Barrow, Bath, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bootle cum Linacre, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Burnley, Bury, Canterbury, Cardiff, Chester, Coventry, Croydon, Derby, Devonport, Dudley, Exeter Gateshead, Gloucester, Great Yarmouth, Halifax, Hanley, Hastings, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Kingston upon Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesborough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Preston, Reading, Rochdale, Saint Helens, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, South Shields, Stockport, Sunderland, Swansea, Walsall, West Bromwich, West Ham, Wigan, Wolverhampton, Worcester, York The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of each county borough are, subject to certain modifications, to have all the powers of a county council under the Act in so far as they are not already in possession of or subject to the same, but they will still be governed in many respects by the Municipal Corporations Act, and the provisions of the Local Government Act with respect to the constitution, election, proceedings, or position of the county council or the chairman thereof, the county treasurer and other county officers, the

standing joint committee of the justices and the council, coroners, gas meters, the transfer to the council of powers relating to county and other rates, and the preparation or revision of the basis or standard for the county rate are not to apply to county boroughs Nor is Part IV of the Act, relating to finance, to apply, save so far as is expressly provided Provision is made for an equitable adjustment of the financial relations between the counties and county boroughs by agreement, or by the **Commissioners** [the Earl of Derby, Mr Shaw Lefevre, Mr J L Wharton, Mr F Mowat, C B, and Mr J J Henley] **appointed under the Act** A **quarter sessions borough** not being a county borough, but containing a population of 10,000 or upwards, is **to retain its powers as local authority** under any Act (save as in this Act expressly mentioned) and under the Municipal Corporations Act, but, subject to these provisions and to other savings, the borough is to form part of the county for the purposes of the Act In the case of quarter sessions boroughs of a population of less than 10,000, or in the case of a borough of a population of under 10,000, provision is made for transferring to the county council several of the powers and duties those boroughs at present enjoy [28] The **Metropolis**, as defined by the Local Management Act, **is to be an administrative county of itself**, by the name of the administrative county of London The area in question forms part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, which parts now to be severed from those counties, and is to have a Lord Lieutenant, a Sheriff, a commission of the peace, and a court of quarter sessions of its own, though for the purpose of the jurisdiction of the justices under such commission and of such county, as well as for other non administrative purposes, the **City of London** may continue a separate county, with its own **sheriffs**, who are however, **no longer** to be **jointly Sheriff of Middlesex** The **number of county councillors for the administrative county of London** is to be 118 or double the number of members (59) returned by the parliamentary boroughs in the Metropolis, each borough or each division thereof being an electoral division for the purposes of the Act, the **number of county aldermen** in the county of London is not to exceed one sixth of the whole number of the county councillors the powers, duties and liabilities of the **Metropolitan Board of Works** are to be transferred to the London County Council, and the Board is **to cease to exist** The **Metropolitan Police** remain **under** the control of the **Home Secretary**, the **city** is placed in the position of a quarter sessions borough, and **retains control of its own police**, the common council, and in any other part of the Metropolis the district board, may claim to retain the power of maintaining and repairing the main road The **Sheriffs** of the **City** of London are not to have any authority except in the City, and a sheriff is to be appointed by the Crown for that part of Middlesex which is outside the county of London **The London County Council may petition Her Majesty to appoint** a barrister of not less than ten years' standing to be paid **chairman** or deputy chairman, or one of the paid deputy chairmen, as the case may be, of the **quarter sessions** for the county of London. The **rights** claimed by the **court of common council to appoint** to the offices **of common sergeant and judge of the City of London court are to cease, and** in any future vacancy in each of the said offices, the Queen is to appoint a duly qualified barrister to be such common sergeant or judge; and from and after the next vacancy **no recorder is to exercise** any judicial functions **unless** he is **appointed by Her Majesty to exercise such functions** The London County Council is to pay to each poor law union within its limits such sums as the Local Government Board may certify to be due from time to time in substitution for local grants towards the remuneration of poor law medical officers and towards the cost of drugs and medical appliances, and is also to grant to such unions 4*d* per head per day for every indoor pauper The **London County Council** may from time to time **appoint** any fit person to be **deputy chairman**, and to hold office during the term of office of the chairman, and may pay to such deputy chairman such remuneration as they may from time to time think fit Part IV of the Act enables a **county council**, with the consent of the Local Government Board, **to borrow**, for purchasing any land, or building any building authorised by any Act, for any permanent work which they are authorised to execute or do, for making advances in aid of the emigration, or colonisation, of inhabitants of the county, with a guarantee for repayment of such advances from any local authority in the county, or the Government of any colony, and for any purpose for which quarter sessions or the county council are authorised to borrow, but where the total debt of the county council exceeds, or if the proposed loan is borrowed will exceed the amount of one tenth of the annual rateable value of the property in the county, the amount shall not be borrowed except in pursuance of a provisional order made by the Local Government Board, to be confirmed by Parliament Loans under this section are to be repaid within a period not exceeding thirty years, an **annual budget** is **to be submitted** to each county council. The supplemental provisions of the Act include certain **regulations for bicycles**, etc The **first election** of county councillors is to be held in **January 89**, and the county councillors elected at the first election are to retire on the ordinary day of election in November in the third year after the passing of the Act, and of the first county aldermen one half, to be determined by ballot, are to retire in November in the third year after the passing of the Act, and the remaining half are to retire in November in the sixth year The members of the county council first elected are not to enter on their ordinary duties until the 1st day of April, but are to meet on the second Thursday after the election and other subsequent days, and act as a provisional council to bring the Act into operation, to select the county aldermen, and to choose a chairman —[29] **London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill** was re-introduced by Sir R Fowler, Feb 13th, but withdrawn July 2nd **Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill** passed the Lords, and was withdrawn in the Commons July 12th —[30] **Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill** was introduced by Mr Henecage Feb 10th, an amendment for its rejection was moved on second reading by Mr. Salt, and negatived by 239 to 182, and Bill read second time April 18th Later in the session it was dropped —[31] ***Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill** was introduced by the Government after they had refused either to grant a committee to inquire into the charges made against Mr Parnell during the hearing of Mr O'Donnell's action against the

Times—the ministerial view being that the House was unsuited to deal with the allegations in question—or to give facilities for the discussion of a motion placed on the paper by Mr Parnell for a select committee to inquire into the authenticity of the letters attributed to him. The Bill was read a second time without a division, but proceedings in committee were of the most animated character, and were only brought to a close on the fourth night by a special resolution similar to that passed in the case of the Crimes Bill of 87 The **Special Commission Act** (51 & 52 Vict ch 35), as the Bill when passed was entitled, received royal assent August 13th, and constituted a special commission consisting of Sir J Hannen, Sir J Day, and Sir A L Smith, judges of the High Court, to inquire into the charges and allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons by the defendants in the trial of an action entitled O Donnell Walter and another, and gives the Commissioners all the powers vested in the High Court on the occasion of any action, including the enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath the compelling the production of documents, the punishing persons guilty of contempt, and the issue of a commission or request to examine witnesses abroad The parties may appear by counsel and witnesses making a full and true disclosure may be awarded a certificate of indemnity [31a] ***Marriages Validation Act** (51 & 5 Vict ch. 28) is to remove doubts as to the validity of certain marriages solemnised by a person falsely pretending to be an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, and received royal assent August 13th — [32] ***Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Act, 88** (51 & 52 Vict ch 24)—royal assent August 10th Enacts that it shall be the duty of the owner and master of every British merchant ship to see that his ship is provided, in accordance with rules under the Act, with such boats life jackets, and other appliances for saving life at sea, as, having regard to the nature of the service on which the ship is employed, and the avoidance of undue encumbrance of the ship's deck, are best adapted for securing the safety of her crew and passengers For the purpose of preparing and advising on rules to be made under the Act, the President of the Board of Trade may appoint a consultative committee, [illegible] **Charitable Uses Act** (51 & 52 Vict. ch. 42) consolidates and amends the law relating to mortmain and to the disposition of land for charitable uses—For effect of the ***National Debt (Conversion) Act,** 83 (51 Vict ch 2), "an Act for reducing the rate of interest on the National Debt,' and ***National Debt (Supplemental) Act,** see FINANCE, NATIONAL—[35] ***National Defence Act** (51 & 52 Vict. ch. 31) facilitates the mobilisation of the volunteers in case of emergency, see headings ARMY and VOLUNTEERS) — [36] ***North Sea Fisheries Act** (51 & 52 Vict ch 18) is to carry into effect an international convention respecting the liquor traffic in the North Sea, or in other words it provides for the suppression of 'coopering [37] **Oaths Bill,** introduced by Mr Bradlaugh, Feb 10th On second reading (March 14th) Mr Stanley Leighton moved an amendment against altering the law until the whole subject had been investigated by a Royal Commission, but this was negatived by 247 to 137, and second reading was carried by 250 to 150 Several amendments were made in the Bill to meet objections of the Solicitor-General, and it was read a third time by 147 to 60 on Aug 9th and sent to the Lords, who set it down for consideration in Nov As it reached the Lords the first clause provided that "every person upon objecting to being sworn, and stating, as the ground of such objection, either that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief shall be permitted to make his solemn affirmation instead of taking an oath all places and for all purposes where an oath is or shall be required by law, which affirmation shall be of the same force and effect as if he had taken the oath and if any person making such affirmation shall wilfully, falsely, and corruptly affirm any matter or thing which, if deposed on oath, would have amounted to wilful and corrupt perjury, he shall be liable to prosecution, indictment, sentence, and punishment in all respects as if he had committed wilful and corrupt perjury — [38] ***Official Secrets Bill,** to prevent the disclosure of documents and information by means either of spies or breaches of official trust, was introduced by the Attorney General May 10th, withdrawn July 12th [39] ***Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland Bill,** was introduced by Mr W H Smith April [illegible]

representing Lloyds and the Institute of London Underwriters—[33] The ***Metropolitan Board (Commission) Act,** 88 (51 Vict ch 6) conferred upon the Commissioners (Lord Herschell, Mr Bosanquet, Q C, and Mr H R. Grenfell) all such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in the judges of the High Court on the occasion of any action in respect of the enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, the compelling the production of documents, the punishing persons guilty of contempt, and empowers the Commissioners to give a certificate of indemnity to witnesses making a full and true disclosure — ***Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act,** '88 (51 & 52 Vict ch 40) gives new borrowing powers to the amount of £1,490,777, of which £852,331 is for the Board, and £640,446 for loans. — [34] ***Mortmain and** [illegible] sions when it was before the House, bitterly attacked Colonel King-Harman, who since April 87 had filled the office unpaid He died in June, and the Bill was withdrawn July 16th — [40] * **Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Bill,** introduced in the Lords by the Earl of Onslow, June 29th, extends the system of trade marks to the Channel Islands, and provides for a roll of patent agents Set down for committee in the Commons Nov 15th —[41] **Public Houses (Ireland) Saturday Closing Bill,** proposed to close public houses on Saturdays at nine o clock in all towns of 10,000 inhabitants; second reading carried (May 9th) by 178 to 102 (see sect. 70) — **Public Works Loans Act** (51 and 52 Vict ch 39 (see FINANCE NATIONAL). [42] ***Railway and Canal Traffic Act** (51 and 52 Vict ch 25) was considered by the Grand Committee on Trade, and received royal assent

August 10th. It **provides for the establishment of a new Railway and Canal Commission**, consisting of two appointed and three *ex officio* commissioners, one of the former to be of experience in railway business, and both of them to receive a salary not exceeding £3000 a year. The three *ex-officio* commissioners are to be an English, an Irish, and a Scotch judge, one of these is always to sit with the two appointed commissioners, and to preside, and the sittings may be held in any part of the United Kingdom which may be most convenient for the determination of the proceedings. An additional judge may be appointed under the Act on an address being presented by both Houses. Local authorities, trading associations, chambers of commerce, etc., are to have a *locus standi* before the commissioners. There is no appeal from the commissioners on a question of fact, or *locus standi*. Part II of the Act **provides that every railway company shall submit to the Board of Trade a revised classification of merchandise traffic and schedule of rates** and shall fully state the nature and amounts of all terminal charges proposed to be authorised in respect of each class of traffic, and the circumstances under which such terminal charges are to be made. In the determination of the terminal charges regard is to be had only to the expenditure reasonably necessary to provide the accommodation, irrespective of the outlay which may have been incurred in providing it. The Board is to consider the classification and schedule and any objections thereto which may be lodged with them, and if an agreement with the company be arrived at, the agreed classification is to be embodied in a provisional order to be confirmed by Parliament. If no agreement be arrived at, the Board is to determine the classification and schedule and embody them in a provisional order bill, against which the railway company may be heard in committee. There are provisions as to through traffic and the commissioners are given powers as to through rates. The following is the **full text of the section regarding undue preference**: "(1) Whenever it is shown that any railway company charge one trader or class of traders or the traders in any district, lower tolls, rates or charges for the same or similar merchandise or lower tolls, rates or charges for the same or similar services, than they charge to other traders or classes of traders or to the traders in another district, or make any difference in treatment in respect of any such trader or traders, the burden of proving that such lower charge or difference in treatment does not amount to an undue preference shall lie on the railway company. (2) In deciding whether a lower charge or difference in treatment does or does not amount to an undue preference the court having jurisdiction in the matter, or the commissioners, as the case may be, may, so far as they think reasonable in addition to any other considerations affecting the case, take into consideration whether such lower charge or difference in treatment is necessary for the purpose of securing in the interests of the public the traffic in respect of which it is made and whether the inequality cannot be removed without unduly reducing the rates charged to the complainant. Provided that no railway company shall make, nor shall the court or the commissioners sanction, any difference in the tolls, rates or charges made for, or any difference in the treatment of, home and foreign merchandise, in respect of the same or similar services. (3) The court or the commissioners shall have power to direct that no higher charge shall be made to any person for services in respect of merchandise carried over a less distance than is made to any other person for similar services in respect of the like description and quantity of merchandise carried over a greater distance on the same line of railway." All enactments as to undue preference are extended to goods carried by sea. Dock companies and harbour boards may complain of undue preference; any person may complain to the Board of Trade of unreasonable charges by railway companies; the classification table may be inspected free at every station where merchandise is received for conveyance, and is to be sold at the principal office of the company at a price not exceeding one shilling. Part II extends to canal companies, as to which there are numerous important provisions. The Act comes into operation on Jan. 1st, 89.—**Railway Companies (Carriage of Fish) Bill**, introduced by Sir E. Birkbeck, set down for second reading Nov. 6th. **Recorders Magistrates, and Clerks of the Peace Act** (51 and 5 Vict. ch. 23)—royal assent Aug. 10th—is to make better provision as to the appointment of deputies for recorders, stipendiary magistrates, and clerks of the peace. **Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Act (1878) Amendment Bill** (see sect. 7.). **Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill** (see sect. 7.) and **School Board for London (Pensions) Bill** set down for second reading Nov. 6th.

[43] **Small Holdings Bill**, introduced by Mr. Jesse Collings, discussed on second reading May 17th, closure motion negatived by 194 to 155, and subsequently dropped (see sect. 67).—[44] **Solicitors Bill** introduced by Lord Esher (July 2nd) and provides for the custody of the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court of England by the Incorporated Law Society, and otherwise amends the law as to solicitors. Passed the Lords and set down for committee in the Commons Nov. 12th.—[45] **Statute Law Revision Act** (51 Vict. ch. 3)—royal assent Mar. 27th—is an Act for further promoting the revision of the statute law by repealing superfluous expressions of enactment and enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.—[46] **Technical Instruction Bill** introduced by Sir W. Dyke May 17th, withdrawn July 16th.—[47] ***Tithe Rent Charge Bill** and **Tithe Rent Charge Recovery and Variation Bill** were introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury (Mar. 22nd) who explained that the first of these placed tithe in the same position as income tax under Schedule A, with the object of preventing the landlord from contracting himself out of the obligation to pay it. The charge would therefore be in the first instance payable by the tenant, who would have a legal right to deduct the amount from the rent due to the landlord. By the second Bill arrangements were made for the appointment of receivers, who would have power to attach the land in cases where the tithe was not forthcoming. It was proposed to introduce a third bill, which would have reference to tithe redemption. The first two bills passed the Lords, and were set down for second reading in the Commons Nov. 8th.—[48] ***Universities (Scotland) Bill**, which is for the better administration and endowment of those institutions, passed the Lords, and was set down for second reading in the Commons Nov. 8th.—[49]

*Westminster Abbey Act 88 (51 and 52 Vict, ch 11) makes further provision for the restoration and repair of the fabric, and provides for the transfer of certain property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners — [50] Among the private Acts which received the Royal assent in course of the session were, Birmingham and Henley-in-Arden Railway, Brighton Marine Palace and Pier, Chesham, Boxmoor and Hemel Hempstead Steam Tramways, City of London (Fire Inquests), Collingbourne and Avon Valley Railway, Didcot, Newbury and Southampton Railway, Eastern and Midland Railways (Extensions), Epping Church, Great Western and Great Northern Junction Railway, Greenwich and Millwall Subway, Hampstead Heath Enlargement (Amendment), Harrow and Stanmore Railway, Horse Guards Avenue, Kensington Square Improvements, Lloyds, London and St Katharine and East and West India Docks, London, Brighton and South Coast Railway (Various Powers), London Sea Water Supply, Manchester Ship Canal (Additional Lands), Manchester Ship Canal (Alteration of Works), Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers), Metropolitan Outer Circle Railway, Oxford and Aylesbury Tramroad, Raleigh Park (Brixton), Scarborough, Bridlington and West Riding Junction Railways, St Botolph Without Aldgate Tithe Rate (changed from London City Tithes (St Botolph Without Aldgate)) Thames Tunnel (Blackwall), Tottenham Local Board (Division of District), Uxbridge and Rickmansworth Railway (Abandonment), Vauxhall Park, West Ham Corporation (Improvements) and West Ham Corporation (Loans, etc) COMMITTEES —The number of Commons committees was again unusually large, several Lords committees sat and reported, and there were two joint Committees of the two Houses —[51] **Admission of Strangers** —A Commons committee was (March 15th) appointed to inquire into the rules and regulations under which strangers are admitted to the House and its precincts, and to report whether any alterations in the same are expedient The committee held several sittings, and reported in April, making certain detailed recommendations as to the admission of strangers, which were so far acted upon in course of the session that the benches of the Speaker's gallery, which the Speaker had offered to give up to the House, were thrown into the ordinary strangers gallery, access to the whole space being now gained from the Central Hall — [52] **Corn Averages** —A Commons Committee was (June 12) appointed to inquire into the present system of ascertaining the official average price of corn in the United Kingdom, and to report what alterations, if any, are expedient It was arranged that the inquiry should be continued at the autumn sitting —[53] **Debates and Proceedings in Parliament** —A joint committee of the two Houses was appointed to inquire and report as to the cost and method of the publication of the debates and proceedings in Parliament The committee took evidence and reported in July They did not recommend the provision of an official report of the proceedings, but were of opinion that what they described as an improved and amplified Hansard would meet the requirements of the public service. They recommended that public tenders should be invited for such a report, that special seats for the reporters to be engaged in the work should be provided in each House; that the contractor should be allowed to exercise his own discretion as to the fulness of the reports given, subject only to the conditions that no speech be reported at less than one third of its length as delivered, and that debates in committee and on private bills be reported with the same fulness as debates on public questions Two days should be allowed for correction by members of their speeches, and the corrected edition should be published not later than one week after the occurrence of the debate The contract should, they considered, be made in the first instance for a period not exceeding three years, and that power should be reserved to determine it earlier, should it be desirable to do so, by notice given not less than one month before the end of any session [Tenders for a contract for printing and publishing a report of the proceedings of Parliament were subsequently invited by the Controller of the Stationery] [54] **East India (Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company)** —A select committee of the House of Commons was in May appointed to inquire into the formation and promotion of the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company (*q v*), Limited, the circumstances under which the concession held by that Company was obtained from the Government of Hyderabad, and the subsequent operations on the London Stock Exchange by persons interested in the Company —[55] **Elections (Intervention of Peers, etc)** — A Lords committee was (June) appointed to deliberate upon the report of the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the Sessional Order with reference to the intervention of peers and prelates in Parliamentary elections (see heading) The Lords Committee took evidence, and resolved, "That inasmuch as a resolution of one House of Parliament cannot affect the law, it is unnecessary to take any action upon the report of the House of Commons as to the continuance of the Sessional Order with reference to the intervention of peers or prelates in Parliamentary elections —[56] **Emigration and Immigration** —On the motion of Captain Colomb a Commons committee was (Feb 13th) appointed to inquire into the law existing in the United States and elsewhere on the subject of the immigration of destitute aliens, and as to the extent and effect of such immigration into the United Kingdom, and to report whether it is desirable to impose any, and if so what, restrictions on such emigration The inquiry was not concluded at the adjournment, and the committee recommended their reappointment next session — [57] **Estimates Procedure (Grants of Supply)** A Commons committee was appointed to consider the procedure by which the House annually grants the supplies to Her Majesty, and having taken evidence, the committee reported (July) that they had confined their attention principally to the procedure in the granting of supplies included in the Civil Service Estimates, and suggested that, as the experiment was being tried of intrusting the examination of the details of messures of minor importance, or of a less contentious character, to standing committees, a similar experiment might be made by constituting a third standing committee to which, on the motion of the Government and by the vote of the House, certain classes of the estimates or certain votes might be referred. This standing committee was, in respect of such classes or votes, to

take the place of the committee of the whole House. Its procedure would resemble that of the committee for supply, and the discussion would include questions both of policy and of finance. The experiment was to be wholly of a tentative character, and it would depend on the confidence felt by the House in the standing committee, and on the duration and character of the subsequent debates in the House on the resolutions of the committee, whether the experiment should be extended, reduced, or abandoned. Some convenience, and probably some economy of time, would, the committee thought result from the adoption of a system of grouping together, in certain cases, two or more votes which are now separately submitted to the committee of supply and to the House, and they recommended that such a scheme for grouping should receive the attention of the Treasury, and be submitted for the consideration of the House.—[58] **Friendly Societies.** A Commons committee was (July 5th) appointed "to inquire into the report upon the operation of sect. 30 of the Friendly Societies Act 75, as amended by subsequent Acts, and into the organisation or general condition of societies and companies to which the said section applies, and to suggest what amendment of the law (if any) is required to insure the better management of such societies and companies and the more complete protection of the interests of their members." The inquiry was not completed at the August adjournment.—[59] **Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms.** This committee, which controls the kitchen and refreshment rooms of the House of Commons, reported that during the session up to Aug. 8th, 6,251 luncheons and 1,151 dinners had been served in the dining room, 1,70 luncheons and 1,318 dinners in the strangers' dining room, and 2,178 luncheons and 6,058 dinners in the reporters' gallery dining room.—**Navy Estimates,** committee on (see NAVY).—[60] The select committee of the House of Lords on the **office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and office of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod** in one of their reports, recommended that leave should be given to photograph the MS. **Common Prayer Book,** originally attached to the Act of Uniformity, upon condition that one facsimile only and that of the same size as the original be of be taken, and they framed certain rules with the object of preserving the book from being in any way tampered with or damaged.—[61] **Pilotage.** A Commons committee was (Mar. 2nd) appointed to consider the position of the pilotage system of the United Kingdom. After taking a great deal of evidence the committee presented a report containing numerous important recommendations. On the question of the continuance or the abolition of the principle of **compulsory pilotage** they did not feel justified in recommending that there should be any interference with the system as it now stands, but they would leave to local pilotage authorities full and ample powers to adopt such systems and to frame such regulations, subject to the sanction of Parliament, as may be most conducive to the interests of the trade and shipping of the particular port over which their jurisdiction extends. They were strongly of opinion that the time had arrived when the exemption of the owner from liability for damage done by his ship, when the ship is placed in charge of a pilot by compulsion of law, should cease to exist. The master of a vessel, even while a pilot was on board, should continue to be responsible for the conduct and navigation of his vessel. Evidence was given as to the prevalence of a practice on the part of masters of employing the services of unlicensed instead of licensed pilots, with a view to escape the payment of full pilotage dues, and the committee recommended that such a change of the law be made as would best meet the difficulty experienced in bringing the offenders to justice, and enable the law to be duly enforced. The committee were in favour of maintaining the system of granting pilotage certificates to masters and mates, and were also of opinion that the granting and renewal of certificates to aliens should be continued, but they suggested that no favourable opportunity should be lost by the Government to obtain for this country full reciprocity from other powers in regard to advantages which we may from time to time confer upon them. Recommendations are also made on the subject of pilots' pension funds. The committee think that there should be a direct representation of pilots on all pilotage boards, and recommend also that there should be an appeal from the decision of the pilotage authority to the county court judge or stipendiary magistrate sitting with a nautical assessor, having jurisdiction within the district in which such pilotage authority is situated.—[62] **Police and Sanitary Regulations.** In a special report by the select committee to whom were referred all private bills promoted by municipal and other local authorities by which it was proposed to create powers relating to police and sanitary regulations which deviate from, or are in extension of, or are repugnant to, the general law, the committee particularly desired to record that in every one of the measures referred to them the model clauses relating to the notification of infectious disease had been inserted by the promoters. The committee passed these clauses with such amendments as brought them into conformity with the model clauses relating to notification. This legislation, which was, in the opinion of the committee, highly beneficial to the health of the people, was now in force among several millions of our population. The committee were so impressed with the value of notification that they caused to be prepared a bill to extend the legislation, at the option of local authorities, to the whole of the United Kingdom. The opinion of the House was not obtained on this measure, as the pressure of public business prevented its discussion on the second reading, but the committee requested their chairman to again introduce the Bill at the commencement of the next session of Parliament. Meanwhile the committee observed with satisfaction that clauses relating to notification of infectious disease were included in the Scotch Burgh and Police Bill.—[63] **Poor Law Relief.** A select committee of the House of Lords was, on the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen, appointed to inquire as to the various powers now in possession of the poor law guardians, and their adequacy to cope with distress that may from time to time exist in the Metropolis and other populous places, and also as to the expediency of concerted action between the poor law authorities and voluntary agencies for the relief of distress. In July the committee reported that they had met and taken evidence on the subject referred to them, but they had found it

impossible to complete their inquiry, except so far as regarded the Metropolis In course of a detailed report upon this branch of their investigation, the committee say it was shown by the evidence that the powers in possession of poor law guardians in the Metropolis are adequate for the relief of destitution, that during the last thirty years there had been a marked decrease of pauperism in the Metropolis, and that this decrease must to a great extent be ascribed to the more strict and efficient administration of the law by boards of guardians, and especially to the restriction of out door relief It would be therefore unsafe to infer that there had been a corresponding diminution of poverty, although it might reasonably be concluded that so great a fall in the number of paupers was partly due to the improved condition of the working classes generally The committee dwell on the disastrous results which they consider would be certain to follow from out door relief if not very carefully administered and kept within narrow limits and in referring to temporary and exceptional destitution from sickness or want of work, express regret that there is not more advantage taken of benefit clubs and provident dispensaries, by which provision is made for support and medical treatment during sickness They recommend that labour yards should cease to form part of the regular authorised system of relief and should only be opened in cases where, on account of exceptional distress, the ordinary workhouse accommodation is insufficient to meet an emergency They think that test houses, similar to those established at Birmingham for able bodied men might with advantage be established in the Metropolis, they deprecate relief works except occasionally as a temporary expedient to meet a special and pressing emergency, and they think that the influx of agricultural labourers to London has been considerably exaggerated—although, doubtless, owing to the depressed condition of agriculture more labourers than usual have migrated to the Metropolis from the country They were unable to agree with the opinion expressed by several experienced witnesses that it would be desirable to abolish the casual wards The committee give some interesting information and make some valuable recommendations regarding the bringing up and education of children they fully concur in the "expediency of concerted action between the guardians and voluntary agencies for the relief of distress The evidence shows they say, "how effectively this co operation is secured in St Georges in the East Stepney and Whitechapel, and the excellent results which are obtained there both in diminishing the number of persons relieved from the rates and in providing for assistance to the deserving poor without inflicting upon them the stigma of pauperism It is much to be desired that such co operation should be organised elsewhere The evils which arise from indiscriminate charity were strikingly shown by the effects of the distribution of the Mansion House Fund, and of tickets to vagrants in Trafalgar Square" The rapid growth of the population in some parts of the Metropolis seems to require that the areas of poor law administration should be readjusted Lastly, the committee notice a suggestion that guardians should have the same power to attach a pension received by a pauper from a private source, and legally due to him, as they have of attaching an army or a navy pension —[64] **Private Bill Legislation** A joint committee of the two Houses was appointed to "examine into the present system of private bill legislation, and to report how far and in what manner, without prejudice to public interests that system may be modified, with a view to the interests of suitors, the economy of the time of Parliament, and the reduction of costs and charges (for a detailed account of the procedure on private bills see BILL, PARLIAMENTARY, Pd 87) The committee, who took evidence state in their report that broadly three proposals were put before them The first of these was for the establishment of commissioners intrusted with the functions of private bill committees who should hold central or local inquiries according to the character of the scheme and the interests of suitors the ultimate decision being always in some form reserved to Parliament Among the various proposals for a commission was one by Mr Stanhope (Secretary for War), who formerly practised at the Parliamentary bar The other proposals put before the committee were for joint committees and an extension of the system of provisional orders The committee were they say brought to the conclusion that although a commission must necessarily be an experiment it presents the best hope of an adequate solution of the difficulties of the situation [65] **Revenue Departments Estimates.** A select committee of the House of Commons was in March appointed to examine into the Estimates for the Revenue Departments, and to report their observations to the House The committee examined into and took evidence upon the Customs Inland Revenue, Post Office, Post Office Packet Service, and Post Office Telegraph Estimates for the current year, and the most interesting portions of their report (presented in July) had reference to the three latter estimates and to the administration of the department (see POST OFFICE) —[66] **Sheriffs** In March a Lords Committee was appointed to inquire into the mode of appointment, the duties and the obligations of the high sheriffs of counties In their report, presented in July the committee point out that at the present day the high sheriff must necessarily incur very considerable expense In Oxfordshire the average cost is £350, in Essex £300, in Norfolk, £800, in Yorkshire about £1 x exclusive of the sheriff's own expenses, in Lancashire, £1,400, exclusive of sheriff's personal expenditure, and in Montgomeryshire, £500 The committee continue "We are of opinion that a county official, representing the county, and bearing the title of high sheriff, should receive the judges when on circuit, nominate the grand jury, and discharge the other honorary duties as at present We recommend that the high sheriff be appointed in the same manner as hitherto, but we are of opinion that all the necessary expenses of the office should be paid by the county and the Treasury conjointly, including one well appointed carriage, with a pair of horses, to convey the judge on his official duties, and we recommend that trumpeters, javelin men, and all other unnecessary expenses be discontinued.' —[67] **Small Holdings** (see also sect 43) A Commons committee was (July 23rd) appointed to inquire into the facilities which exist for the

creation of small holdings in land in Great Britain, whether, either in connection with an improved system of local government or otherwise, those facilities may be extended, whether, in recent years, there has been any diminution in the number of small owners and cultivators of land, and whether there is any evidence to show that such diminution is due to legislation The committee met Aug 10th, Mr Chamberlain being called to the chair, and agreed to a report which was presented on the same day, stating that, having been unable at that period of the session to inquire into the subject referred to them, they had agreed to recommend that a committee on the same subject should be appointed in the next session of Parliament [68] **Standing Orders of the House of Lords** A Lords committee was appointed to examine and report upon those standing orders of this House which relate to the conduct of public business The committee met, examined the said standing orders and agreed on certain omissions, amendments and additions which they in July proposed for the adoption of the House A new standing order was agreed to by the committee, to the effect that if on a division on a bill it should appear that thirty lords were not present, the Lord Speaker should declare the question not decided, but the debate thereon should be adjourned to the next sitting of the House It was further resolved that at the commencement of each session, standing committees should be appointed, to one or other of which, unless the House should otherwise order, every bill should be committed, instead of to a committee of the whole House, the standing committees were not to exceed four in number, and should be appointed for such classes of bills as the House should determine, the lords who are to serve on such committees to be nominated by the committee of selection, each committee to consist of not more than fifty nor less than twenty lords, power to add not more than fifteen lords in respect of any bill, the committee of selection also to nominate a chairman's panel (See headings PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, PEERAGE, and GRAND COMMITTEES) Consideration of the report was set down for an early day of the autumn sitting (see also sect 19) —[69] **Standing Committee on Law, etc** (see also headings PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE and GRAND COMMITTEES) The following Bills were considered by this committee prior to the adjournment in August Bail (Scotland), Mortmain and Charitable Uses, Employers Liability, Liability of Trustees, and County Courts Consolidation The **Standing Committee on Trade**, etc, had referred to them the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, Railway and Canal Companies Charges [illegible] Sea Fisheries Regulation Bill, and Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Bill —[70] A Commons committee was in February appointed to inquire into the operation of the **Sunday Closing Acts (Ireland)** In May the **Public Houses (Ireland) Saturday Closing Bill** (see sect. 41) was referred to the committee In [illegible] Amendment Bill and that measure into one bill, and a motion for the consolidation of the bills was agreed to in committee, the consolidated bill being entitled the Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) bill (see sect 21) In their report presented in July the committee state that, having inquired into the working of the Act passed in 78 for a period of four years, and which had been since annually renewed, they found that the overwhelming weight of evidence was in favour of making this Act perpetual as regards the districts to which it applies They recommended "(1) That the Act of 78 should be made perpetual, and extended to the five cities now exempted from the full operation of the Act, (2) That the qualifying distance under the *bona fide* provision should be extended to six miles, (3) That all houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in Ireland should be closed 10 p m on Saturdays [71] **Sweating System** On the motion of the Earl of Dunraven a Lords committee was appointed to inquire into the sweating system at the East End of London, and to report thereon to the House from time to time The committee took much interesting evidence, and on July 30th reported as follows — The committee have examined witnesses in the boot and shoe tailoring, cabinet and upholstering, and other trades, and agree that the evidence, although unfinished, may be reported and the inquiry adjourned The committee desire to make the following remarks (1) In the opinion of your committee, the evidence already taken sufficiently indicates the existence of grave evils in connection with what is known as the Sweating System, in the localities to which their investigations have been confined They have reason to believe that the same or similar evils prevail in other parts of the Metropolis, as well as in other towns and cities, and affect various industries not yet examined Their views in this respect are strengthened by many resolutions and applications received from societies and individuals praying for an extension of the inquiry It also appears that many persons engaged in the trades under consideration carry on business in various districts in London and in the country also (2) For these reasons an exhaustive inquiry is impossible under a reference limiting the area of investigation to the East End of London, and your committee recommend such an extension of their reference as will enable them to prosecute their inquiries throughout the Metropolis and in such cities and towns or rural districts in the United Kingdom as they may select On the motion of the Earl of Dunraven the reference was (Aug 3rd) so amended as to enable the committee to inquire into the sweating system in the United Kingdom generally — [72] **Town Holdings** The Commons committee on this question was reappointed in Feb, and shortly before the adjournment reported that they had taken additional evidence on the matters referred to them, but at that period of the session it would not be in their power to conclude the whole of their inquiry, or to report on the several subjects comprised in the order of reference The committee hoped that it might not be necessary for them to call further witnesses as to the terms of occupation and the compensation for improvements possessed by the owners of town houses and holdings [illegible] the purchase of the fee simple of their property, but they desired to take further evidence upon the question of imposing a direct assessment on the owners of ground rents, and on the owners of increased values imparted to land

by building operations or other improvements. They accordingly recommended that the committee be re-appointed next session for the purpose of receiving such additional evidence as they may think necessary, and also of reporting upon the several branches of the inquiry —[78]

Trustee Savings Banks On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a Commons Committee was (June 18th) appointed to inquire into and report on (1) the administration of trustee savings banks under the Trustees Savings Banks Act '63, (2) the powers, duties, and liabilities of the trustees, managers, and officers of trustee savings banks, (3) the relations of trustee savings banks to the National Debt Commissioners, the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and other offices or departments of the Government, so far as these relations affect the internal management of the affairs of the said banks, and (4) the alleged assumption of certain trustee savings banks of designations calculated to mislead depositors The inquiry was not concluded at the August adjournment of Parliament

ADDENDUM – AUTUMN SESSION In the previous article an attempt was made to give an outline of the principal business transacted between Feb 6th and August 13th and we now carry on the narrative from the commencement of the autumn sitting until Dec 5th, when much still remained to be done before the two Houses could be prorogued **Parliament reassembled on Nov 6th**, and the **Commons** at once **proceeded** with the **voting of supplies** This business was d on Nov 7th, 8th, 9th, 1 th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, the progress made being slow On Nov 18th the Solicitor General for Ireland moved for leave to introduce the **Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill**, which was to provide for an **advance** of a second sum of **£5,000,000** in extension of Lord Ashbourne's Land Purchase Act of 1885, and **Mr Gladstone** proposed by way of **amendment** that in lieu of proceeding again to vote the sum of £5,000 000 so as to place the State in the direct relation of landlord to the Irish occupier, it was expedient, especially in view of the lamentable sufferings caused by recent evictions, to extend the provisions of the Irish Land Act of 87, so as to empower the Land Court to reduce or cancel the unjust rents found to be excessive, as well as to deal with the rents themselves, after the example of the legislation recently and beneficially applied to the crofters holdings in Scotland The division was taken on Nov 20th, when the amendment was rejected by 330 to 246, majority 84, the measure being then read a first time One or two Gladstonians voted for the bill Second reading was carried by 299 to 224, after a debate on Nov 21st and 22nd, in the course of which Mr Parnell said he would accept the bill if the danger connected with it were removed by the insertion of a provision dealing with arrears, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the present proposal was made simply as a limited and temporary experiment, and not in redemption of the ministerial pledge to deal with the land purchase question generally On Nov 23rd Mr Parnell moved an instruction empowering the committee on the bill to provide that the Land Commission might take an account of the amount of arrears of rent due from tenants desirous of purchasing their holdings, who had made, or should make, application to have judicial rents fixed, and might decide whether the whole, or any, or what part of such arrears ought to be paid, and whether in one payment or by instalments, and at what date the same should be paid This was rejected by 182 to 148 Committee on the Bill was taken in the evening, and also on Nov 26th and 27th. Several amendments of the Opposition being accepted by the Government, the report stage was disposed of on Nov 28th, and on the following day the third reading was carried by 202 to 141 — The **voting of supplies** for the Civil Services was **resumed** on Nov 30th, when Mr H H Fowler raised a discussion on the **pension system**, which continued on Saturday, Dec 1st, when Mr John Morley called attention to the **employment of British troops at Suakim** In reference to the latter question, Mr Secretary Stanhope stated that there was no intention of attempting the reconquest of the Soudan, or of undertaking any large operations On Tuesday, Dec 4th, Lord R Churchill raised the same question on a motion for adjournment, and stated that in deciding to send one British battalion to Suakim the Government had acted against the advice of responsible and high military authorities at home Mr Stanhope said the force was, in the opinion of the military authorities in Egypt, perfectly adequate The motion for adjournment, which was supported by the Opposition, was rejected by 231 to 189 The **Irish estimates** were taken on Dec 3rd, 4th, and 5th, and under a special arrangement Irish members under summons to appear in Ireland were enabled to be present —Mr W H Smith announced on Nov 15th that the period at which they had arrived, and the slow progress made with the voting of supplies, deprived the Government of the hope of passing a number of measures, and **there were withdrawn**, either then or later in the sittings, the three **Irish Drainage Bills, Board of Agriculture Bill Burgh Police and Health (Scotland) Bill, Criminal Evidence Bill, Land Law Ireland (Land Commission) Bill, Tithe Bills**, and **Weights and Measures Bill**, and **also** the Excise Duties (Local Purposes) Bill, commonly known as the **Van and Wheel Tax** Bill, which embodied the proposals of the Government to tax vans and carts, pleasure horses, and race horses (see FINANCE, NATIONAL) The Intoxicating Liquors New Licences Bill of Sir W Houldsworth was dropped On Dec 5th the following measures introduced by the Government or private members stood for consideration on a future day *Augmentation of Benefices, Clergy Discipline, Cruelty to Children, Employers Liability (Dec 7th), Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland), Liability of Trustees, Libel Law Amendment, *Patent Designs and Trade Marks, Railway Companies (Carriage of Fish), Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Dec 14th), Sand Grouse Protection, School Board for London (Pensions), Solicitors, and Universities (Scotland) The **House of Lords** read the Land Purchase (Ireland) Bill a **second** time without a division on Dec 4th, and **ordered** it for committee on Dec 6th The **Oaths Bill** passed all its stages in the House without amendment, a new clause proposed by the Lord Chancellor giving the Crown and the prisoner, and the parties in civil proceedings, the right to challenge a juror who had taken advantage of the Act, being rejected by 54 to 14. The **Companies Bill** on Dec. 5th **awaited consideration as amended, and the Land**

Bill had just been reported from a select committee It was notified to their lordships on Nov 6th that England had agreed to take naval action, in conjunction with Germany, on the east coast of Africa, to prevent the importation of arms and the export of slaves but military action was not contemplated The announcement that Sir H Blake had been appointed Governor of Queensland led to a correspondence between the Home Government and that of Queensland, an intimation being at length made by the Colonial Secretary to the House of Lords that after what had passed Sir Henry felt it would be extremely unpleasant for him to undertake the governorship of that colony and that he had requested to be relieved of the appointment Lord Knutsford at the same time pointed out how extremely well fitted Sir Henry was for the governorship and could not but think that the opposition which had been raised to the appointment had proceeded from a misapprehension of the position and a want of knowledge of Sir Henry's eminent qualifications and services On Nov 30th it was notified that the governorship had been offered to and accepted by Sir H Norman Governor of Jamaica The resignation by Sir C Warren of the Chief Commissionership of the Metropolitan Police and the appointment of Mr Munro to the vacant post were also notified to Parliament Mr Cuninghame Graham on Dec 1st used the expression dishonourable trick and, refusing to retract was ordered to withdraw himself during the remainder of that day's sitting On Nov 26th during committee on the Land Purchase Bill, attention was called as a matter of privilege to the attempted service of a summons upon Mr Sheehy in the outer lobby of the House, and a committee was forthwith appointed to consider the matter To this committee, which on Dec 5th had not reported was also referred on Dec 1st a letter sent to Mr Sheehy by a sessional Crown solicitor in Ireland The Commons committee on corn averages, and the Lords committee on the sweating system, took further evidence Earl Cadogan postponed until the session of 89 any action upon the report of the committee on the Standing Orders of the House of Lords and the Commons committees on Friendly Societies Emigration and Immigration and Trustee Savings Banks reported in favour of their reappointment next session

Settled Estates Act See LAND QUESTION

Settled Land Act, The, 82 The object of this Act is to enlarge the powers enjoyed by limited owners of real property especially by life tenants But the powers which it confers upon the limited owner are to be exercised by him as trustee for all persons interested under the settlement which creates his limited ownership See in detail ed 87

Settlement Marriage See ed 87

Severn Tunnel (For the earlier history of this work see eds 87 and 88) This tunnel is 7,664 yards long, the entrance on the English side is a cutting a mile long and as much as 60 feet deep at the lower end, and the approach from the Welsh side is about the same length and a similar depth It was necessary to make large sea banks to keep out the high tides, as the approaches lie through marshlands The tunnel is lined with brickwork from 2 ft 3 in to 3 ft thick, imbedded in mortar of Portland cement Sir John Hawkshaw was the engineer-in-chief, and the first coal train from South Wales was timed to run through in January 1886 This was successfully done on the 9th of that month, a train consisting of fourteen trucks, two vans and one engine, and carrying 150 tons of steam coal, leaving Aberdare at 9 50 a m and arriving at Southampton in about eleven hours The passage through the tunnel occupied about nineteen minutes The tunnel was opened for passenger traffic on Dec 1st without ceremony—a somewhat surprising circumstance considering that this great work with its approaches, has cost something like £2 000 000 It should be added that the Severn tunnel is ventilated by means of a Guibal fan, which can discharge 240 000 feet of air per minute A further development of the use of the tunnel took place in 88 The G W and L & N W Railways concluded arrangements for the establishment of a direct service of fast trains between Bristol Liverpool Manchester, and other important towns in the North of England and Scotland At Bristol these trains form a connection with the up and down trains for the west The journey by the Severn tunnel between Bristol and the North is an hour shorter than by any other route A complete history of this great engineering scheme was published by Bentley during the year in the shape of a handsome volume entitled 'The Severn Tunnel its Construction and Difficulties' by Thomas A Walker

Sewage See ed 86

Sexual Selection The second of the two great evolutionary hypotheses with which the name of Darwin is connected the first being Natural Selection See ed 86

Seychelles Islands or Mahe Archipelago, are situated in the Indian Ocean, about 1 000 miles north of Mauritius of which British colony they are politically a part Total area 79 sq m pop 14,681 The chief and largest island is Mahé upon which is Port Victoria the capital, harbour and headquarters of H M East African squadron The only small tropical oceanic islands of granitic structure, they are covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation among which is the *coco de mer* and tree fibre Government is administered by a Chief Civil Commissioner and a Board subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE etc (table) Exports consist of cocoanut cocoanut oil sperm, vanilla coffee and cloves, but since the abolition of slavery in 34 these plantations have been in a declining state The majority of the people are from India There are twelve Roman Catholic primary schools and eight English Episcopal The group was annexed in 1794

Shakespeare Bacon Controversy See GREAT CRYPTOGRAM, The

Shaw Captain Eyre Massey, C B Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, to which he succeeded on the death of Mr Braidwood, who was killed at the great fire in Tooley Street in 1861, was born at Monkstown, co Cork, 30 Educated at Trinity Coll Dublin where he graduated After serving a short time in the army he was appointed Superintendent of the Belfast Constabulary, which office he held until he received his present appointment C B '79

Shaw Lefevre, The Rt Hon George J, P C son of the late Sir G Shaw Lefevre, Clerk of Parliaments, was b 1832 Educated at Eton and Trin Coll, Camb Bencher Inner Temple. He was Chief Secretary to the Admiralty (71-74),

and **Chief Commissioner of Works** ('80-84) He has also served as chairman of the Royal Commission on the Loss of Life at Sea ('86) Unsuccessfully contested Winchester (59), sat for Reading (64 85), Bradford (April 21st, 86), re elected (July '86) He is a warm supporter of Mr Gladstone's Irish policy, and in the spring of last year visited **Ireland** to investigate the condition of that country He wrote an important letter to the *Times* respecting his inquiries on the Clanricarde estate Mr Shaw Lefevre, during his tenure of office as Chief Commissioner of Works, originated the Hyde Park Corner and other Metropolitan improvements

Sheffield and Goole Ship Canal For some time past a scheme has been on foot to connect that busy steel, iron and coal centre, Sheffield with the port of Goole by means of a navigable waterway, especially for the heavy traffic which in these days of competition is found to be so expensive by rail On October 4th, 88 the leading promoters of the idea met the engineers at Goole, and viewed the Aire and Calder Canal system between that port and Ferrybridge, next day they went on to Goole by the Ouse and Trent, and afterwards along the Goole and Stamforth Canal to Doncaster, whence on the following day they went along the canal to Sheffield It is said that the results of this careful **survey** proved very encouraging from both the practical and the financial points of view About the time of the examination of the proposed line of route, it was stated that the preliminary expenses fund amounted to £1,725, although the Sheffield Town Council found themselves unable, as a corporate body to subscribe to it At the end of November it was announced that a **company** had been **registered** to establish the **new waterway** It was proposed to acquire the **following undertakings** with the docks, harbours, and works, and the rights connected therewith (1) The navigation of the river Don, from Tinsley, in the parish of Sheffield, to Wilsich House, in the parish of Barnby-on-Don, (2) The Dearne and Dove Canal, commencing in the parish of Wath upon Dearne, and terminating at or near Barnsley by a junction with the Barnsley Canal, (3) The Staniforth and Keadby Canal, commencing from the river Don, to the river Trent, (4) The Sheffield, Canal from Sheffield parish to a junction with the Don at Tinsley The initial capital is £30,000, and the first directors include the Mayors of Sheffield and Barnsley and the president of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire **Refounded** by Edward VI, 1550, **re organised** 1870 Annual income £1,200 An **Exhibition** to either Univ of £40 for four years falls vacant every year, pupils may also compete for **Hush Exhibitions** of £50 for four years, this privilege is allowed to three other schools only Pupils, 340 **Head Master,** Rev. E M Young, M A

Sheriff. On the "**morrow of St Martin**" (Nov. 12th) the **Lord Chancellor,** the Lord High Treasurer, or if there be none the **Chancellor of the Exchequer,** the Lord President and others of the Privy Council, and the Lord Chief Justice or any two or more of these great officers, with **some of the judges** of the High Court, meet at the Royal Courts of Justice, when the judges propose three persons from each county (with certain exceptions) for the office of sheriff, and the first of the three is in each instance nominated, unless the person in question request to be relieved from serving on ground of ill health, want of sufficient means, or some other reason, and his excuse is accepted, when the next person on the list is nominated The list, as revised in Council, is **submitted** to **Her Majesty,** who with a gold bodkin **pricks the names** of those whom she selects to **serve,** and which are generally the names now appearing first Only one sheriff is appointed for the two counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon The sheriff of Lancashire is nominated by the Queen as Duchess of Lancaster, and the sheriff of Cornwall by the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall The **liverymen** of **London** (*q v*) on Midsummer Day **elect two sheriffs** who are, but will shortly no longer be, jointly sheriff of Middlesex (For the change made in this regard by the Local Government Act, see SESSION 88, sec **28**) A **sheriff** holds office for one year The custody of the county is committed to him, and in case of need he may **call upon** all the **inhabitants** to aid him in defending it or in arresting a felon, and the body of **persons so assembled** is termed the **posse comitatus** He accompanies the judge through the county, and sits beside him at criminal trials, he presides at the election of coroners, and has certain duties to fulfil in connection with parliamentary elections He, or rather the under sheriff, sits, aided by a jury, to assess damages in actions for tort in the superior courts where judgment has gone by default, and in certain cases to settle the amount of compensation under the Land Clauses Consolidation Acts (*q*) Assisted by an under-sheriff and by other officers, he summonses jurors serves writs gathers fines, and executes the judgments of the courts, including the judgment of death, he is liable for wrongfully imprisoning any person, but not for the escape of a prisoner from gaol The sheriffs of London, in addition to their other duties, attend the Lord Mayor on state occasions, and at every court of aldermen, and they present petitions from the court of aldermen or common council to the House of Commons at the bar of the House (See SESSION 88, secs **28** and **66**)

Shiahs See MOHAMMEDANISM, ed '88

Shipping and Shipbuilding of '88 The marked movement in these trades noticed in our last edition (88), was more than maintained during the year just closing, and prospects continue bright in both branches The demand for **oversea freightages**—another symptom of the all round improvement of trade—seemed to come almost too suddenly on the builders, who, before 87, had for years been compelled to restrict production, consequently carrying rates went up and were maintained while in the meantime the yards became busier A correspondent of the *Times*, Oct 3rd, supplies the following suggestive list of the **differences of average freight rates** even between 88 and 87, although it will be remembered that a distinct improvement had occurred during the latter year —Carriage of [illegible] 3*d*. rate 5*s* 6*d* against 3*s* 5*d*. Timber freights showed a rise of 50 per cent, coal from the Tyne to London 4*s* 3*d*. against 3*s*. 6*d*., Tyne to Hamburg 50 per cent higher; to Cronstadt 5*s*. 9*d* against 4*s*. The work of **construction** may be gauged by an estimate that at the end of June there were in British yards in course

of building no less than 377 vessels, of which 300 were steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of about 608,118, or 190,000 tons more than at the corresponding period of '87 From a statement published in the autumn, it appears that the vessels delivered yielded, as a rule, good prices on sale for the contractors, who generally gave new orders, the market had been practically cleared of second-hand vessels, those left being generally 30 per cent higher than in '87, while the builders had a better outlook than they had had at any time during the previous five years Taking the Clyde as a typical port, there were launched in October no fewer than 14 new vessels, with a total tonnage of 40,685, by far the largest output in the month for ten years For the ten months of the year the **total Clyde launches** were 173, with an aggregate of 223,900 tons, as compared with 136 vessels and 166,906 tons for the same period in 87 According to the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, there were at the close of the quarter ending Sept 30th no less than 400 steam and sailing vessels of 698,995 tons under construction in the United Kingdom, as compared with 249 of 394,340 tons at the same date in 87 These figures again show that as the year went on there was no falling off, as is further evidenced on a comparison with the quarter ending June 30th, there being an increase of no less than 96 877 tons Preparations were being made at the end of the September quarter for the construction of 167 vessels of 351,281 tons, against 82 vessels of 179,581 tons at the end of the previous quarter Of the **vessels under construction** in September, 336 of 614,174 tons were being built under the supervision of Lloyd's surveyors with a view to classification In the autumn was issued a Blue Book giving a return of the taxes and other **charges on shipping in foreign countries** The contents are the circular from the Foreign Office, and replies from the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, and Zanzibar - As to **Wrecks**, the Wreck Register for the year ending June 30th, 86, was published in July 88 From this it appears that in the year named 3 396 vessels met with accidents on the coasts of the United Kingdom, being less than the previous year by 168 cases, 396 lives were lost, against 478. The most terrible **sea disaster** of 88 was the collision off Sable Island, and about 200 miles out from Halifax, N S The *Geiser*, of the Thingvalla Line from New York to Copenhagen, with 136 persons on board collided with the *Thingvalla* of the same line for New York, and sank, 105 lives being lost During the year the shipping interest was well represented by several deputations which waited upon Ministers to discuss a variety of questions On Nov 15th the **committee** appointed under the provisions of the "Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Act 88" (see SESSION, sect 33), held their first sitting, and appointed Mr. T H Ismay **chairman**, and Mr J G S Anderson, vice-chairman It will be interesting to add here that the leviathan steamship the *Great Eastern*, which had been brought to the Mersey for the purpose of breaking up, was sold by auction in detail for £58,000

A province of **Abyssinia** (*q v.*), really a semi-independent kingdom, whose ruler is a feudatory of the Negus Johannes.

Shop Hours Regulation Act, '86. This Act provides for the protection of persons under the age of eighteen years employed in or about shops Such persons are not to be employed for a longer time than seventy four hours, including meal times, in any one week. If previously on the same day employed in any factory or workshop as defined by the Factory and Workshop Act 1878, for the number of hours permitted by that Act, they must not be employed in a shop at all, or if previously employed for fewer hours, they may be employed in a shop only for so many hours as will complete that number In every shop in which young persons are employed the employer must exhibit in a conspicuous place a notice referring to the provisions of the Act, and stating the number of hours in the week during which young persons may lawfully be employed An employer is liable to a fine of £1 for every violation of the Act, but if he can show that some other person is the actual offender, such person shall be convicted instead of the employer The procedure under the Act is the same as under the Factory and Workshop Act 1878 The term "shop, as used in the Act, includes public-houses and refreshment houses This Act does not apply to persons employed in shops who are members of the employer's family

Shorthand. Abbreviation and employment of arbitrary marks to indicate letters and sounds Shorthand was known to the Greeks and the Romans in a limited degree From the decline of the Roman Empire till 1588, when Bright published the first system of shorthand in England, little progress was made Bales' "Brachygraphy" followed next (1590) These two systems were merely collections of arbitrary marks for certain words The first shorthand alphabet was published by John Willis, anonymously, in 1602 In 1837 Phonography (writing by sound) was invented by Isaac Pitman, of Bath, and marks a new era in the history of shorthand, since by it the *sounds* of the English language are fully represented each by one stroke or motion of the hand, and are so arranged as to show, as far as possible, their mutual relations (For a more detailed explanation of the system see Mr Pitman's works) Phonography is the only system that has produced a literature All its publications would constitute a small library The following facts show its great and increasing popularity The *Phonetic Journal*, a periodical published by Mr Pitman (1, Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, E C), partly in shorthand, has a weekly circulation of 23,000 In addition, there are one weekly and eight monthly magazines, lithographed entirely in Phonography. The **Phonetic Society**, instituted in 1843, receives a yearly addition of over 2,000 members Each important town now possesses its Shorthand Writers Association, and there are eighty such associations in existence, the largest having a membership of over 400 The growing desire to economise time and the advantages resulting from the principal of a business being able, by the aid of a shorthand clerk, to personally attend to all, or at least to the most important, of his letters, has resulted in a large increase in the number of shorthand clerks and a steady demand for their services In all large offices the letters are opened and read by the principal and his answers rapidly dictated to his short-

hand clerk, who then transcribes them and leaves them to be signed. The principal has the advantage of knowing that his ideas are expressed in his exact words, a matter of importance in legal correspondence, while the mere mechanical part of taking down and transcription has been entirely saved, leaving him free to turn his attention to other matters Since the introduction of the **type-writer**, in many offices the transcription is done on one of these machines with a better result as to clearness, and a saving of time The writing of shorthand and type writing are so eminently suited for women that they have gone far to solve the problem of the employment of women For some time past men of business have regretted that the study of shorthand was not, as a rule, undertaken till a boy had left school, but this is being rapidly remedied Since its introduction into the **Oxford and Cambridge Commercial Certificate** and the Oxford Local Examination Scheme, schoolmasters have not been slow to introduce it into their curriculum It is now taught in such well known schools as Rugby, King's College, and the City of London School, and the number of colleges, institutions, etc, in which it is a subject for study number about a thousand Recently the head master of the Bristol Grammar School, with a view to turning out boys with a useful commercial knowledge, sent out circulars to 500 business men asking their opinion as to the value of several subjects, among them being French, German, book keeping and shorthand A considerable number of replies were received and shorthand headed the list Several systems of shorthand claiming to have great advantages over Phonography have appeared, but they have in every instance failed to sustain these claims Some fear was expressed when the recently improved Phonograph came out that it would supersede or supplant the shorthand writer, but in practice these fears have proved to be groundless, and the machine will rather supplement and increase his work There are also numerous **other systems** in vogue, including Gurney's Sloan Duployan, Pocknell, the Oxford Shorthand, etc

Shrewsbury School Founded by **King Edward VI.** in 1551, augmented by **Queen Elizabeth** in 1571 One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in 68 **Distinguished alumni**, Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Brook, Marquis of Halifax, and, in the **present century**, Charles Darwin, James Fraser (late Bishop of Manchester), Professor B H Kennedy, the present Archbishop of York, the new Bishop of Wakefield, Sir D Lysons, Lord Thring, Sir C J Newton, Viscount Cranbrook, H A J Munro (the editor of "Lucretius"), J A Paley, the present Bishop of St David's, Professor J E B. Mayor (the editor of "Juvenal"), the late Sir Cecil Beadon, the late Mr R Shilleto, the eminent scholar, Right Hon J T Hibbert, Right Hon H C Raikes, Right Hon G Osborne Morgan, and many others The school was moved to a **new site** (of 26 acres) in '8s. Between '82 and '88 its **numbers** have increased from 170 to 254 **Head Master**, Rev H. Whitehead Moss, M A **Motto**, "*Intus si recte, ne labora.*"

Siam. A kingdom embracing the greater part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. **Boundaries** ill-defined. Area, about 250,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at about 6,000,000, including Siamese and Laotians, 2,000,000 each, and Chinese and **Malays**, 1,000,000 each. **Capital, Bangkok** (pop about 500,000), situated on the delta of the river Mee-nam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. The royal dignity nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. **Legislative power** exercised by the king in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, who have charge of the departments of war and marine, finance, foreign affairs, justice, agriculture, and the royal house The Council of State consists of the Ministers, 10 to 20 members appointed by the king, and 9 princes of the royal house There are forty-one provinces, each administered by a governor People kept in a state of serfdom by the feudal owners of the soil Domestic slavery in process of abolition Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners **Chief exports**, rice to Hong Kong, Singapore, and Lower Burmah, teak wood to Great Britain King's revenue raised by customs, dues, and taxes on land, fruit trees, spirits, opium, gambling, tin mines, edible birds nests, and fisheries, and amounts to about £2,000,000 a year **Expenditure** within income No public debt Small standing **army**, and general enrolment of males as militia **Navy** consists of 4 steam corvettes and 12 gun boats, on the model of that of Great Britain Prevailing religion, Buddhism Western ideas of civilisation spreading to some extent, and a few of the Siamese youths sent to Europe for their education

Siberia A Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low lying Ural hills, a slender barrier which is now being broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system See ed 86

Siberian Railways The **extensions** in this far eastern portion of Russian territory **consist** of three lines between **Tomsk and Vladivostock** from **Tomsk to Irkutsk**, to Stretinsk (on the Shicka, an affluent of the Amoor), and from **Lake Khanka**, or Hanko, on to **Vladivostock** Early in 88 it was **reported** that decisive steps were being taken to construct the Obi railway (Western Siberia), intended to run from the mouth of the river Voykar to the bay of Hypoodeia, the length being 240 miles, at an estimated **cost** of £2,500,000 Reckoning 180 days only for the running of trains, the estimated profit was 7 2 per cent Under date St Petersburg, May 10th, it was stated that the new line had been **finally mapped out**, and would run from Tomsk in the west to Vladivostock on the Pacific coast, making connections with a number of large and important towns, including Irkutsk, on the way Under date Aug 31st, it was reported from Brussels that **part** of the Siberian line, from **Samara to Ufa**, 485 kilometres in length, was to be opened the following month, the continuation from Ufa to Statusk being under consideration A further report, St Petersburg, Sept 6th, was to the effect that the **preliminary surveys** had been completed as far as **Irkutsk** It was further proposed to make a **branch line** to the Trans-Baikal province, **between Lake Baikal** and the **Chinese frontier** At the **opening** of the above line, on Sept. 22nd, Admiral Possiet, the Minister of Ways and Communications, promised to do all in his power to continue the work to Irkutsk. Some

further details of Russian railway projects in this country appeared in the *Times* of Oct 24th and Nov 9th.

Sierra Leone A British colony on West African coast, including also the Isles de Los, Sherbro, and Mannah Area, in occupation 468 sq m, of entire settlement 3,000 sq m., pop 60,546, chiefly blacks Capital **Freetown**, pop 22,000 Climate inimical to Europeans Sierra Leone called the "white man's grave" Little production, but large trade with interior in palm oil, palm kernels, benne seed, ground nuts, cola nuts, cocoanuts, ginger, indiarubber, copal, hides, wax, a little ivory, teak, and gold dust It is a Crown colony under the Governor of West Africa Settlements, but four people's representatives are called to the Legislative Council Naval station and headquarters of a West Indian regiment Religious institutions flourish Education provided for Fourah Bay College affiliated to Durham University For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Originally used as a refuge for rescued slaves Progress unsatisfactory Last acquisition, 1787 Expeditions against the Yuni and other troublesome tribes in 87 Each strong holds were captured after fighting **Consult** K Johnston's "Africa," and "Her Majesty's Colonies"

Signalling See RAILWAY SIGNALLING, ed 88

Silver, English See MINING

Simplon Railway Tunnel A scheme for continuing the railway from Geneva to Martigni and Brieg through the Simplon mountain to Domo d'Ossola, and thence to the Lago Maggiore The **estimated length** is 12½ miles, and the **cost** about 100,000,000 francs (see ed 88)

Sims, G R, was b in London 1847 He entered the literary profession as a contributor to the *Weekly Dispatch* and *Fun* He was one of the projectors of the *Referee*, in which were first published his well known "**Dagonet Ballads**" He still contributes "Mustard and Cress" to that journal Mr S came into prominence as a dramatist when his '**Crutch and Toothpick**' was produced at the Royalty Theatre, April 79 "**Lights of London**" (Princess's, 81) stamped his success as a graphic melodramatic play writer In collaboration with Mr Henry Pettitt he wrote "**Harbour Lights**," produced with great success at the Adelphi in 86 Another of Mr S's popular plays is "**The Romany Rye**," which was being played at the time of the terrible disaster at the Exeter Theatre in 87 Mr S has taken great interest in the work of improving the **social condition of the poor**, and in his '**How the Poor Live**,' originally contributed to the *Pictorial World*, he has drawn graphic pictures of the terrible sufferings endured by the humbler class of toilers in the overcrowded districts of London Published' "**Mary Jane Married**"

Singapore. Capital of the **Straits Settlements** (*q v*), and great **emporium** of **British trade** in the East

Sion College Founded in 1630 by the Rev Dr. White, who appropriated the sum of £3,000 for the purchase of a site in the City of London for the College and the almshouse attached to it, and directed his executors to provide out of his estates in the country an annual revenue of £160, of which £120 was to be secured to the hospital and £40 to the College for ever Out of this latter sum payments were to be made to preachers of quarterly Latin *sermones ad clerum*, and the cost of the banquet upon the anniversary and the other appointed days, which was to reward those who listened to the sermons, was to be defrayed The new building, which was designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, the architect, cost £25,000, and was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on Dec 15th, 1886 The College possesses at the present time about 65,000 volumes, of which 36,000 are on the shelves of the library, the remainder being kept for the present in the extensive book rooms at the back of the building. See more fully ed 87

Sixpence, The New See COINAGE, THE JUBILEE, ed 88

Skeleton Army Organised by the rough element of the population as a counter agitation to the Salvation Army See ed 87

Slander Slander is defamation by word of mouth as distinguished from libel, which is defamation by writing, etc As a rule abusive language, however coarse, is no ground of action, unless special damage can be shown to have ensued to its object Thus calling a man swindler or a woman a prostitute does not in itself give ground for an action But words imputing to any person misconduct in his business or profession, words charging any person with having committed an indictable offence, and words to the effect that any person is suffering from contagious disease, are all actionable without proof of special damage In other respects the law of slander closely resembles the law of libel Thus, in both the definitions of malice, of publication, and of privileged communications are the same The same liability attaches to those who repeat what they have heard or read The truth of the charge made is a good defence in slander as well as in libel The civil remedies for slander are the same as for libel But slander, unlike libel can never be made the subject of a criminal prosecution See LIBEL, and for the details of the law of slander **consult** Addison on Torts, chapter 6

Slave Coast The Guinea Coast, between Gold Coast and Lagos Behind it are large lagoons Here are Popo, Whydah, the Dahomian port, German **Togoland**, French Porto Novo Portuguese Ajuda, English Badagry, etc

Slavery in Africa In '88 **Cardinal Lavigerie** Archbishop of Algiers and Tunis, and Primate of Africa, moved by the reports of his missionaries, persuaded his Holiness the Pope to bless a **crusade against slavery**, and set himself the task of preaching the crusade in all the capitals of Europe In furtherance of this design the Cardinal came to London, and on the 3rd of July at **Prince's Hall** delivered an address under the auspices of the anti slavery society, where peers, Quakers, bishops, cardinals, sailors, soldiers, in fact, members of all classes of society were present (For report see *Anti Slavery Reporter*, July, August) As the result of inquiries into the question of slavery, it is found that from the point where British influence ceases in the south to the north slavery is rampant throughout Africa, save only in **Egypt**, where, owing to the presence of English officials, the traffic in human flesh has ceased, and any slave, by application to the nearest Mudir, can obtain his or her freedom In **Algiers**, owing to the presence of civilised Europeans of all nations, slavery is kept in the background, but in the regions where tourists do not penetrate, on the southern slopes of the Atlas, there slavery is still, if not permitted

openly, existing notwithstanding the laws of the Republic The **French** are great offenders in this way, for, notwithstanding their assumption of the Protectorates of **Tunis** and **Madagascar**, they have done nothing whatever to abolish or mitigate the evils of slavery in either the Turkish Pashalik or the African island On the east coast of Africa the French flag (as France denies to our cruisers the right of search) is used to enable slavers to run their cargoes free from the interference of British men-of-war Under the disguise of the system of "**free emigrants**" slavery is also permitted in **Reunion** and **Bourbon**, and from **Madagascar**, the southern parts of the Zanzibar coast, and the province of Mozambique, a slave trade in all but name is carried on to provide for the fancied wants of the French circles, whose barbarous treatment of Indian coolies has led our Government to forbid their emigration to the French possessions in the Indian Ocean for the purpose of working in plantations The regulations made on their behalf were ignored, and the right of British officials to look to their welfare denied Of other Christian nations, **Portugal** is the worst offender She maintains a shadowy claim to vast tracts of the interior, over which she possesses neither the power nor the will to exercise any influence, while even on some parts of the sea coast in the Mozambique channel she has to pay tribute to the natives in order to be permitted to exercise the phantom of sovereignty Several years ago, it must be admitted, slavery was nominally abolished in her African possessions, but the system of "*libertos*" which succeeded it, like that of the French "*émigrés libres*," and almost all other forms of apprenticeship of negroes or other indigenous races, possesses all of the disadvantages and none of the advantages of slavery In order to assert her obsolete claims to the upper reaches of the Zambesi, she has lately been occupying herself with the descendants of Gaetano Pereira, who was a trader of Tete in the end of last century, and one of whom, after baptism, has been made an official of the King of Portugal and the Algarves But it is not the doings of the Pereiras nor yet the existence of "libertos in Angola and Mozambique which form the gravest indictment against Portugal, it is that within reach of the coast there are many trading stations managed by men in close correspondence with, and often in the direct employment of, merchants living in the coast towns which depend for the profits of their trade on the traffic in human flesh which is carried on by the **caravans** which make them their points of departure for the interior. Livingstone, Cameron, Montagu, Kerr, and other travellers have described the doings of these caravans, and from them we may gather some idea of the barbarities they perpetrate and the cruelties they inflict, which only fail to rival those of their compeers, the traders from **Zanzibar**, from lack of power and not from lack of will and desire Livingstone tells us how even the servants of Government officials were engaged in this abominable business. Christians or nominal Christians are not, however, the worst offenders Mohammedanism in Africa means slavery and the slave trade, and the Sultan of Turkey, in respect of Tripoli still in some sense an African potentate, is an encourager of the most debasing form of slavery—viz., that of eunuchs (for this trade and how it is carried on see Mr. Wylde of Souakin's book of his experiences there and in Abyssinia), His Imperial Majesty does not use his power and influence to carry out the agreements and treaties he and his predecessors have entered into with regard to slavery, but permits them to be violated with impunity, more or less openly, in all parts of his dominions, European, Asiatic, and African. In **Tripoli** in Africa, now that the importation of slaves in Egypt has ceased to be profitable, those that can survive the horrors of the passage of the Sahara *on foot* are openly sold, and their price pays for the arms and ammunition which by that open gate are poured into Africa to arm the fanatical followers of the Kalif Abdulla, the successor of the so called Mahdi, the murderer of Gordon Another Moslem potentate, Muley Hassan of Morocco, surrounds himself and his wives with eunuchs, while in every town of his dominions slaves are openly bought and sold Ministers, consuls, missionaries, all are alike powerless to abate the evil or alleviate the sufferings of the victims The people who supply the African countries bordering on the Mediterranean with slaves are the **Mohammedan Negroids**, who stretch across Africa north of the belt of tropical rains and jungle, and who prey on their negro neighbours inhabiting the districts to the south of them These people, the Touaregs, the Haussas, the inhabitants of Sokoto, Bambarra, Songhay, Tombo, Mossi Bergu, Bornu, Dafur, Baghirmi, Adamawa, Wadai and Kordofan, and the nomad or Semi-nomad tribes of the Sahara, were in a great measure Semitised in prehistoric ages, and would, if it were not for the constant infusion of fresh negro blood into their veins caused by the slave trade, have doubtless long ere this become purely Semitic in type, and have attained a much higher state of civilisation than they now possess Unfortunately for them and for their negro victims slave trading has existed and has been the parent of further evil This deterioration has led to their slave-hunting expeditions being conducted with more brutality than used to be the case, and besides the testimony of Cardinal Lavigerie that this is so, we have also that of German explorers from the Camerões district, who are not wont to be over tender hearted towards native races In the **valley of the Nile** the slave trade in its present intense form first began when the Egyptians passed the barrier of the "Sud on floating vegetation on the Nile in 39, and went on growing in extent and in cruelty until the time of Sir Samuel Baker and of Gordon, by whom, and especially by the latter, it was checked and limited How far Gordon's efforts were tending towards success may be judged by the fact that Gessi, one of his lieutenants, in 81 had 41,000 freed slaves under his care in the neighbourhood of Wadelai Unfortunately the course of events in the Egyptian Soudan has shattered the fabric of freedom, of which Gordon laid the foundation, and only one fragment remains—viz, the province which we trust is still under the control of the patient and gallant Emin Pasha The **Dervishes** control the provinces erst under the government of Lupton and Slatin, and how the slave trade is carried on by them is proved by the numbers of slaves sold in Tripoli, and the glut of negroes in the market of Jeddah. Comparatively a few years

ago this latter offset of the slave trade had ceased practically to exist, but in spite of all the efforts of British men-of-war scarcely a day now passes without cargoes of human misery being carried across the Red Sea and landed on the Arabian coast, the Turkish officials not stirring a finger to prevent the illegal traffic — There now remains for consideration the trade carried on on the **east coast of Africa** and in the **interior** by the subjects of their highnesses the Imaum of Muscat and the Sultan of Zanzibar, and Arabs who own no sovereign save their own immediate chief, and also by the tribes living on and immediately behind the East African coast, whether known as Wamerima or by any other local name, but who, with the foregoing, are generally classed as Arabs by Englishmen who are ignorant of all the shades of difference which exist between the pure blooded white Arab and his distant relation from whom almost all traces of Arab descent have been removed by constant intermarriages with negresses and by climatic influences In the following remarks this general classification of these people as **Arabs** will for the sake of convenience, be retained It must be remembered that the Portuguese from the time they first visited the east coast of Africa till about one hundred and twelve years ago exercised a shadowy sovereignty over the whole coast from Delagoa Bay northwards to Magadoxa (Makdishu), and all along this vast extent, as well on the islands as on the main land, remains of the buildings erected by them still remain Except, however, the presence of a few words of Portuguese in Kisuahili the trade language of the coast and of much of the interior, and these ruins, no sign now remains of their former power and influence north of Tinghy Pass just to the south of Cape Delgado The Arabs, when they resumed the position from which they had been driven three centuries before, for a long time did not push their trading enterprises any distance into the interior, but contented themselves with dealing for slaves, ivory copal, etc, with the Semiticised tribes of the coast line who acted as middlemen between them and the negroes of the interior The Arabs, however, found that in trade pure and simple they were no match for the natives of India, Hindis, Banyans Khojas, and others, who, attracted by the comparative freedom of trade under the new masters of the Zanzibar coast, a freedom partly allowed from policy and partly enforced by the weakness of their rule flocked in yearly increasing numbers to the island and coast of Zanzibar The Arabs being of a more masculine and adventurous turn than their competitors, commenced to push their way inland, and now they are the great traders and travellers of the interior, while the Indians, who were formerly their rivals, are now their bankers and agents, and from the enormous interest which they charge for advances made to the men who lead caravans into the interior, they obtain the greater share of the profits of the trade For some time the men who left the coast were content with the slaves that they could obtain from the neighbouring regions, and with the ivory brought down by the Wanyamwesi from the interior, but some fifty years ago the pioneers of the movement towards the interior ventured to cross Ugogo, and established themselves in Unyanyembe Twelve years later they reached Tanganyika, and after some further delay ventured to the westward of that great lake, and while some spread into the country of the Kazembe, others, following a more northern route established themselves at Nyangwe on the Lualaba, which was afterwards proved to be the main stream of the Congo These travels of traders from Zanzibar were in the first place mainly in search of ivory and slave hunting and buying were only subsidiary to this great object Hence we hear comparatively little from Burton, Speke, and Grant of slavery or slave caravans, and even during the time Cameron was among the Arab traders on and to the west of Tanganyika slavery, or rather slave trading, was in great measure in abeyance This arose, in a great measure from two causes over which the traders had no control native wars waged by Mirambo and others had blocked the roads and rendered it dangerous for caravans to pass, and in Manyuema and other comparatively new countries the people were too numerous and warlike for the Arab traders with the forces then at their command to dare to carry on slave raids in the manner they are now doing Cameron nevertheless brought home such descriptions of the evil that was then commencing that the **King of the Belgians** was confirmed in his beneficent designs for the good of Africa and when **Mr Stanley** returned to Europe after his adventurous descent of the Congo, he entrusted him with those labours which have resulted in the foundation of the **Congo Free State** (*q v*), while at the same time a flood of missionary and philanthropic effort was poured forth into Africa which has resulted both in the conversion of many to Christianity and in the establishment of the **African Lakes Company** on Lake Nyassa Unfortunately, however, while Europe, and especially England, was labouring to do good to Africa, the number of new comers into the interior, whose purpose was evil, was far greater than that of those whose purpose was good Excited by tales of a tusk worth perhaps a hundred or more dollars being bought for a copper bracelet, or a handful of cowries, of slaves of all ages and both sexes being easily obtainable, adventurers of the vilest and lowest class of the so called Arabs hurried from the coast and spread themselves like locusts over the face of the land The countries east of the Tanganyika and Nyassa have nearly yielded up all the population that can be drained from them without becoming absolutely desert Of course from this statement must be excepted those territories where the people have allied themselves with the new comers, and have helped them to prey on their neighbours Many of the coast people have settled themselves in this portion of Eastern Africa, which has now, as regards the slave trade, become a consuming rather than a producing district Those of the Arabs who have crossed the great lakes have been accompanied by numbers of Wanyamwesi, and other peoples of Eastern Africa attracted by the same stories of the cheapness of ivory and the plenty of slaves. With the aid of these allies the slave dealers have now depopulated large tracts of country— Manyuema, part of Ubisa, part of Urua, a district to the west of the Lomami, Katanga, the country round the south end of the Tanganyika, and a large tract of country on both sides of the Congo from Nyangwe to the Aruwimi (*v* Prof. Drummond's "Tropical Africa," ch. iv.,

"The Heart Disease of Africa," and accompanying map) Within recent times at least five millions of people must have been destroyed in countries which were comparatively free from the curse of the slave trade A large portion of the countries which have been rendered desert within the last three or four years lie within the borders of the Congo state, which although founded in order to bring freedom and peace to the natives of Africa has not carried out its original intention The extracts from the letters of Mr Ward and others which have appeared in the *Illustrated London News* and other papers allege that the associates of Tippoo Tib have not in any way ceased from their evil work since his agreement with Mr Stanley, and the whole of the Congo above the Aruwimi is delivered over into their power The alliance with the Arab slave dealer seems to have had two objects one to aid Mr Stanley in his effort to reach Emin Pasha and the other to get the ivory which formerly had been sent to Zanzibar exported by the Congo route How the slave trade is carried on we learn from **Lieutenant Wissmann** (Proc Roy Geog Soc for August 88), who tells us that cannibalism and cold blooded murder are of constant occurrence, and that nothing more horrible or barbarous has ever before been inscribed on the page of history The chartered British and German Companies on the east coast are both bound by their charters to discountenance slavery, but while the first has scarcely entered upon its task the second has received such a check from the coast population that its existence is imperilled, and it is therefore impossible to say what results their foundation may have upon this vexed question On Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika the operations of missionaries, planters, and traders are hindered by the hostility, latent or open of the slave dealers, and on the former the African Lakes Company is making a gallant fight against their enemy, but their leaders have been wounded, and it seems doubtful if with the forces at their command they will be able to maintain their position A movement is now on foot to raise funds to establish anti slavery stations on and between the two lakes, it is an arduous undertaking, but it deserves to succeed for by it the slave-hunters of the Zanzibar coast who are wasting the country to the west of the lakes, are cut off both from the markets for their human prey and their supplies of arms and ammunition At the present time (Dec 6th) a **blockade** of the Zanzibar Coast is in progress by the allied vessels of England Germany, Italy, and Portugal It was also stated that the French have sent a vessel to join the squadron

Slavonia See AUSTRIA HUNGARY

Slavonians, Legislation See AUSTRIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Sliding Scale System See MINING

Sloyd (also spelt Slöjd) is the **English form** of the **Swedish Slöjd**, which etymologically is akin to **sleight** in the phrase "sleight of hand It is the name given in Sweden to **any useful handwork** (such as carpentry, metal work, basket work, fretwork, bookbinding, cardboard work, or saddlery), which does not form the sloyder's exclusive or main occupation This is the wider meaning, but there is an educational meaning of the word which is supplanting the other, and promises to become world wide in its acceptation. In this sense sloyd means **wood sloyd**, and is a school subject taught not so much for its own sake as for the means it gives of training the eye and the hand and the physical powers generally, and also of developing habits of independence, order exactness, and industry In addition to the ordinary carpenter's tools the **knife** is much **used**, especially in shaping the objects that come early in a pupil's course The **pupil** thus **acquires a sense of solid** form such as lessons in modelling are calculated to give The whole system has been so carefully thought out and so nicely graduated as to form a cunningly devised instrument ready for the schoolmaster's hand, and just as capable (if taught properly) of promoting the mental development as any of the ordinary school subjects And as of course it provides an admirable relief to the confinement of ordinary lessons it helps to make school a brighter and a happier place The **headquarters** of Sloyd is Näas an estate on the Lake Säfvelongen, 20 miles from Gothenburg and on the main line to Stockholm Here four times every year teachers of all nations (who are not specialists but teachers of ordinary form subjects) are heartily welcomed The **courses** in **89** (in wood sloyd only) begin Jan 7th May 29th, July 31st, Nov 6th and last six weeks There is no fee for instruction and the charge for board and lodging is extremely small Further **particulars** may be obtained either of **Director Salomon** himself (Näas Flodq, Sweden) or of the secretary of the Sloyd Union Miss M Ward, Girls High School Ipswich There is no full treatment of sloyd in English, but the reader may be referred to "Sloyd by Miss Chapman to "Sloyd by Miss Ford to the monographs and leaflets of the Industrial Education Association, 9, University Place New York City, U S A, and to a lecture by Miss Hughes in the *Educational Times* for January 89 **Sloyd teaching** to boys and girls conducted by Näas trained teachers may be seen in **actual operation** at the Sydenham College for Ladies, at Miss Lord's Kindergarten at Notting Hill and at Victoria Park School for Boys Manchester, it is just beginning to be introduced into recreative evening classes The **German Sloyd**, as taught at the training school at Leipsic by Dr W Götze is a modification of the Näas Sloyd Wood sloyd, cardboard work, wood carving, and metal work are the subjects of instruction There is a four weeks course for teachers beginning July 1st and another beginning Aug 1st, in 89 there will be one at Easter also The **annual meeting** of the Sloyd Association was held December 5th at the School Board for London Offices with the President, the Earl of Meath in the chair

Small Holdings, Committee on See SESSION 88 sect 67

Small Tithes See TITHES

Smith, Sir Archibald Levin, a judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, was b in 1836 Called to the bar in 1860 he served his time as Junior Counsel of the Treasury (1863 68), and again (1879 83), when he was elevated to the bench During his career Mr Justice A L Smith, who never took silk, was engaged in many important commercial cases and election petitions Was appointed one of the judges of the **Parnell Commission '88.**

Smith, Rev. Edward, b at Bolton Educated at the Theological College, Didsbury; entered the Wesleyan ministry at Cheadle, '71

Subsequently he became minister of the **Central London Wesleyan Mission** at St John's Square, Clerkenwell, '86 Mr S, who represents modern Wesleyan Methodism, has been very successful in his evangelistic efforts

Smith, Goldwin, LL D, was b at Reading, Berks 1823 Educated at Eton and Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics 47, Fellow of Univ Coll Oxford 47 He was **Assistant-Sec** of the **Royal Commission of Inquiry** into the **condition** of the **Univ of Oxford** 50, and **Secretary** to a **subsequent Commission**, under which important University reforms were introduced **Regius Professor of History** (58 to 68) at **Oxford**, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality and a strong leaning toward democratic doctrines He was amongst the few Englishmen of "light and leading who championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War At the conclusion of the war he visited the United States on a lecturing tour, which was brilliantly successful In 68 he accepted the **Professorship of History** at **Cornell Univ**, New York, which he resigned in 71 when he was appointed a **member** of the **Senate** of the **Univ of Toronto**, where he has since resided He is the **author** of numerous works on **English** and **American historical subjects** and of many **political pamphlets** He has distinguished himself by his vigorous articles in the leading reviews in condemnation of Mr Gladstone's Irish policy

Smith, Rt Hon Sir Montagu E b 1809 Called to the bar at the Middle Temple (1835), Q C (1852) Represented Truro as a Liberal Conservative (1859 65) when he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas **Member** of the **Judicial Committee** of the **Privy Council** (1871), and a member of the Universities Committee of the same body (1877)

Smith, Rt Hon Wm Henry M P, was b 1825 Member of the London School Board (1870 74), of the Council of King's Coll, London created D C L of Oxford (1879) He has held the following official appointments Financial Secretary to the Treasury (1874 77), First Lord of the Admiralty (1877 80) Secretary for War (1885) Returned in the Conservative interest as member for Westminster (1868 85), Strand Div 1885 and 1886 On the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill Mr Smith vacated the War Office and assumed the leadership of the House of Commons as **First Lord of the Treasury** Mr Smith has always been distinguished for laborious attention to his duties, which have been rendered particularly trying, especially during the session of 87, owing to the attacks made upon him by members of the Irish party, on account of his connection with the firm of W H Smith & Sons, who conspicuously advertised on their railway book stalls the well known pamphlet "Parnellism and Crime Mr S increased his reputation for conducting the business of the House last session Under the will of the late Lord Iddesleigh Mr S was appointed literary executor to that nobleman

Smith, William, LL D, Hon D C L Oxon, classical scholar, and editor of the *Quarterly Review* (*q v*) since 1867, b in London, May 20th, 1813 Educated at the University of London, was intended for the bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but abandoned the profession of the law for classical literature He is the editor of the **Classical and Biblical Dictionaries**, the author of many educational works, and was for several years Classical Examiner in the University of London, and Professor of Classics in New College, London

Smithfield Club. Offices, 12, Hanover Sq, W; **Sec**, E J Powell See ed 88

Sobranje See BULGARIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Soccage Tenures. See LAND QUESTION, ed 88

Social Democrats, German. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialism Primarily and broadly, the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence —that is, to the enjoyment of the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—*i e*, of a complete readjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations involving the abolition of their present forms (See ed 88) **Names** and **Addresses** of **English Socialist bodies** as under —**Social Democratic Federation** offices Bridge Street, Blackfriars Sec W F Lee, weekly organ *Justice*; **Socialist League** offices, 13, Farringdon Road, Sec F Charles weekly organ *Commonweal*, **Fabian Society** (for propaganda among the educated classes) **Consult** Karl Marx's "Capital," Hyndman's Historical Basis of Socialism in England Bax's "Religion of Socialism, etc

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, The Founded in 1698, "to promote and encourage the erection of charity schools in all parts of England and Wales By the year 1741 nearly 2,000 charity schools had been established, chiefly through the instrumentality of the S P C K In 1811 the National Society was established, mainly to relieve the parent Society of some of its heavy labours Of late years the Society has devoted much attention to the publication of cheap, good books, principally of a religious or educational nature The **expenditure** by way of free grants of money and books for the year ending March 31st, '88 was £35,675 It has recently spent £3 000 on the building and establishment of a training college for one hundred schoolmistresses at Tottenham The Society has voted the sum of £14 550 for the establishment and development of **Medical Missions in India** and **other parts** of the world **Sec**, Rev W H Grove M A **Office**, Northumberland Avenue London, W C

Society for Promoting Industrial Villages, and for reviving or establishing village industries side by side with agriculture This society was founded in 1883, and has already exerted its influence in many quarters with success The work is being carried on by a **staff** of **lecturers** on various industries, and their gratuitous services are at the disposal of any local Society **Office**, 30 Craven St, Charing Cross, W C **Hon Sec**, George J Knight

Socotra. A large island lying 150 miles off Cape Guardafui, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden Its area is 3,000 sq m; pop 4,000. From 1876 it was under British protection, a subsidy being paid to the Arabian Sultan of Keshin, he undertaking not to cede the island

to any Power but England In 1886 it was formally annexed by England, and is now provisionally ruled by the Resident of Aden The people of the uplands are nomads The capital, **Tamarida**, is on the north east coast The interior rises into high peaks, and much of the high land is rocky and arid There are fruitful valleys and lower slopes, with plenteous pasturage supporting large flocks and herds Socotra is famed for its aloes, and also exports dragon's blood (a dye resin), dates, figs, etc Its possession may prove of importance to us, now that a rival colonising Power (Germany) is established on the neighbouring Somali mainland

Sodo See PORT HAMILTON

Sodor and Man, Rt Rev. John Waring Bardsley, Lord Bishop of, was educated at Trinity Coll Dublin, where he graduated M A, and was ordained deacon 59 He was for some time Archdeacon of Warrington and subsequently **Chaplain** to the **Bishop of Liverpool** He was appointed **Incumbent of St Saviour's** in that city in '71, and was elevated to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Sodor and Man in 87 The bishopric is worth £2,000 a year

Solicitor This is the name given to the lower branch of the legal profession It was formerly used by those whose practice was in the Chancery Courts, while **attorney** was used in the Common Law Courts By the Judicature Act of 1873 all attorneys, solicitors and proctors shall be called solicitors of the Supreme Court They are obliged to take out annually a certificate, and are considered officers of the court, and are under the control of the judges who may, on motion made to them, strike any offender off the rolls They are enabled to sue for their costs, and may be sued by their client for negligence Their interests are protected by the society named the **Incorporated Law Society** (*q v*), Chancery Lane

Solicitor and Client Law on, '88 The case of **Dooley** *v* **Watson** in the Chancery Division (June '88), was of considerable importance to solicitors and their clients The plaintiff, Mrs Dooley, employed a solicitor to sell an estate for her, and to invest part of the proceeds in a mortgage The mortgagor having become bankrupt, the mortgaged property turned out to be insufficient security The plaintiff therefore sued the executors of her solicitor to recover the difference, but Mr Justice Kekewich decided that there was no fraud, and that if Mrs Dooley had been too confiding there was, at the most, only a case of negligence, upon which she could not rely owing to the operation of the Statute of Limitation In another case, heard before Mr Justice Kay, a solicitor, who held a sum of over £4 000 on behalf of a lady client, was held responsible for the amount after it had been stolen by his clerk by means of forgeries In the action of **Harper** *v* **Lumaye**, the plaintiff had intrusted to a solicitor for reinvestment a sum of money previously placed out on mortgage Shortly afterwards the solicitor became insolvent, and the plaintiff, being unable to get his mortgage money, brought an action to obtain the reconveyance of the mortgage and the setting aside of the payments Mr Justice Kay held that there was no reason why the mortgagor, who had paid off the mortgage, should be made to suffer, and that the solicitor had acted as the plaintiff's agent in such a way as to discharge the mortgagor from liability

Solicitor-General, The. One of the chief counsel to the Crown (see QUEEN'S COUNSEL), and assistant to the Attorney-General He is in nearly all cases a member of parliament, and has political as well as legal duties Present Solicitor General, **Sir Edward Clarke**, Q C, M.P.

Solicitors Bill See SESSION '88, sect 44.

Somaliland The country occupying the eastern horn or promontory of Africa **Zeilah** and **Berbera** are the chief ports on the Gulf of Aden, and are now British, having been declared so in 1885 In February 1886 the **German Government** declared a Protectorate over the whole promontory, taking the coast beyond the British territory (Berbera) on the north, and as far south as Warsheikh, where British protectorate (1887) again begins Treaties have been effected with the various native rulers of the Somali coasts and country The interior of the country appears to be an elevated plateau, with vast tracts of stony, waterless desert, but also with some fertile regions About the centre of the promontory lies the country of **Ogadayn** South of it is the rich valley of the **Webbe Shebeyli** ("Leopard river") **Burton**, in 1856, visited **Harar**, which lies about 175 miles south from Zeilah, a walled town of 35 000 inhabitants, surrounded by fields and orchards It was the capital of **Hadiyeh** one of the seven provinces of the Arab empire of Zeilah, founded in the seventh century In 1875 it was occupied by Egyptian troops In 1886 a party of British subjects (Indian) and others, were killed near Harar by the natives The trade is in the hands of Indian Banians settled at various points on the coast The **exports** are frankincense and myrrh, hides and horns, ostrich feathers, coffee of a very fine quality, indigo, and salt These go to Egypt, Arabia, and India through the ports of Zeilah and Berbera The Somalis are mainly Mohammedans, divided into tribes and many of their chiefs affect the name of Sultans Off Cape Guardafui lies the British island of **Socotra** (*q v*) The Somali are a Hamitic race, nearly akin to the ancient Egyptians, and are closely related to the Gallas, who dwell south of Abyssinia—with whom, however, they are in perpetual feud The Somali are a pastoral people, carrying arms and ever ready to use them See BERBERA, ZEILA, COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS, etc **Consult** a paper by I I James in "Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society,' Oct 1885

Somers Islands An obsolete name of the **Bermuda Islands** (*q v*)

Soudan That section of Africa lying immediately south of the Sahara Its **limits** are variously defined It may be said to be bounded by the Sahara on the N, by the Abyssinian highlands on the E, by the lands draining to the Congo basin on the S, and by Senegambia on the W Within these limits it has an area of 2,000,000 sq m, and a pop estimated at from 80 to 90 millions Lying mainly between 5° and 18° N lat, it is entirely within the tropics Soudan (Bilades Sudan), the "Country of the Blacks," is the home of the *true Negro race*, but in many places the aboriginal element is intermingled with foreign intruders from the north and east—**Fulahs**, Tibus, Berbers, and Arabs The **Arabs** especially have imposed their religion and civilisation upon the natives, and given rulers to many of the negro states. **Western** and **Central Soudan** are divided into eight independent and semi independent states

viz. (from west to east), Bambarra, Moassina, Gando, Sokoto, Adamawa, Bornu, Baghirmi, and Wadai. **Eastern** Soudan comprises Darfur, Kordofan, Senaar, Taka, the Equatorial Province (the scene of Emin Pasha's labours), and the Bahr-Gazal Province The district of **Senaar**, the eastern limit, has been under Egyptian rule till recently, and has been brought into notice through our campaign against the **Mahdi**. For detailed account see ed 86. A great battle between the followers of the Mahdi and the Sultan of Wadai's people was fought in Nov 88, the Madhists being victorious **Consult** Keith Johnston's "Africa," and works of Sir S Baker, Rohlfs, Nachtigal, Gordon, and other travellers

South African Republic Official name of the TRANSVAAL (*q v*)

South America Under this head are comprised the Argentine Republic, the Empire of Brazil, and the Republics of Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela, each of which will be separately treated

South Australia A colony comprising the central section of Australia The older portion, South Australia proper, lies between 129° and 141° E long, and from the sea to 26° S lat To this was added in 1863 the **Northern Territory**, lying between 129° and 138° E long, and north of 26° S lat The whole colony, thus constituted, contains 903,690 sq m (South Australia 380,070 sq m, Northern Territory 523,355 sq m), extending 1,850 m N to S and 650 m W to E, pop 319,516 Capital **Adelaide**, pop. 45,3[illegible] with surrounding suburbs, 128,000 It is a beautiful and well built city, with many fine buildings and institutions **Towns**, not suburban, are mostly small centres Gawler, Kapunda, Kooringa, Moonta, Naracoorte, Port Victor, Wallaroo, the largest, **Palmerston** and others in Northern Territory Settled part of colony **divided** into 37 counties, hundreds (agricultural blocks), 23 municipalities, and 112 District Councils—the last of most importance Also four pastoral districts—**Chief rivers** are portions of lower Murray, Wakefield, Gawler, Torrens, in south, and the large and navigable Roper, Adelaide, Victoria, Daly, etc, in the Northern Territory Country around **St Vincent Gulf** very rich and fertile Extensive pastoral regions farther back About 200 miles north of Adelaide begins a dry region separating the fertile south from the farther north, which is subject to tropical rains Three considerable mountain chains traverse this part Interior not entirely sterile Very many salt lakes Much fair pasture land But the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the colony the "granary of Australasia, and for vine and olive, both of which are now extensively planted The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced Climate of the south one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia See NORTHERN TERRITORY.—**Executive** the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly Council consists of twenty-four members—eight retire triennially—elected by colonists of three years' residence, owning £50 freehold or £20 annual leasehold, or paying £25 annual rent, whole colony voting in four constituencies Assembly elected triennially on manhood suffrage: fifty-two members. Colony is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia. Northern Territory ruled by a Resident and staff Religion and education are well provided for Volunteers and reserve number about 2,000 of all arms. The colony possesses a modern efficient ironclad and torpedo-boats. **South** essentially pastoral and agricultural; 2,785,490 acres cultivated, of which 1,942,453 are under wheat, yielding 14,621,755 bushels, or 7½ bushels per acre, 7,264 acres are under oats, producing 88,639 bushels, or 12 bushels per acre, 15,697 acres are under barley, producing 211,207 bushels, or 13½ bushels per acre, 45,000,000 lb of wool exported, and 84,591 tons of breadstuffs, minerals, chiefly copper, value £338,132; 4,590 acres of vineyard produced 473,535 gallons of wine and 4,000 gallons of brandy, horses numbered 166,000, cattle 390,000, sheep [illegible] 3,650 miles of good main road, and 9,718 miles telegraph For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Gold produced in 1886 was 8,825 oz, value £32,565 The undeveloped **resources** of the colony are considerable In the Northern Territory land suitable for sugar, tea, cinchona, etc, can be had in blocks of two square miles, at 6*d* per acre rent or 7s 6*d* purchase, pastoral leases for twenty five to three hundred square miles at 6*d* rising to 2s 6*d* per mile, for twenty five years, and stock conditions—Colony **founded** in 1836, under auspices of South Australian Colonisation Association, government vested in Governor appointed and commissioners approved by the Crown Lands to be sold at not less than £1 per acre, and funds devoted to emigration from England Early difficulties large debt to Imperial Government incurred Recovery began 1844, when [illegible] acres under cultivation, much stock, exports value £82,000 Rich copper mines discovered, proving great source of wealth. Representative government introduced, and, in 1852, local government of districts. In 1856 the **constitution** was given and proclaimed. Responsible government from that date Northern Territory annexed in 1864 Overland telegraph from Port Darwin opened in 1872 During 88 the question of **Chinese Immigration** occupied much attention, and a **conference** on the subject was held at Sydney (June) to take joint action in the matter, South Australia sending delegates to represent her interests The **financial statement** made by the Rt Hon F Playford, Premier (Aug 16th) in the House of Assembly estimated the revenue for '89 at £2,400,000 and expenditure at £[illegible],000 **Consult** Boothby's "Statistical Sketch of South Australia, Harcus "South Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1887, Fetherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library, *The Torch*, etc, and see DIPLOMATIC.

Southend New Pier In Sept '88 the Local Board of Southend on Sea, Essex, signed a contract with Messrs Ariol Bros, of Glasgow, for the construction of a new pier instead of the present wooden one, already said to be longest in England The **contract** was for the £43,384, but the **whole scheme**, with its superstructures, tramway, etc, cost some £60,000. The **contract** is **divided** into **three distinct divisions** The **first** of these is a double-decked pier of about 200 yards in length, extending from the present massive pier approach up to, and including a spacious concert room which is estimated to cost £2,000. Seating accommodation will be provided for 1,000 The **second section** consists of a combined promenade and

tramway pier about a mile in length—viz, from the concert-room to the head of the present pier This portion of the structure will be 20 feet wide, 12 feet being reserved for promenading purposes and the remainder for the tramway The **third section** consists of a large and handsome pier head, which will be erected just outside the present one It was originally intended to extend the new pier 80 yards further seaward, but this idea has been abandoned The **time allowed** for the construction of the pier is as follows —**Section No 1**, seven months, **section No 2**, twelve months, **section No. 3**, fifteen months These periods run consecutively **Engineers**, Brunlees & M'Kerrow, of London Work has been commenced

Southern Bulgaria Name now usually given to **Eastern Roumelia** (*q v*)

South Georgia A barren, snow covered island in the South Atlantic, lying 800 miles E S E of the **Falklands**, to which colony it has been annexed Area 1,570 sq m

Southwell, Rt Rev George Ridding, Lord Bishop of, b 1828 educated at St Mary's Coll Winchester, and Balliol Coll, Oxford, where he graduated M A (53) and D D (69) Was **Head Master of Winchester College** 67 84 Consecrated **first Bishop of Southwell** in May 84

Spain A monarchy lately under Alfonso XII of the House of Bourbon, now under a regency By constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in the king, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the king Cortes composed of senate and congress equal in authority Senate in three classes — 1st, senators in their own right, 2nd, 100 Crown nominees (the two first classes not to exceed 180), 3rd, 180 elected by communes, church, universities, and largest taxpayers, half to retire every five years Congress composed of 431 deputies, elected by citizens of twenty five years of age paying taxes Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico represented in Cortes Each province has its own parliament for municipal and provincial administration Religion, Roman Catholic Public worship of any other creed forbidden Area including the Balearic and Canary Isles, each considered a province 197,667 sq m, estimated pop (85) 17,226 254, **estimated revenue** for 87, £34,023,870, **expenditure**, £34,256,760, debt, £240,000,000 **Imports** for '86, £34,208,276, **exports** £29,993,992 The **most striking commercial feature** of 88 and one which has an important bearing upon the future prosperity of the provinces of Cadiz Seville, and Malaga, is the manufacture of Spanish cognac, which, taken from the pure rich grape of those districts, has proved far superior to the French (For army and navy see ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN) The past year (88) has been barren incidents of the first magnitude More important was the scheme of the Government to strengthen the **navy** by building some new ironclads For this purpose £9,000,000 was voted, to be spread over nine years Among the chief **political** events of the year are to be noted the approval by the Senate, by 122 to 52 votes, of a bill establishing **trial by jury** (Feb), Spain's action in respect of **Morocco**, the proposed conference relative to its affairs having been abandoned in consequence of the Sultan's refusal to grant the concessions required to foreign trade; the question of the **Sugar Bounties** (*q v*), the augmentation of the **fleet** (see NAVIES FOREIGN); the question of **army reform**, and the affirmation by the Ministry of a **Universal Suffrage Bill** (Nov 29th), which grants electoral rights to all Spaniards over twenty five years of age, with two years residence in the same place, the only exceptions being officers of the army and soldiers on active service, paupers, and criminals In June the **Sagasta Ministry** resigned, and Señor Sagasta returned to office with a new Cabinet During the latter part of the year party feeling manifested itself by a **hostile demonstration** against Senor Canovas del Castillo, the ex premier, at Saragossa (Oct), and repeated by the students of Valladolid and Barcelona (Nov) Owing to the constantly recurring rivalries of the different sections of the Liberal party, the opposition of Señor Gamazo, leader of the Agrarian party (see SPANISH POLITICAL PARTIES), and resignation of General Ryan Minister of War, and other ministers, a **Cabinet crisis** ensued, and ended in the resignation of its members (Dec 9th) Of **social and general events** the more important have been the trial and acquittal of **Dr Middleton** for shooting a gipsy who attacked him in the tower of Cordova Cathedral (April), the demonstration of fifty ironclads of the **International fleet**, the opening by the Queen Regent (May 20th) of the **Barcelona Ex** (*q v*), the visit of the **Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh** (June) to Madrid, when the order of Maria Louisa was conferred on the Duchess, the inauguration (Sept 21st) of the **Bilbao Harbour Works**, and the visit of the Queen of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto to Madrid (Nov) **Consult** Webster's Spain, Reclus (Hachette) "Géographie Universelle, Vol I, *The Statesman's Year Book*, *Almanach de Gotha* etc

Spanish Colonies See COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS

Spanish Exhibition, '89 In April next it is proposed to hold an exhibition, of which the industrial section will include all the various **manufactures** of Spain and her colonies **Paintings** and **sculpture** by Spanish artists, and representative collections of articles produced at the chief centres of Spanish industry, will be included An interesting feature of the exhibition will be the Spanish **streets, villages**, and **shops**, peopled by men and women in the picturesque costume of the various districts The president of the exhibition, which will be held on the site of the late Italian Exhibition (*q*), is the **Duke of Wellington**

Spanish Political Parties and the Cortes The Cortes or parliament of Spain consists of two bodies, a **Senate** and a **Congress** The **Senate** is composed of **three classes** those who sit by right of birth or official position, of 100 members nominated by the Crown, and of 180 elected by the largest taxpayers of the kingdom and certain corporate bodies In the present **Senate** the Government has on most questions a large majority, the **Opposition** numbering 108, and being thus divided **Conservatives**, 90, **Republicans**, 6, **Democrats**, led by General Lopez Leominquez, a nephew of Marshal Serrain, 6, **Liberal Reformers**, led by Señor Romero y Robledo, 5, and 1 **Cuban Autonomist** Among the majority, however, are 40 **agrarian members**, who usually oppose the Government on economic questions, and 12 **followers of Marshal Martinez Campos**, whose support is also variable. The present **Congress**, which was also elected in April '86, contains 430 members, who are

elected (in the proportion of 1 to every 50,000 souls of the population) by limited suffrage under the constitution of March 27th, 1876, which, after the accession of the late King Alfonso, replaced the more liberal constitution of 1869 The **political divisions** of the present Congress are very numerous, although for ordinary voting purposes they may be classed as **Ministerialists**, 320, **Opposition**, 110 Each of these two divisions, however, contains several groups, the Opposition particularly being made up of the most conflicting fractions, from Radical Republicans to Conservatives of the most reactionary type Chief among the latter are the **followers** of **Senor Canovas del Castillo** ex prime minister who constitute more than a half of the whole Opposition They are for the most part men of high position and exceptional talent, very many of the number being ex ministers The followers of Senor Canovas, however, are only opposed to the Sagasta ministry on political grounds, as they are devotedly attached to the monarchy, which steadily continues to increase its hold on the country The next most numerous group among the Opposition is that of the **Radical Republicans**, who number 18 the **remaining fractions** are **Democrats** 6, **Moderate Republicans, or Possibilists**, to which Senor Castelar belongs, 5, **Liberal Reformers** 4, **Cuban Autonomists**, 4, and 1 **Carlist** The **Ministerialists** are less divided The chief strength of the Ministry is obtained from the personal following of Senor Sagasta numbering some 230, whose political creed may be described as moderate Liberalism There are also comprised within the majority 30 **Democrats**, who follow Senor Martos, the President or "Speaker of the Congress, 20 **Centralists** who represent the Conservative wing of the majority, some 40 **Dissidents and Agrarian members**, led by Senor Gamizo an ex minister who succeeded to the leadership when the former chief of the group, the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, entered the Sagasta cabinet as Minister for Foreign Affairs Senor Gamizo's followers, however usually support the ministry on all but agrarian and economic questions on which they are pronounced protectionists while the Sagasta cabinet inclines to free trade Senor Sagasta's programme is a thoroughly Liberal one, and is as well calculated as anything is likely to be to cope with the Clerical and Carlist parties and to hold in check the revolutionary aspirations of Señores Pi y Margall and Ruiz Zorrilla The **Cabinet crisis** and resignation of its members (Dec 9th) may cause some changes in the relation of the parties

Spanish Town In **Jamaica** (*q v*)

Speaker The title of the presiding officer of a legislative assembly On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament members of the House of Commons are summoned from their own chamber to the House of Peers, where Her Majesty's pleasure is signified by the Lords Commissioners that they shall proceed to the choice of some proper person to be their Speaker On their return the Commons proceed to the election accordingly, the Clerk acting the while as chairman On the following day the Speaker elect, with the House, is summoned to the House of Peers, and one of the Lords Commissioners signifies Her Majesty's approval of the choice made by the Commons The Speaker then, in the name and on behalf of the Commons, lays claim to their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges, which being confirmed, he and his fellow-members return to their own chamber, and the ceremony of taking the oath is proceeded with, he being the first to go through it (See COMMONS, HOUSE OF, and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE) The Speaker may hold office until a dissolution Should the office become vacant during a session, the new Speaker then elected is presented for the Royal approbation, but does not claim the privileges of the House This great officer has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5,000 per annum, he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage There has been no contested election for Speaker since 1839 The following have filled the office since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament – Sir C Manners Sutton (first elected 1817), 1833 5, Mr J Abercromby, 1835 9, Mr C Shaw Lefevre (the present Viscount Eversley), 1839 57, Mr J E Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), 1857 72, Sir H Brand (the present Viscount Hampden), 1872 84, when Mr Peel was elected The Speaker of the House of Lords is the Lord Chancellor for the time being The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act See also CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS

Speaker's Claim of Privileges. See PRIVILEGES OF PEERS AND MEMBERS

"**Speaker's Commentary, The** A commentary on the Bible, contributed to by Anglican bishops and clergy, edited by the Rev Canon Cook, of Exeter, and published by Mr John Murray in ten volumes, 1871 81 The plan of the undertaking originated with Mr J E Denison Speaker of the House of Commons, which accounts for its title

Special Correspondents See ed 88

Special Licence The law requires that before the celebration of a marriage according to the rites of the Church of England the banns be thrice published previously in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised But a licence may be had to dispense with this ceremony An ordinary licence is issued by the Ordinary or by his surrogate A special licence is issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and empowers the parties to be married at any time, not only in any church or chapel, but in any other meet and convenient place A special licence is issued from the Faculty Office, Doctors Commons, and bears a £5 stamp A special licence and the Ordinary's licence are obtained in the same way, but a special licence is supposed to be obtainable only by persons of rank

"**Specie Point**" See FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Species See ed 88

'**Spectator, The**" (*6d* weekly), founded July 5th, 1828 Originally started as a Liberal review, under the editorship of **Mr Rintoul** In 1862 the department of news was altered in form, and reduced to paragraph articles *The Spectator* is entirely opposed to the concession of Home Rule to Ireland **Office**, 1, Wellington St, Strand, W C

Spectrum Analysis. See ed '88

Spencer, Herbert, English philosopher, b. at Derby 1820 Educated by his father, a teacher of mathematics at Derby, and by his

uncle, a clergyman At the age of seventeen he became a civil engineer, a profession he gave up some seven or eight years later During this period Mr Spencer contributed to various journals, and was for some time sub editor of the *Economist* At the house of Dr John Chapman, editor of the *Westminster*, Mr Spencer met, and became the life long friend of **George Eliot** and **George Henry Lewes** His first work of importance, "Social Statics, or the Conditions essential to Human Happiness specified, and the first developed, appeared in 1851 In 1855 appeared the "**Principles of Psychology**, and in 1861 "Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical, which has run through sixteen editions Mr Spencer has always contributed largely to various periodicals, and these articles have, for the most part, been reprinted in pamphlet or book form In 1882 Mr Spencer visited **America**, where he gave several lectures, among others one on 'American Nervousness Mr Spencer is said to be an evolutionist and agnostic, and in his various works has especially attempted to apply the principles generally known as "Darwinian and the yet larger ideas of which these are only a part, to the phenomena of mind and of society In his First Principles he deals with biological problems generally Among his many important works are The Principles of Psychology and 'Political Institutions (being Part V of '**Principles of Sociology** 188) Of Mr Spencer's many recent review articles, a series from the *Contemporary* has been reprinted as "**The Man versus The State**" (1884, 7th thousand 1886), which contains the articles on "The New Toryism and "The Coming Slavery, an attack on Socialism, "Ecclesiastical Institutions (being Part VI of "Principles of Sociology —1885)

"**S P G** [illegible] **ation of the Gospel in** [illegible] The oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by Royal Charter in 1701 **Office**, 19, Delahay St, Westminster **Sec**, Rev H W Tucker, M A Income for 1886 7, £109 765

Sphairistiké See LAWN TENNIS

Spurgeon, Rev Charles Haddon b 1834 On relinquishing the Pædobaptist views of his family he became associated with the church at Cambridge of which the celebrated Robert Hall had been pastor, and as a member of the preachers association of this congregation Mr Spurgeon first began to hold services in surrounding villages Pastor at Waterbeach (1851), preached for the first time in London (1853) Pastor, New Park Street (1854) but in consequence of the great crowds attracted services were held at Exeter Hall, and at the Great Hall, Royal Surrey Gardens, where on one occasion a terrible disaster occurred through some one raising a false alarm of fire whilst Mr S was preaching Pastor of the **Metropolitan Tabernacle**, erected at a cost of £32,000 (1861) Mr Spurgeon's sermons, of which about 25,000 of each issue are sold, have been published since the first week of 1855, and are translated into various foreign languages As an author he has produced numerous works, the chief being the **Treasury of David**, 7 vols 8vo, he also edits the well known magazine, *The Sword and Trowel* Mr Spurgeon is the founder of the **Stockwell Orphanage** (1867), the **Pastors' College**, the **Colportage Association**, the **Book Fund**, and the **Supplementary Pastors' Aid Fund.** Minor institutions are also attached to the Metropolitan Tabernacle Mr Spurgeon's letter on the Irish Question exerted an important influence in Nonconformist circles at the time of the last election. Mr S in 1887 severed his connection with the **Baptist Union** on the ground that many of its members held views more in harmony with the teachings of Matthew Arnold and Herbert Spencer than with those of St Paul and the Christian Fathers—a step which has led to a long controversy in the papers under the title of the "**Down Grade Question**" In '88 Mr S was entertained by his supporters at a meeting convened to welcome him on his return from Mentone, and to celebrate the **issue** of his **2000th sermon** He is at present (Dec 6th) staying at Mentone for the recovery of his health

Stainer, Sir John, Mus Doc,, **Inspector of Music** to the **Education Department**, b 1840, and at seven years of age became a chorister of St Paul's, at sixteen organist of St Michael's Coll, Tenbury, and three years later organist of Magdalen Coll, Oxford He subsequently graduated both in Arts and in Music and in 60 was appointed organist of Univ Church In 72 he succeeded the late Sir John Goss as organist of St Paul's, and held that appointment until last year, when he retired Dr Stainer has **composed** many **anthems** and **Church services**, the **Cantatas The Daughter of Jairus**,' **St Mary Magdalene**,' "**The Crucifixion**,' and, in addition to his well known **Treatise on Harmony** and **Musical Primers**, has written **The Music of the Bible** Knighted **88**

"**Standard The** First published in 1827 Its present price is a penny, and it is in the front rank of the political journals that rose into importance almost immediately after the abolition of the Paper Duty (61) Its present circulation is close on a quarter of a million daily The political principles of *The Standard* are Conservative, but it reserves, and on occasion exercises, the right of sharply criticising the action of the Conservative party During the American Civil War, the letters of its correspondent 'Manhattan were marvellously popular, and the services of its war correspondents—notably Mr G A Henty, and Mr Cameron the latter of whom was killed in the Bayouda desert have always been prompt and efficient The present **editor**, under whom the prosperity of the paper has steadily advanced for the past decade, is **Mr. W H. Mudford** *The Evening Standard* (1857) is an evening edition of the morning paper

Standing Committee See GRAND COMMITTEE and PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Standing Orders This term was originally applied to certain Orders made by either house of parliament to regulate its own procedure. Orders made by either house may in respect of their time for remaining in force be **classified** under three heads (1) Standing Orders, which are permanent regulations, although liable to be suspended upon extraordinary occasions—*e g*, in order to the rapid passing of bills of a pressing nature (2) Sessional Orders, which continue in force only during the session in which they were made, although they may be renewed from year to year (3) Orders indefinite in their duration Of these three classes the Standing Orders are the **most** important for purposes of procedure. The **Roll of Standing Orders of the House of Lords**

has been regularly published at intervals. But until 1854 the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, with the exception of those relating to private bills, had never been published by authority. See PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, and SESSION '88, sect. 68.

Stanford, Charles Villiers, who has done so much for the cause of music at the University of Cambridge, is the son of an accomplished amateur musician. He was born at Dublin in

and soon afterwards Conductor of the Cambridge Musical Society. His university career was also distinguished. His operas are "The Veiled Prophet" (not yet heard in England), "Savonarola" (played at Covent Garden), and "The Canterbury Pilgrims" (written for Mr. Carl Rosa at Drury Lane). His oratorio "The Three Holy Children," written for the Birmingham Festival of '85, his "Irish Symphony," and his choral ode "The Revenge" (Leeds Festival, '86), are well worthy of his reputation. He is Professor of Composition at the Royal College of Music, and one of the leaders of advanced musical thought. In '87 he was appointed Professor of Music at Cambridge in succession to the late Sir George Macfarren.

Stanley. Capital of Falkland Islands (*q.v.*). Pop. 700.

Stanley, Henry M., b. at Denbigh 1841, and passed his childhood in the workhouse at St. Asaph. He subsequently sailed as cabin boy to New Orleans, where he was adopted by a Mr. Stanley, whose name he took, but whose death without making provision for him again compelled him to start the world on his own account. After a series of adventures he became a journalist during the American civil war, being attached as reporter to the staff of the *New York Herald*. In '68 he was sent to accompany the British expedition into Abyssinia, as war correspondent for that paper. Subsequent to this he made a tour to the Black Sea, and thence through Persia into India. In '69 Livingstone in Africa, had not been heard of for a long time. Mr. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, ordered Stanley "to go and find him." Early in '71 Stanley left Zanzibar and plunged into the unknown continent. Before the end of that year he had found Livingstone. In '73-4 he accompanied the British expedition into Ashanti, up to Kumassi, as a war correspondent again. In '76 the *New York Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph* conjointly sent him to Central Africa, to take up the thread of Livingstone's discoveries. He left Zanzibar in that year, and in '77 emerged on the west coast, having circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza, and forced his way in spite of terrible obstacles down the whole course of the hitherto unknown Congo. In '79 the King of the Belgians gave Stanley the command of an expedition formed by the International African Association, for the purpose of exploring the Congo. Stanley succeeded in planting stations and securing steam-navigation upon the upper river, and may be said to have *made* what is now the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). He remained at work from '79 till '85, with the exception of a short absence in '82. In Jan. '87 Mr. Stanley started on an expedition for the relief of Emin Bey (*q.v.*). Previous to his departure he was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House, and presented with the freedom of the City of London. A few months after the expedition had proceeded on its perilous journey, much uneasiness was caused by the publication of a report that Mr. Stanley had been murdered, though this was generally discredited. An expedition under Major Barttelot, son of Sir W. B. Barrtelot, M.P., was subsequently sent in search of him, but its gallant leader was murdered by some of the natives who accompanied him. News of the fate of Stanley and Emin is anxiously awaited.

Staple Inn (Henry V.). Originally a hostelry for wool merchants, became an Inn of Chancery in the time of Henry V., and a dependency of Gray's Inn after Henry VIII. In this quiet spot Dr. Johnson resided on leaving Gough Square, and here he wrote "Rasselas." The Hall was built in 1631, and the other buildings are old. It was sold in Nov. 1886 to the Prudential Life Office, and has now become the home of the Institute of Actuaries.

"Star, The." (Price ½*d.*) A new Radical evening paper, devoted to the interests of the Home Rule movement. It made its first appearance on Jan. 17th, '88. During the year this paper has attracted attention by its promptness in obtaining information. One of its most popular features is the column entitled "Mainly about People." Editor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. (*q.v.*) Office, Stonecutter St., E.C.

Starvation, Death from. See CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Stationery Office Publications. The vast number of papers issued to the public under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (*q.v.*) renders it impossible to enter much into detail; but they comprise books affecting the military, naval, and civil services, reports of the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. *Challenger*, calendars of State Papers, chronicles and memorials, and publications of the Record Commissioners, rules under the various Acts of Parliament, papers issued by, or affecting, the Board of Trade, the Education, and Science and Art Departments, and the Local Government Board, Explosive and Factory Books and Forms, Survey publications, and numerous miscellaneous books. The most important among this vast collection is Vol. I. of "State Trials" (1820-23) [10s.], which contains many reports—for the most part hitherto unpublished—of cases relating to the right of public meeting. There are also some extracts from unpublished documents, giving many details as to the history of "Peterloo." Besides the account of Queen Caroline's claim to be crowned, we have also the celebrated trial of the King *v.* Sir Francis Burdett. The complete set, it is anticipated, will occupy about 8 or 10 vols. The "Challenger" volumes have been issued from time to time, but are now drawing to a close, and the publishers note that complete sets will probably soon become scarce. Military and naval, and indeed books issuing from all departments, have been constantly appearing. The Board of Trade Journal (*q.v.*) [monthly 6*d.*] contains useful information for merchants and others, while the Kew Bulletin (monthly 2*d.*) ought to interest a large circle, containing as it does such valuable notes on Economic Produce and Plants. Of the Chronicles and Memorials we have Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops, Vol. II.; Chronicle of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I., Vol. III.; Roger de Wendover, Vol. I.; besides many

others. The **publishers** are Messrs Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, **London**, E C, Messrs A and C Black, North Bridge, **Edinburgh**, and Messrs Hodges, Figgis & Co, 104, Grafton Street, **Dublin** The **Hydrographic Publications** are obtainable only from Mr J D Potter, 31, Poultry The **Geological and Ordnance Survey Maps** are published by Mr E Stanford, 55, Charing Cross, **London**, S W, Messrs A and C Black, North Street, **Edinburg**, and Messrs Hodges, Figgis, & Co, 104, Grafton Street, **Dublin** **Patent Specifications** are only to be obtained at the Patent Sale Office, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E C

Stations, British Coaling To a country like Britain the importance of having various convenient points throughout the world at which both her navy and her mercantile marine may obtain supplies of coal cannot be over estimated, especially in the event of hostilities breaking out As steam navigation has advanced, the Government have organised in our own possessions coaling stations, where it has been conceived that they would be most useful, but the great majority of those places have been allowed to remain in a comparatively defenceless state Operations are now in progress, however, which will remove this reproach A **Royal Commission** appointed to inquire into the defence of British possessions and commerce abroad tendered its report to the Government July 82, and the Inspector General of Fortifications was instructed to draw up a scheme based on the report A **scheme** based on the recommendations of this Commission was first laid before Parliament in 84 Since then, however, a fuller knowledge of the requirements of each place to be defended and of the defences now thought essential have largely added to the estimates of the necessary expenditure In addition to the list of stations drawn up in 84, is that of **Table Bay**, armament is also to be provided for **King George's Sound** and **Thursday Island**, as asked for by the **colonial representatives** at the recent Colonial Conference During 88 the **Imperial Defence Bill** was passed, which provides for the issue out of the Consolidated Fund of the sum of £850,000 to carry out the agreement for naval defence entered into between the Imperial Government and the colonies respecting the provision of a special squadron of men of war A further sum of £2,600,000 will be raised for the defence of the military ports and coaling stations, and for making further provisions for Imperial defence These sums are to be raised by loan, principal and interest to be provided for by appropriation of dividends received on account of the Suez Canal shares A very large portion of the **memorandum** issued with the **Army Estimates** by the Secretary of State for War dealt with the defences of the ports and coaling stations of the Empire, in addition to which there was published in exhaustive **report** on the same subject, made by a **committee**, of which the naval and military representatives were Admiral Sir W M Dorrell and Lieut Gen Sir G B. Harvey The committee recommended that between £850,000 and £950,000 was requisite to put the coaling station defence in a proper state of readiness so far as works and armaments, barracks, submarine mines and stores are concerned, it was further recognised that a **mobile defence** was needed, and that for the provision of this the Admiralty must be responsible. An idea of the **expenditure** already **incurred** and the **money remaining to be expended** will be given by the following **table** —

Coaling Stations	WORKS				ARMAMENTS.		
	Estimated amount agreed to by Treasury and Colonial Governments		Expended to 31st March, 88	Remaining to be expended	Estimated amount agreed to by the Treasury	Expended to 31st March, '88	Remaining to be expended by Imperial Government
	To be paid by Colonial Government	To be paid by Imperial Government					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aden	64,500*a*	64,500	42,300*a*	22,200*a*	79,950*c*	51,220*c*	28,730*c*
Trincomalee		25,000	16,500	8,500	11,080	11,080	
Colombo	24,820*b*		1,820*b*	23,000*b*	60,660		60,660
Singapore	81,000*b*		76,850*b*	4,150*b*	120,614	87,204	33,410
Hong Kong	116,000*b*		109,250*b*	6,750*b*	153,910	130,310	23,600
Simon's Bay		53,000	40,700	12,300	43,280	11,970	31,310
Table Bay	59,000*b*	7,000	(*d*) *b d*	(*d*) *b d*	75,000	42,950	32,050
Sierra Leone		30,000	30,000	...	15,000	10,840	4,160
St. Helena		7,000	5,600	1,400	2,400	2,400	
Mauritius	55,000*b*		12,800*b*	42,200*b*	56,895	17,195	39,700
Jamaica		41,250	19,500	21,750	70,750	2,355	68,395
St. Lucia		30,000		30,000	18,500	4,000	14,500
King George's Sound & Thursday Island	*b d*		..		28,000		28,000
Smaller Coaling Stations	...	...		.	35,551	9,721	25,830
Other guns not yet allotted			..		14,410	14,410	
Totals	**400,320**	**257,750**	(1)	(1)	**786,000**	**395,655**	**390,345**

(*a*) Paid or payable by Indian Government (*b*) Paid or payable to Colonial Governments. (*c*) Same amount to be paid by Indian Government. (*d*) Amount not yet reported. (*e*) Esquimalt, Port Elizabeth, etc.

In addition to the £493,495 remaining to be expended, and the contribution to be paid by some of the colonies, a further sum of £350,000 was required for barracks and works, and £66,451 for submarine mines, stores, etc, the total amount being £909,946 With this sum the Secretary of State for War hoped to be able to complete the military defences of the coaling stations in 88-89 It is, however, unlikely that this will be accomplished, as, owing to the failure of some of the guns to stand the tests required, the heavy ordnance for Singapore and other places was not in November ready for shipment As to the naval defence, the *Penelope*, an old ironclad, has been rearmed, and will replace the *Flora* receiving ship at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope Gun and torpedo boats have also been despatched to the the same place This is the first real attempt at providing mobile defence at the coaling stations of a nature rendered necessary by the advance in material of naval warfare The *Orion* ironclad has also been stationed at Singapore as a temporary measure, and at Hong-Kong, Halifax, Esquimalt and one or two other ports, torpedo boats have been detailed for the protection of the stations Early in 88 Lord Brassey, having returned from a tour of inspection of the coaling stations and other strategical points in the British possessions, called attention to the subject in various letters to the *Times* He has also delivered several addresses on the same subject at the principal towns in the United Kingdom Briefly his suggestions are as follows Bombay needs additional monitors, King George's Sound, Thursday Island and Port Darwin, armaments of sufficient force to deny the harbour and coal supply to depredatory cruisers, The batteries at Table Bay more breechloaders, Colombo, Singapore Mauritius, St Helena, and Sierra Leone, local corps of volunteer naval and militia artillery Some of these suggestions have been accepted by the Government, and are in course of being carried out Lord Brassey also called attention to the insufficient docking accommodation on several stations for the wants of the navy in war time At Bombay especially a first class dock is needed, and another in the West Indies, where it has been suggested one should be provided at Castries Bay, St Lucia, now being fortified as a coaling station in lieu of Barbadoes This matter also the Government promised should be attended to In the ports of the Mediterranean are eleven dock capable of taking in a first class armourclad battleship Four are in the hands of foreigners —one at Saigon, two in Japan, and one at San Francisco. The remaining seven are in British Colonies one is at Hong-Kong, the others at the Cape, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland and Esquimalt At the military station of Halifax a dock is in course of construction, and at Bombay arrangements are in progress for increasing the size of a dock now being built, so that it shall be capable of accommodating a first-class ironclad

Stationery Office (Princes St, Westminster) provides the public offices and Parliament with books, stationery, etc, and arranges for the greater part of the printing required by them In Oct. '88 the Controller of the Stationery Office was appointed by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, to exercise all rights and privileges in connection with copyright the property of H.M. Controller, T. D Pigott (£1,500); ant Controller, H G Reid (£800)

Stead, William Thomas, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (*q.v*), and son of Rev W. Stead, Congregationalist, Howdon-on-Tyne, was b July 5th, 1849, married '73; educated privately and at Silcoates, apprenticed ('63) to commercial house at Newcastle Quay Appointed editor of the *Northern Echo* (71); appointed assistant editor (80) to Mr John Morley (then editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*); succeeded him as editor in chief ('83), interviewed Gordon at Southampton (Jan '84), wrote "The Truth about the Navy" (Oct '84), "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" (July 85), "No Reduction no Rent," a record of a visit to Ireland in the autumn of '86, "The Langworthy Case" ('87), and "Truth about Russia, written after a visit to Russia in May and June '88

Stephen, Sir J F, son of the late Rt Hon Sir James Stephen, was b 1829 Called to the bar (54), Q C (68) For about two years and a half (71 72) he was legal member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and by his codification of the criminal law of that country conferred lasting advantage upon its inhabitants He was Professor of Common Law to the Inns of Court (75 79) Appointed a judge (79) Mr Justice Stephen, who never succeeded in getting into Parliament, is a high authority on criminal law He is the author of "General View of the Criminal Law of England, "Digest of the Law of England, "Digest of the Criminal Law, and other legal works, as well as "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, and "Essays by a Barrister Mr Justice Stephen's attempts to secure the codification of our criminal law have not yet met with success, although the project has from time to time been under consideration

Stephen, Leslie, b at Kensington 1832 Educated at Eton, King's Coll, London, and Trinity Hall, Camb, where he graduated '54, and subsequently became Fellow and Tutor of that college Mr S was for some time editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and in 83 accepted the Clark Lectureship in English Literature at Cambridge, but resigned it twelve months later His best known books are "The Playground of Europe, "Essays on Freethinking and Plain Speaking, "History of English Thought in the 18th Century, "The Science of Ethics, and the several series of "Hours in a Library" He is also editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography (*q v*), now in course of publication Mr S is a son of the late Sir [illegible] and brother of the present Sir [illegible] Stephen He married a daughter of W M Thackeray

Stephenson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Charles Arthur, K C B, b 1821 Served in the Crimean war (54 55), as Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief He also served in China Commanded the Home District ('76-79), and in '83 was appointed to the command of the forces in Egypt

Sterling, Madame Antoinette, eminent vocalist, was b 1850, in the State of New York. Her musical education was conducted by Abella, Marchesi, and Pauline Viardot In London her training was continued by Manuel Garcia. Her *debut* in England took place in '73, at one of the Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden Theatre. Since that time Madame S has become one of

the most popular singers of **ballads** and **Scotch songs**, notably her rendering of "The Lost Chord" and "The Better Land" She **married**, in '75, Mr John MacKinlay

Stevenson, Robert Louis, author and critic, was b at Edinburgh, 1845, and educated at the University of that city, where he graduated M A He started a magazine while a student, but the venture was not a success, though some of his own contributions to it gave promise of the distinction he has now attained One of Mr Stevenson s earliest works was an account of his travels in California, but the book which established his reputation as a writer of the first rank was "**Treasure Island** Amongst the most popular of his other works are "**Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde,**' recently dramatised and played at the Lyceum theatre, "**Story of the Rebellion of '45**, the "**Dynamitards** (written in conjunction with his wife) "An Inland Voyage "Travels with a Donkey, "New Arabian Nights, "The Silverado Squatters, "Prince Otto, "**The Blackamoor**, '**The Master of Ballantrae**' ('88), and his numerous essays He has also written a life of his father, the celebrated lighthouse engineer His most recent work is "Edinburgh Picturesque Notes

Steward of and, Lord High, was viceroy, or prime officer under the king The office was established prior to the reign of the Confessor, and was annexed to the lordship of Hinckley, but since the rebellion of Simon de Montfort it has only been revived *pro hac vice* for a coronation or a trial by impeachment or the trial of a peer and in the two latter cases the Lord Chancellor has been generally commissioned to act At a coronation the L H S walks before the sovereign carrying St Edward s crown, and in the case of William IV and Victoria this function was performed by the Duke of Hamilton See PRIVILEGE

Steward of the Household, Lord (see MINISTRY) receives his **charge** from the Queen in person by the delivery of a **white wand** which is his symbol of office and which he bears on state occasions, breaking it over the royal coffin at the funeral of the sovereign He is always a privy councillor He has the direction of the Queen s palaces, the accounts of the Household come under his review and he has the control and selection of all subordinate officers and servants except those connected with the chapels chambers, and stables This office must not be confounded with that of Lord High Steward (*q v*)

Sir James, b 1836 Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge Called to the bar (62), Junior Counsel to the Treasury (81) Member of the Bar Committee (83) Formerly he reported for the Incorporated Law Society Created a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice

Stock Exchange (For history of this, and **official list**, see ed 87) For the purposes of business the S E is **regulated** by a committee of thirty members, including the chairman and deputy chairman, called the "**Committee for General Purposes**" This committee is appointed by a ballot of the members, and holds office for twelve months from the 25th March in each year. The S. E. contains upwards of 2,500 **members**, who are either **Jobbers** or **Brokers** The former are dealers who buy and sell at the market prices, while the latter deal with the jobbers on behalf of the public, and are remunerated by commission for transacting the business. The S E recognises no transactions with any other parties than its own members, and all must be in accordance with the usages of the "house" The **transactions** are **liquidated** twice a month, the settlement extending over three days The **dates** are fixed by the committee every month, some accounts being longer than others In the case of **Consols**, however, it is different, the settlement in **English** government securities taking place but once, at the commencement of each month **S E holidays**—January 1st, Easter Monday; May 1st, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, November 1st, December 26th, unless specially ordered otherwise by the committee. —**Terms Scrip** is an abbreviation of the term subscription and is applied to the certificates of payment of deposits and calls prior to the issue of the definitive certificates or bonds **Time Bargains** are transactions entered into by speculators who have no intention of either paying for the stock or shares they have bought or delivering those they may have sold If at the time appointed the stock they have bought stands above the price named the seller pays the difference If below he receives it A **Bull** buys with the view to a rise in price before a settlement at a future date A **Bear** sells with the view of buying back at a future date at a lower price **Contango** is a sum paid by the speculator for the rise per share or per cent, for the privilege of deferring payment till the next settlement **Backwardation** is a sum paid by the speculator for the fall, to postpone delivery of stock or shares till the following settlement **Continuation rates** embrace both contango and backwardation **Options** are transactions by which a speculator can limit his loss by paying a fixed sum when the bargain is made They may be either a "put and call, a "put,' or a "call A **put and call** enables an operator to sell or purchase at a fixed price on a certain day A **put** is a transaction by which a speculator has the option of selling stock at a fixed price at a future time for which he pays an agreed rate A **call** is a transaction by which stock can be claimed on a settled day for a certain consideration **Carrying over** signifies the postponement of payment or delivery of stock or shares till the next settlement day. **Hammering** is the declaration of a defaulting member, which is announced by the "head waiter striking three blows with a mallet. **Cornering** is an operation by which a scarcity of stock is created, thus producing a fictitious market and preventing a dealer from obtaining what he has previously sold except at enhanced prices For example, if A sells B a number of shares or stock for delivery on a certain day, and finds he is unable to deliver them, B can have the securities publicly bought in by the secretary to the committee, or by the clerks of the "house' The sellers of such securities under the circumstances necessarily raise the prices severely against A, who has to pay the abnormally enhanced price A is then said to be cornered **Arbitrage** is an operation whereby identical securities are bought in one market and sold in another **Long** and **Short** are American terms synonymous with **Bull** and **Bear** **Spread** is also an American term for the option to either **Put** or **Call** stock. **Straddle** is the same option at one price whether stock is "put" or "called" Amongst the **abbreviations** used in the Stock Exchange the following

are the principal —**Bruns**, a name given to London & North Western Railway stock, **Berwick** stands for North Eastern stock, **York** "A, Great Northern "A' stock, **Dunahs**, Edinburgh and Glasgow, **Haddocks**, Great North of Scotland, **Saras**, Sheffield Deferred, **Potts**, North Staffordshire, **Caley**, Caledonian, **Claras**, Caledonians Deferred, **Bertha**, Brighton Deferred, **Dover** "A" or **Doras**, South Eastern Deferred **Ayrshire**, ordinary stock of the Glasgow and South Western Railway, **Chinas**, Eastern Extension Telegraph shares, **Noras** Great Northern Deferred Ordinary stock, **Knackers**, Harrison, Barber & Co s shares, **Vestas** the Deferred stock of the Railway Investment Co, **Virgins**, Virginia New Funded —**Paris Bourse** On the Paris Bourse there are sixty recognised official brokers (*Agents de Change*), known as the **Parquet** There are also non official dealers under the name of **Coulisse**, which include many high class firms and arbitrage houses The **settlements** are arranged each fortnight in Foreign Government and Miscellaneous Securities and Monthly in Rentes, and occupy five or six days The monthly liquidation really commences on the 1st day of each month is **Options** are declared on that day **Rente** 'continued, 1st of month, **Other securities** continued,' on the 2nd, **Accounts** made up, 3rd, **Clients pay** brokers and deliver securities 4th, **Brokers pay** clients, 5th and **Brokers** deliver securities to clients, 6th The **fortnightly** settlement commences on the 15th of the month and finishes on the th and is conducted after the manner already described omitting the Rente day **Consult** Lindetts "Official Intelligence, 89

Stock Exchange Law in '88 A decision of importance to stock exchange speculators was given by Baron Huddleston (November) The plaintiff had instructed an **outside broker** in London to purchase certain shares on which he paid a "cover deposit of £50 the arrangement being the usual one in such cases that the broker should have the right to close the account, without notice, if the price fell and exhausted the cover On July 6th the price did so fall, but the account was not closed until the 7th, when the price had recovered, and showed a profit of £60 on the transaction The Court held that the broker had the option of closing the account when the price had exhausted the cover, but as he did not exercise his option he was not at liberty to do so when the price had recovered An order was therefore made for the payment of the £60 profit to the client

Stokes, George Gabriel, LL D F R S, b 1819, at Skreen, co Sligo Educated at Pembroke Coll, Cambridge, where he graduated B A (1841) as senior wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship Appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics (1849) Awarded the Rumford medal by the Royal Society, in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light (1852) Dr Stokes, who was chosen one of the secretaries to the Royal Society (1854), was president of the British Association at Exeter (1869), and is **President of the Royal Society**, has contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and has delivered professional lectures at Cambridge, and at the Museum of Practical Geology in London Prof Stokes is Hon. LL.D. and D.Sc Cambridge, D C L Oxford, and LL D Edinburgh, Dublin, and Aberdeen, and hon corresponding member of various scientific societies He was elected Conservative **M P** for the **University of Cambridge** last year, in the place of Mr Beresford-Hope, deceased

Stone, Marcus, Mr, R.A., is the son of the late Frank Stone, A R A Born in 1840, he illustrated various books and magazines, and achieved his earliest success in 1863 with his "**From Waterloo to Paris**,' a picture representing Napoleon in a peasant s cottage Several of his subsequent domestic pictures have been engraved, and one or two of them purchased by the Royal Academy under the Chantrey bequest Mr Stone, who has occasionally painted landscapes and water colour pictures was made an A R A (77), R A (87)

Storthing See SWEDEN

Stoughton, Rev John, D D author and nonconformist divine, was b 1807 Educated at Highbury Coll, and Univer Coll, London After holding successive churches at Windsor (183) and Kensington (184), he became (1875) Professor of Historical Theology in New Coll, London D D Edinburgh (1869) Dr Stoughton is the author of numerous works, among which are the '**Ecclesiastical History of England**" (6 vols), "Ages of Christendom,' Progress of Divine Revelation, "Golden Legends (1880) etc

Straits Settlements A British Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula It derives its name from the straits which separate the Malay peninsula from Sumatra, and which form the great trade route between India and China It consists of the island of Singapore, the town and province of Malacca, the territory and islands of the Dindings, the island of Penang, and Wellesley The native states of Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong, are controlled by the Colonial Government The Cocos or Keeling Islands are a distant dependency The whole area of the actual colony is about 1,472 sq m, pop 423,384 The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore —**Singapore** is an island at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula area 206 sq m, pop 139 208 It is hilly and forested fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans Chief local products are pepper and gambier The varied fauna includes tigers The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East It has a commodious harbour, now being strongly fortified It is the headquarters of H M military and naval forces in these regions The usual garrison consists of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery **Penang** or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley Its area is 107 q m, pop 90,951 The port and capital is called **Georgetown** a well built city The island is partly level and fertile, partly hilly There is a famous waterfall in it, and the scenery is charming Sugar-cane, rice, and cocoanut are the chief crops The harbour is a good one, and there is large commerce The Governor of the colony appoints a Resident Councillor to control administration —**Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland Area 270 sq m, pop 97,324 It is level, well watered, fertile, and highly cultivated Sugar cane, rice, and tapioca are the staple productions.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of

Penang Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles The area is 659 sq m, pop 93,579 The town is one of the oldest European settlements in the East having been acquired by the Portuguese in 1511 The Dutch captured it from them in 1641 It was taken by England in 1795 afterwards restored and in 1824 ceded by the Dutch in exchange for English settlements in Sumatra Its trade and importance are now slight The interior is mountainous and picturesque with fertile valleys Tapioca is the chief local product It is ruled by a Resident Councillor subject to the Governor of the colony —**The Dindings** consist of the island of Pulo Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland about 80 miles south of Penang and politically annexed recently to that settlement — **Cocos Islands or Keeling Islands** are a small coral group lying some 700 miles south west of Java Area 9 sq m pop 2 322 They produce cocoanuts and are inhabited by an English family and Malay labourers They are now included in the government of the Straits Settlements —**Perak Selangor** and **Sungei Ujong** the protected states are practically dependencies of the colony They lie along the coast between Penang and Malacca stretching inland to the mountain backbone of the Peninsula Since the war of 1876 each of them has been controlled by a Resident appointed by the Governor of the Straits English officials hold many posts under the native governments and English officers control the native military police These countries are flourishing and progressive Roads and railways are constructed or being made and the rich resources of mountain valley and lowland well watered and splendidly wooded are being developed Tin is produced in large quantities while tapioca pepper rice sugar coffee cacao and cinchona are being successfully cultivated Perak has an area of 7 949 sq m pop 118 000 a revenue of £238 749 and has liquidated all debts Its port is Port Weld and capital Kinta Selangor has an area of 3 000 sq m pop 50,000 revenue £75 110 Its capital is Kwala Lumpor Sungei Ujong has an area of 500 sq m pop 14 000 revenue £20 196 Other native states in the Peninsula are more or less under British influence —**The Straits Settlements** form a Crown colony The Governor is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE etc (table) The last consists of products already mentioned together with tin spices sago hides and horns rattans gutta percha caoutchouc, gums, oils drugs and dye stuffs All the ports are free The currency is the dollar (3s 4*d*) and cents of it Malays and Chinese are the most numerous of the population, Klings come next then Indians and Europeans —The history of the colony has been similar to that of the Indian Empire Penang was our first settlement (1795) Malacca finally ours in 1825, and Singapore in 18 4 Gradual enlargement of British territory has followed, while the native states are passing into the same position as those of the Indian Empire The colony is well ordered extremely valuable, and its development proceeding rapidly **Consult** Miss Bird s "Golden Chersonese," Cameron s "Our Tropical Possessions" Keane s "Asia," McNair s "Sarong and Kris,' etc

"Strike off the Rolls" See ROLL OF SOLICITORS.

Structures, Apparently Useless See ORIGIN OF SPECIES

Sub-Feudarii See LAND QUESTION, ed '88

Subpœna—literally under penalty (Lat *sub pœna*) the name of a writ requiring something to be done under a penalty for neglect Subpœnas are of two kinds the **subpœna ad testificandum** compelling a witness to give evidence in an action, and the **subpœna duces tecum** compelling a person who has in his possession documents relevant to the issue of an action to appear and produce them in court The penalty named in the writ is one of £100

Suez Canal The **deepening** and **widening** of this valuable waterway or rather the construction of a **parallel waterway** was decided upon in July 1883 after considerable commotion had been caused by an agitation amongst the English shipowners who find three quarters of the traffic in favour of a development of some kind Mr Childers then Chancellor of the Exchequer gave details of the **agreement** entered into by Her Majesty s Government with **M de Lesseps** in the House of Commons on July 11th 1883 whereby the former were to find £8 000 000 capital at 3½ per cent, and to use their good offices with the Egyptian Government Nothing however, was then done Early in January 87 M C de Lesseps and Sir J Stokes left Egypt, having obtained the necessary **concession** from the **Egyptian Government** of land along the canal, and also at Port Said Ismailia and Suez for improving and deepening the canal For further details of the work of 87 see ed 88 During the latter portion of the year much **diplomatic attention** was paid to the **neutralisation of the canal** in a **draft convention** (which also referred to the New Hebrides question) presented by England to France, was published in the *Times* of Oct 26th Up to the end of the year the great Powers had not come to an understanding on the matter of neutrality In Feb **88** a **Parliamentary Paper** (Egypt No 1) was **published**, containing voluminous correspondence on the **International convention** An elaborate series of **regulations** for the lighting of the canal, and of the ships using it by night were published in the *Times* of Mar 3 th followed by an explanatory letter from Sir John Coode on April 4th The Company s **dividend** for the year, declared on May 15th, was 73 fr 50 c, and the **report** read at Paris by M de Lesseps stated that the receipts for 87 amounted to 60 510,328 fr and the expenditure to 30 521 833 fr , 3,137 ships had passed through and of passengers 182 998 Navigation at night, by aid of the electric light had been begun on Mar 1st, 87, added the report and 395 vessels had taken

50 c would be finished by the end of 88 The **Imperial iradé** sanctioning the Suez Canal Convention was promulgated at Constantinople on May 1°th The negotiations as to the **new Suez Canal Convention**, arising out of the **British occupation of Egypt** proved of a most protracted character, the difficulty being intensified by the peculiar position held by Italy in regard to Massowah in the Red Sea From Constantinople under date Oct 25th, however, it was reported that the **Imperial Irade**, sanctioning the convention with the latest modifications, had been issued on that day On Oct 29th the convention was signed by the representatives of the contracting powers and the Ottoman

Government; the document comprises seventeen articles

Sugar Bounties, International Conference on. In consequence of the urgent representations of persons interested in the sugar trade, which has for many years been suffering from severe depression, supposed to be largely aggravated by the prevalent system of bounties, Lord Salisbury took steps to assemble representatives of the great trading countries to consider the bases of an understanding for the suppression of bounties on the exportation of sugar The Conference met at the Foreign Office in London on 24th Nov 87 under the presidency of Baron Henry De Worms, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade Besides Great Britain there were also represented Germany, Austria Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden After many sittings, a protocol was signed towards the close of 87 condemning the system of bounties, the delegates of the Powers recommending their respective Governments to take steps for their abolition A draft Convention was drawn up by the President, and annexed to the protocol, embodying the views of the Conference This convention was signed on May 12th, '88, by the representatives of all the Powers, and then submitted to the Governments, with the result that the Conference met for the last time on Aug 30th, and definitely signed the convention All the Powers (except the United States, which was not represented at the Conference, though Mr White, of the American Legation, attended to watch the proceedings) agreed, as has been said in condemning the bounty fed system, and England, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Russia, and Spain agreed to "boycott bounty fed sugar wherever it came from Austria, by a declaration appended to the convention, withheld her final adherence till all European sugar producing and sugar consuming countries gave in theirs France made a similar stipulation, Brazil reserved her entire freedom, so did Sweden Denmark declined to boycott, on the ground that such action would be a breach of treaties There are thus only six Powers fully united as enemies of the bounty fed sugar, and they propose to carry out the terms of the convention by means of a Commission which will sit in London, whose business it will be to report what sugar in any country is bounty fed, and to what extent Upon the reports furnished by the Commission, a majority of the signatories to the convention will decide, and their decision will of course regulate the action of all the Governments From this it would appear that Russia, Germany, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Belgium—Germany, Russia, Holland, and Belgium being large sugar producers, and competitors in English markets for their own sugars—are to determine whether England is to buy sugar from the United States or Sweden, which hold aloof from the convention, or from France, Austria, and Brazil, which meanwhile reserve their adherence to it The terms of the convention have given rise to a considerable amount of controversy, Sir Thomas H Farrer and the Board of Trade maintaining that the essential principle of such a compact is disguised Protection "We virtually promise," says Sir Thomas, "both for ourselves and all our colonies, that we and they will not, under any circumstances, show any favour to the sugars of our West Indian and other colonies or possessions over that shown to the beet sugars of their rivals in Europe" Sir Thomas further declares that the convention throws upon us the obligation not only of examining and supervising the management of all sugar factories and refineries in countries parties to the convention, but also of forming a judgment on the operations of manufacture in countries not parties to it He declares the Treaty will not put an end to bounties, but will make sugar dearer to ourselves and cheaper to non boycotting nations It will entangle us in embarrassing commercial and financial restrictions, and perhaps involve us in breaches of valuable commercial treaties It may help other countries to improve their foolish systems of taxation, but it will restrict the freedom of England, and embarrass and injure us All this is traversed by the advocates of the convention, who declare that any artificial cheapening of sugar caused by foreign bounties "involves a divergence of the current of production, which must end in the loss or great reduction of the natural sources and the consequent dependence of the consumer on artificial sources of supply" If Free Trade is to be maintained in this country, say the advocates of the Convention, it is necessary that bounties should be neutralised or abolished It is our wish to bring back the production and manufacture of sugar into natural channels, and we believe that under natural conditions sugar will be produced in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the world, and at a low price as well Such are the conflicting views on this important question, the value of which will not be practically ascertained for some time, since the convention will not be finally ratified till August, 90 [The full text of the Protocol and of the Annexe thereto, containing the Projet de Convention, was published in the *Times* of Dec 20th, 87]

Sugar, Electrically Refined In '84 a company was formed in the United States for working a process for refining sugar by means of electricity The inventor was Prof Friend, of New York, who succeeded at that time in producing samples of refined sugar from the raw material, and some of it was exhibited in this country The method of working was a secret rigidly kept by Prof Friend, who had his machinery, in fact, made at different places and by different makers, the whole being put together by himself Premises were subsequently erected at Brooklyn, at a large outlay, and designed to turn out about 200 tons of sugar per day Before, however, all the machinery was completed the inventor died This was in March, 88 but it appears that he had previously committed the details to writing, and the process therefore will be brought forward on a commercial scale

Suicide See CORONERS INQUESTS

Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour, b in London, 1842 His father was a military bandmaster Sullivan, who was a choir-boy at the Chapel Royal, gained the "Mendelssohn Scholarship" at the Royal Academy of Music, in 1856, and there completed his musical education He went to Leipzig from 1858 to 1861 His music to Shakespeare's "Tempest" at once attracted public favour on his return in 1862. Constantly writing cantatas ("Kenilworth," 1864, etc.), oratorios ("Prodigal Son," 1869; "Light of the World,' 1873), anthems, songs, etc., he yet

remained without any specially extensive popularity, till he hit upon a vein of burlesque operetta, which he produced in conjunction with W S Gilbert, who wrote the librettos They are uproariously funny, yet elegantly written, and are as yet unique The first was "Trial by Jury" (1875), followed by "The Sorcerer (1877), running for 175 nights, "H M.S Pinafore' (1878), for 700 consecutive nights, and having probably the greatest success in England and in the United States of any work of the kind—revived at the Savoy '87 88, "Pirates of Penzance" (1880), "Patience' (1881); "Iolanthe (1882), "Princess (1884), "Mikado' (1885), revived in 88, "Ruddigore" (1887), and "The Yeomen of the Guard" (1888) For the Leeds Festival, in Oct 1886, he set to music an arrangement, by Mr J Bennett, of Longfellow's "Golden Legend," which must rank among his finest compositions Sir A Sullivan received the honour of knighthood (1883), and the Legion of Honour (1878) He is D C L (Oxon 1876), LL D (Camb 1879), and is one of the Council of the Royal College of Music

Sulu An independent native state in Borneo (*q v*)

Sulu Islands A group of the Malay Archipelago, area 950 sq m, pop 75,000 Officially a Spanish possession, in reality under various native rulers, who are much given to piracy The Sulu Islands produce tortoise shell, tripang, edible birds' nests, pearls and pearl shells

Sumatra. A large island of the Asiatic Archipelago Area about 170 744 sq m, pop (of Dutch possessions) about 2 750,000 The Dutch supremacy is now effectual all round the coast, but much of the interior still remains practically unpossessed Acheen (Atjeh) was made a Dutch government in 1878 Chief Dutch ports are Padang and Benkulen See JAVA, BORNEO, etc

Sunday Closing Acts Acts of this name have been enacted at different times for Ireland and Wales They provide for the total closing on Sunday of houses for the retail of intoxicating liquor Such liquor, however, may be retailed to persons living in the house or to *bonâ fide* travellers The law in Wales is permanent, but in Ireland is renewed from year to year In Ireland the Dublin Police District, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford are excepted from the operation of the Act But in these places houses for the retail of intoxicating liquor may remain open on [illegible] Bills to [illegible] to single [illegible] English counties have been introduced, but none have become law The Scotch law of licensing contains provisions to the same effect as those of the Sunday Closing Acts so called See SESSION '88, sects 25, 41, 70

"Sunday Magazine, The" (6*d* monthly, illustrated) Founded Oct '64 First editor, Dr. Guthrie, whose aim was to provide bright, cheerful, and inspiring reading for 'the best of days" Assisted by an excellent staff of contributors, the *S M* attained great popularity Under its present editor (the Rev B Waugh) it is continued successfully on the same lines, a new and very attractive feature being its regular "Sunday Evenings with the Children." [illegible] M. is its illustrations.

Sunday Postal Labour. A Select Committee of the House of Commons on. For concise report see ed '88

Sungei Ujong. A Malay state under British protection See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Supply. The sums necessary to defray the charges for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc, are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st, and although votes on account are sometimes granted early in the session for parts of the year, the whole sum voted during the session for any service is for the exact period of twelve months The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply The Army and Navy Estimates were each made the subject of an annual explanatory statement until 87, when, at the suggestion of Lord R Churchill, printed memoranda, prepared by the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty, were circulated instead thereof, with a view of giving the Committee of Supply time to make themselves fully acquainted with the nature of the ministerial proposals before they were moved in Committee On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides during twelve months and no more for the discipline and regulations of that force The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary For the Civil Service for 88 9, see FINANCE, NATIONAL, and SESSION 88, sect 57.

Supreme Court of Judicature The Supreme Court was formed by the consolidation of all the superior courts of the kingdom of England, excepting only the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council It replaces (*a*) the Courts of Common Law, the Queen's Bench, Exchequer and Common Pleas, together with the Court of Appeal known as the Court of Exchequer Chamber, (*b*) the Court of Chancery and the Court of Appeal in Chancery, (*c*) the Court of Admiralty, (*d*) the Court of Probate and Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which replaced the old ecclesiastical courts dealing with similar matters, (*e*) the London Court of Bankruptcy, (*f*) the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham. The Supreme Court replaces all these by a single court of first instance known as Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, and a single court of appeal known as Her Majesty's Court of Appeal The High Court of Justice, again, is organised in three divisions—(*a*) the Queen's Bench Division, in which have been merged the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas It consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is the president, and fifteen puisne judges; (*b*) the Chancery Division,

under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor of England, and having five puisne judges, (c) the **Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty** Division, [illegible] of two judges, the senior acting as [illegible], and the junior ranking as a puisne [illegible] ll puisne judges appointed since the foundation of the Supreme Court bear the same title and receive the same salary Her **Majesty's Court of Appeal** consists of the Lord Chancellor as president, the Lord Chief Justice, president of the Probate Division and Master of the Rolls, who are members *ex officio* and of five ordinary members known as the Lords Justices As the three dignitaries first named are usually engaged elsewhere the working Court of Appeal commonly consists of the Master of the Rolls and the five Lords Justices The **distribution of business** between the several divisions of the High Court rests on the general principle that any action may be brought in any one of them But this rule is modified by law and practice as follows — (a) The **criminal jurisdiction** of the Court is exercised solely by the judges of the Queen's Bench Division (b) **Jurisdiction over** causes of the **following classes** is exercised solely by judges of the Chancery Division (i) actions for the administration of the estates of deceased persons, (ii) actions for the dissolution of partnerships, (iii) actions for redemption or foreclosure of mortgages, (iv) actions for the raising of portions or other charges upon land, or the sale of land subject to any charge, (v) actions to enforce execution of trusts, (vi) actions for the rectification, setting aside or cancelling of written instruments, (vii) actions to enforce specific performance of contracts, (viii) actions for the partition or sale of real estates, (ix) actions concerning infants and their estates (c) **Jurisdiction over** all such causes as would have come before the **old Courts of Admiralty, Probate** and **Divorce** is exclusively exercised by the judges of the Probate Division To the above general rule there are other exceptions of less importance The **procedure** of the High Court has been formed by a process of selection and improvement out of the different forms of procedure observed by the old Courts which have been merged in it The only differences of procedure now to be observed in the different divisions are such as have a practical value in the despatch of their different business In all divisions every cause is as far as possible dealt with by a single judge in whom are vested all the ordinary powers of the Court The same forms of pleading are prescribed by the rules, although not adopted in practice by all the divisions alike In all the divisions evidence is given by word of mouth or by **affidavits**, as may be most expedient Trial by jury is becoming infrequent in all civil causes, although still most infrequent in the Chancery Division The Court of Appeal is the same for all causes, and observes an absolutely uniform procedure, although for the more rapid despatch of business it is divided into two courts, each commonly consisting of three members The procedure of the High Court and Court of Appeal is set out at large in the [illegible] of 1883 These, although irregular in form and incomplete in substance, constitute our nearest approach to a code of civil procedure In the year preceding, the various branches of the Supreme Court were for the first time housed in a single building

Suram Pass Tunnel It was reported in July '87 that the piercing of the tunnel on the line of the Poti Tiflis railway, to "replace" the Suram Pass, had just commenced To obviate all possible delays financial and otherwise, it was decided at the outset for the Ministry of Communications to appoint a commission to remain on the spot, and deal with the claims of the contractors etc The tunnel will be nearly 2¾ miles long is to be finished in 90, and is estimated to cost £1,000,000 sterling In November it was reported that, notwithstanding a slight landslip, the operations at the tunnel had made such progress that a distance of more than 900 yards (2 800 feet) had been pierced, and the work would soon begin at the other end

Surinam A Dutch colony in **Guiana** (*q v*), South America Area 46 060 sq m pop 74,132. Capital **Paramaribo**, on the Surinam River Separated from **British Guiana** by the Corentyn, and from **Cayenne** by the Maroni Principal settlements in the lower valley of the Surinam Chief products sugar cocoa coffee and cotton The **gold diggings** are beginning to attract attention Ruled by a Governor general and officials Trade and industry somewhat backward Bulk of population negroes freed from slavery 1863 capitation grant £25 Dutch first settled in Guiana in 1580 Administration separated from that of the West Indies in 1845

Sussex Fortnight The See TURF

Suva Capital of **Fiji** (*q v*)

Swaziland A small native state in South Africa, lying between the Transvaal, Zululand and Amatonga Area 9 000 sq m, pop 50 000 It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Libombo range with richly fertile valleys, and its mineral wealth is great, valuable fields of gold and coal being included [illegible] The Swazi are a section of the warlike Zulu race and during our campaign in the Transvaal against Sikukuni, and afterwards in Zululand were our firm allies At the conclusion of the war with the Transvaal Boers their boundary was carefully delimited, and the independence of Swaziland agreed to But with their customary contempt for treaties and disregard of native rights the Boers (1885 6) largely encroached on Swaziland Umbandine, king of the Swazi has petitioned for British assistance and the appointment of a British Resident as his adviser '87 Boers threaten to absorb the country Gold discovered Negotiations now pending Affairs connected with those of **Natal Transvaal, Delagoa Bay, Amatongaland, Zululand** (*q*)

Sweating System A report to the **Board of Trade** on the Sweating System at the East End of London prepared by **Mr John Burnett**, the labour correspondent of the Board, was issued in December '87 The report **defines the system** as one under which **sub-contractors** undertake to do tailoring work in their own houses or small workshops, and employ others to do it, making a profit for themselves by the difference between the contract prices and the wages they pay their assistants An **informal census, taken** by officers of the **Amalgamated Society of Tailors** five years ago, gave the total of **London tailors** as 20,000, of whom 15,000 were employed under the sweating system The object of the sweater being his own gain, the tendency of the system

is grind the workers down to the lowest possible limit; and Mr B declares that the people employed under such a system "may be said to exist, but cannot by any possibility enjoy life" A feature of the sweating system of late years has been the **payment of premiums** to sweating masters by **foreign immigrants**, for the most part Jews, in order that they may be taught some branch of the trade Mr B furnishes an illustration of this from the evidence given at an inquest held a short time ago at the Mile End Workhouse on the body of the child of a Russian Jew This man had come to London with his wife and six children He was almost destitute, knew no trade, and could not speak a word of English His only way into the tailoring trade would have been by the payment of a premium and giving several weeks' work without pay Some of Mr B s statements, however, as to the grinding tyranny of the system and the wretched condition of its victims, were challenged in a letter addressed at the close of 87 to some of the London daily papers by the secretaries to two of the Jewish labour organisations of the East End

Sweating System, Committee on See SESSION 88, sec 71

Sweden A kingdom under Oscar II, of the house of Bernadotte, by charter of 1815 indissolubly united with the kingdom of **Norway** without prejudice to separate constitution, government, and the laws of either If throne become vacant, the Diets of both kingdoms elect, and in default of agreement an equal number of Swede and Norse deputies make an absolute nomination Affairs common to both kingdoms are administered by council of state, on which both nations are represented Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809 the executive power is lodged in king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration, in other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which possesses a veto on all legislation, and the sole right of taxation Diet consists of two chambers, the first of 139 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the second of 216 members (1 to every 10 000 of population, elected directly for three years) The State religion is Lutheran, all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated —**Sweden** Area, 170 979 sq m, estimated pop in 86, 4,717,189, estimated **revenue and expenditure** for '88, £4 705 388, debt £13,656,012, **imports** (85) £18,709 000, **exports** £13,670,000 (For army and navy see ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN) The King has right of veto, but if a law be thrice passed by three Storthings separately elected, his veto is over-ridden The **Norse** Constitution of 1814 which vests the legislative power in the Storthing, is elected indirectly, the people choosing delegates who elect the Storthing For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsthing, composed of one fourth of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder, all new bills originate in the former If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberate, and the measure must be passed by a two-third majority,—**Norway** Area, 123,205 sq. m; estimated pop in 86, 1,954,000, estimated **revenue and expenditure** for year ending June '88, £2,439,427, **debt** (86), £5,786,883, **imports** ('86) £7,509,000, **exports**, £5,714,000 The course of events during '88 pursued an even tenor, the only noticeable occurrences being the **marriage** of H R H. Prince Oscar to Miss Ebba Munck at Bournemouth (March), and the **visit** paid by the **King of Sweden** to England For army and navy see ARMIES, FOREIGN, and NAVIES, FOREIGN, and for Council, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Swimming '88 The **Half-mile Amateur Championship**, at **Hendon**, was won by H Bowden (Dolphin S C), time 14 m 25⅘ sec F J Standring (Zephyr S C) was victorious in the **One Mile Amateur Championship** beating A E. France (long distance champion) by nearly 30 yards in 34 m 1¼ sec The **Quarter mile Race** for the **Salt Water Amateur Championship**, at **Ipswich**, was taken by J Nuttall, Stalybridge, in the good time of 6 min 16⅘ sec, beating the amateur record by over 3 sec At **Great Yarmouth Regatta**, in August, Nuttall was successful in the contest for the "**Ulph" Challenge Cup**; and James Finney, professional champion, secured the gold medal in the **Open Scratch Race** In the **100 Yards Amateur Championship** competition, on Sept 24th, Nuttall won easily by three yards, in 1 min 6¼ sec (best amateur record), he is also the 500 yards champion In the **Long Distance Amateur Championship**, decided in August in the **Thames**, from Putney to Charing Cross (about 5¾ miles), A E France (Neptune S C) proved successful, time 1 hr 17 min 7 sec James Finney (champion) defeated George Kistler over **one mile** in the **open sea at Mounts Bay** time 29 min 29 sec The **Professional Association Captaincy Race** (880 yards) was won by E J Kirk, in 17 min 27 sec A H Riddell is the 500 yards **amateur champion of Scotland** The **Five Miles American Championship** is held by T Riley Professor **Gules Gautier** swam from **Westminster** to **London Bridge, and on to Cherry Pier**, a distance of over 3½ miles with both hands and feet tied The **220 Yards Amateur Championship**, decided in the **Lambeth Baths** on Oct 8th, resulted in favour of Nuttall, the holder of the title, and G A Blake (Lewisham S C) retained the **Plunging Championship**, and a few days later at the same baths he beat all previous records with a plunge of 75 ft 7 in Mr E J Tackley is the **Hon Sec** of the **Amateur Swimming Association**, and there is also a **Professional Association**

Swinburne, Mr Algernon Charles, son of Admiral Swinburne and Lady J Henrietta, daughter of Earl of Ashburnham, was b in London 1837 Educated at Balliol College, Oxford (1857) Visited Florence and passed some time there His first productions were two plays, Queen Mother and "Rosamond," (1861) These were followed by two tragedies, Atalanta in Calydon and "Chastelard," and 'Poems and Ballads, which met with severe criticism, and led to a species of literary warfare His later works are "A Song of Italy, "William Blake, a critical essay'; "Siena, a Poem, "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic in 1870"; "Songs before Sunrise (1871), in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism, "Studies in Song (1881), "Notes on Charlotte Brontë"; "Poems and Ballads' (and series), "Tristram of Lyonesse (1882), "A Century of Rondels" (1883), "**Life of Victor Hugo**" (1886) He has entered with great warmth into the cause of European freedom, and evinced his warm sympathy with all national movements in this direction, as in his "Song of Italy," in which he apostrophises Garibaldi and Mazzini, etc.

He in '88 published a poem on "**The Armada**" in the August number of the *Fortnightly Review*

Swiney Lectures These lectures bear the name of their founder, the late **George Swiney**, M D, formerly of Exeter, and afterwards of London, who by his will, dated May 27th, 1831, the provisions of which were modified by subsequent codicils, the last of which was made April 25th, 1843, bequeathed the sum of £5 000 to the trustees of the British Museum and their successors duly elected and appointed for ever, in trust, for the purpose of establishing a lectureship of geology and astronomy alternately The **first course** of the Swiney lectures, which were piously conceived as a contribution to the "interests of religion and goodness was delivered by the late **Dr W B Carpenter** at the Royal Institution and, except on two or three occasions upon which the lectures have been given at Edinburgh they have ever since been delivered at different places in London, including the Museum of Practical Geology the Royal School of Mines, University College, and the British Museum (Natural History) Cromwell Road South Kensington From the "**conditions of appointment** in which however the trustees of the British Museum 'reserve to themselves the power of making any alterations which they may think fit it appears that the last named institution is henceforth designated as the place of the habitual delivery of the Swiney lectures The 'conditions of appointment' referred to set forth that 'candidates must have taken the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Edinburgh The stipend of the lecturer is £150 a year The appointment will be for a term of three years All charges incurred for the delivery of the lectures are to be defrayed by the lecturer The number of **lectures** is not to be less than twelve in each year, nor more than three in the same week, to be **delivered** between the 1st of November and the end of July following at the **British Museum (Natural History)** Cromwell Road, South Kensington and illustrated when practicable, from specimens in that museum The **public** to be admitted to the lectures without fee No lecture must be repeated The lecturer will be required at the termination of each course, and previously to receiving his annual stipend, to deposit a copy or full digest of the lectures with the Director of the British Museum (Natural History)

Switzerland A republic composed formerly of several independent allied states but since 1848 a united confederacy Area 15 89 sq miles, estimated pop in 86, 940,6 **New census** taken 1st Dec, 88 The constitution of 1874 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton for three years by the twenty two cantons of the Confederation, and (2) a National Council of 145 delegates of the Swiss people, chosen also for three years, directly, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government The executive authority is deputed to a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice president of which are the first magistrates of the republic A supreme tribunal, independent of, although elected for six years by the Assembly, adjudicates upon disputes between the federal government and the cantons, the individual cantons, and all appeals civil and criminal Each canton is sovereign subject to the federal constitution, possessing its local government, varied in detail, but based on the absolute sovereignty of the people, in some of the smaller cantons the whole male population in assembly make their laws and appoint their officials In the larger cantons the people by universal suffrage appoint representatives One unique characteristic of the republic and its cantons is the direct influence exercised by the people, to the consequent exclusion of the representative principle It is shown in the smaller cantons by the direct popular legislation of the assembled male inhabitants, and in the federation and larger cantons by the almost universal adoption and frequent exercise of the so called referendum, which may be shortly described as follows When a law has been passed the minority (exceeding a certain fixed minimum) is entitled to demand that the law in question shall be submitted to and confirmed by the direct vote of the citizens *e g*, although the constitution abolished capital punishment it was decided by a popular vote taken in 1879 that each canton should be at liberty to re enact the infliction of such penalty There is no state religion, but complete religious liberty The cantons maintain order among the various religious bodies, and no bishopric can be established without the approbation of the republic Education is free and compulsory **Budget 88 revenue** 70 700 000 fr, **expenditure**, 61 75 000 fr (fr 9½d) **Public debt** of the republic £1,466 824, property of the republic, £2 00 00 The various cantons have their own budgets of revenue and expenditure, and their own debts the latter always covered by cantonal property chiefly in land The **aggregate cantonal debts** amount to about £12,000,000 special **imports** in **87**, 837 0 1 916 fr, special **exports** 671,092 638 fr No standing army permitted by law, but all citizens are liable to serve, and in turn undergo annual military training The State maintains a highly trained staff and colleges, and in addition military training forms part of the curriculum of every school The reputation of the Swiss as a warlike nation is deservedly high, and the scientific eminence of the officers is well known It is estimated that in case of war the confederation could put 250 00 men in the field (see ARMIES, FOREIGN) In **88** negotiations were carried on between the Republic and the **Vatican** on the question of the bishopric of Ticino (Feb), and **M Schill**, the author of a derisive pamphlet against Germany, was indicted by the Swiss Federal Court (May), the German Government having laid a complaint on the subject before it **Socialists** were expelled from Zurich in April Two avalanches fell upon the famous hospice of **St Bernard** (March 5th), **floods** in the Engadine took place (Sept), St Moritz being under water The **International Law Congress** at Lausanne was held Sept 3rd An incident in connection with the **Salvation Army** was the sentence of imprisonment on Miss Stirling for a hundred days, upon the ground of her having made proselytes under the legal age By the intervention of the British Government Miss S was released The death of M Hertenstein, President of the Swiss Confederation, occurred on Nov 27th, from the effects of a surgical operation The new **commercial treaty** between Switzerland and **Germany** (Dec 3rd) received the assent of the Federal Council Negotiations have also com-

menced for the conclusion of a new **treaty of commerce** between **Italy** and Switzerland (Dec 7th) For Council, see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** *The Statesman's Year Book, Almanach de Gotha*, etc

Sydney Capital of **New South Wales** (*q v*), pop 332,709, on Port Jackson

Syndicates, Trusts Unions etc These terms are now frequently applied to **combinations of capitalists** for the purpose of **restricting production** and **raising prices** Combinations among capitalists for promoting their own interests at the expense of the consumer date back to time immemorial but the idea has assumed peculiar developments in modern times, and more especially within the last fifteen years, when complaints of over competition and over production have become almost universal The rise of these syndicates marks the reaction against over competition it is in fact the return swing of the pendulum from the one extreme of commercial folly to the other The way in which a **modern Syndicate** or **Trust** is worked **differs** from its **earlier prototype** in many respects The more primitive idea was that capitalists should come to some agreement among themselves as to how much each should produce and what common price should be charged to the public each producer however still retaining absolute control over his own business It was soon found that this arrangement was faulty for some members broke faith even in cases where heavy fines were imposed for secretly breaking away from the combination To remedy this defect the **Americans** hit upon the scheme of **forming** a **Trust**—that is a company having absolute control over the operations of all the consenting parties A trust starts with a large capital and buys up the works of all who propose to enter the ring paying some in cash, and others in shares of the trust These shares nearly always go to a premium for heavy dividends are promised and frequently earned, as a direct consequence of the artificial advance in prices brought about by the combination The public are but too often eager buyers of the shares of these trusts and it is easy to see that whilst things are in a flourishing condition those inside the ring can readily dispose of their holdings at a good profit Before the formation of the trust their properties were probably dividendless and almost unsaleable, but with the trust once formed a magical change is brought about, and beggared producers swiftly recoup the losses of years Sooner or later the trust and the monopoly it has created break down but producers are none the worse for that They have sold their shares and are out of the business It is the public that has to bear the brunt The principles on which these combinations are formed are unsound from whatever point they are viewed As we have indicated, they are the **outcome** of **over competition** The natural law dictates that the **only healthy remedy** for over production is that the weakest should go to the wall But the trust steps in and treats weak and strong alike, and by artificially bolstering up prices affords a means of escape, at the hands of the public, for those greedy capitalists who should have been punished for their own folly It does still worse, for so long as the combination lasts the public is mulcted, whilst numerous other branches of trade are thrown into a condition of disorganisation In the end, high prices stimulate fresh competition, a competition which the Syndicate is bound to stifle by taking into the ring the new-comers, who, having started with everything in their favour, can claim their own price A process of this sort cannot, of course, be kept up for ever, and after a time the whole combination is brought to the ground as if by its own weight And it need not be pointed out that the suffering entailed by this colossal collapse must be far more serious than if the few weak capitalists, who had originally disorganised the trade, had been allowed to go to the wall in the first instance **Trusts** are now in **operation** on a **very extensive scale** in the **United States** They seem, in fact, to have been introduced into all the leading branches of trade The **largest and best** known is the **Standard** Oil Trust which controls the petroleum trade and among **others** which have attracted attention may be named the Sugar, Milk Rubber Cotton Seed Oil, Envelopes Elevators Oil Cloth Oil Meat Glass, and Furniture Trusts The **operations** of these Syndicates have been recently investigated by a **Committee of the State Senate** of New York, and the **report** issued by that body is well worth perusing They state that all these combinations conduce to the aggregation of capital, the power of controlling the manufacture of various necessary commodities, and the acquisition or destruction of competitive properties, thus enabling the combinations to fix the price at which they would purchase the raw material from the producer, and at which they would sell the refined product to the consumer "In any event say the Committee "the public at each end of the industry the producer on the one side and the consumer on the other are, and are intended to be in a certain sense, at the mercy of the syndicate, combination, or trust The **formation of trusts** has been a matter of more recent date on **the Continent**, but there too and especially in Germany, they are to be found in almost every department of trade For instance associations have been formed in Germany for controlling the production of hemp twine rope, iron tools, gas coal, jute Westphalian chains pig iron, sulphuric acid soda strawboards straw paper, and recently salt In **England**, trusts are only beginning to make their appearance, but the misfortune is that they promise to become quite as general, if not so powerful, as elsewhere The first combination was the copper syndicate, which started in the autumn of '87, and, although under French direction, has had large support from the copper companies in England Following this we have had the dynamite trust and quite recently the great Salt Union of Cheshire How many more may follow is uncertain, but rumour speaks of many, including trusts in even the coal and iron trades.

Taaffe, Count Edward Francis Joseph, in the Austrian peerage, and Viscount Taaffe of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote, Sligo, in the Irish peerage, was b at Prague Feb 24th, 1833, and was brought up as a youth along with the present Emperor Francis Joseph Count Taaffe is a descendant of the powerful nobleman of the same name who proceeded from Ireland, and made a great name in the Germanic Empire The present Count was appointed Governor of Salzburg in 63 In '67 he became Austrian Minister of the Interior and Vice President of the Cisleithan Ministry At the latter end of 69 he served as **Minister President** In '71 he accepted the office of Governor of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg In 80 he was summoned to form a new cabinet, over which he still presides The distinguishing feature of Count Taaffe's Clerical and Federalistic administration has been to give greater weight to the Slav nationalities especially the Czechs and the Poles as well as to the Clericals, in the public affairs of the Empire, and to conciliate the divergent nationalities comprising the kingdom

Tahiti (Society Islands) A Polynesian island belonging to France Area 453 sq m, pop 10,639 Hilly, volcanic richly fertile beautiful with good harbour Produce pearl shell, sugar cocoanut, arrowroot, beche de mer perfume and dye woods etc **Exports** about £1 [illegible] The greatest quantity is sent to Great Britain, which takes chiefly baled cotton coprah and pearl shell Natives very cheerful sociable, civilised **Consult** 'South Sea Bubbles, Wallace's "Australasia Norman's Colonial France etc

Taine, M. French author, philosopher and critic, b at Vouziers, April 21st 1828 He received his education at College Bourbon, and at the École Normale, in Paris His first work, "Essai sur Tite Live (54) was crowned by the Academy M Taine's **Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise**' published in 1864, excited a great sensation among the orthodox and Catholic party in France By the influence of the Emperor Napoleon III he was appointed Professor of Art and Æsthetics in the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris He also wrote "**Notes sur l'Angleterre**' Translated into English, it has been much read M Taine became a member of the Academy in 80 On the occasion of the unveiling of the Shakespeare statue in Paris, 88, Mr Taine wrote a eulogium on the poet's works in a Paris journal

Tait, Peter Guthrie b at Dalkeith 1831 Educated at the University of Edinburgh and Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated Senior Wrangler One of the authors of "Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh He was awarded, on November 30th, 86, a **Royal Medal** by the Royal Society, London, for his various Mathematical and Physical Researches He is **joint author** with the late Prof Balfour Stewart of "**The Unseen Universe,**" and amongst his **other works** are "Recent Discoveries in Natural Philosophy, "Dynamics of a Particle, and "Quarternions

Tajurah A bay on the African coast of the Gulf of Aden, now belonging to France Great Britain had claims here, including the islands of **Musha** and **Efat**, but ceded them to France in 1887 On the north side of the bay is **Obock**, or **Hobok**, acquired by France in 1862, and since enlarged This territory now comprises sixty-two miles of coast, with a depth of twenty-four miles Since 1882 strenuous attempts have been made to develop it, and, on the retirement of the Egyptian garrisons, the French flag was hoisted at Tajurah, Sagallo, and elsewhere in the bay Treaties have also been made with the King of Shoa But, though Obock is the outlet of trade from Shoa it lies off the direct commercial route, and has other disadvantages Its harbour needs very extensive improvements England and France have agreed to a line of demarcation, beyond which each agrees not to extend its authority

Talmud See ed 86

Tamatave Port on east of **Madagascar** (*q v*)

Taoism See ed 86

Tarawera Eruption See ed 87

Tasmania An island south of Australia, separated from it by Bass Strait, 120 miles across Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land** Extends 170 miles north to south, and 160 miles west to east containing 26 215 sq m, with a population of 137 211 Capital **Hobart**, pop 29 000 in the south Second city, Launceston Other towns Georgetown Longford, New Norfolk Mount Bischoff Lefroy, and Beaconsfield Tasmania is **divided** into eighteen counties, within which are electoral districts, parishes, and municipalities Well watered and wooded throughout Chief rivers the Derwent Huon, and Tamar Coast bold rocky with numerous harbours and islands The centre is a mass of hills generally covered with forest and large lakes nearly 4 000 ft above the sea Much dense heavy forest containing splendid timber, notably the Huon pine Flora very rich, chiefly of Australian type brilliant with beauty Fruit attains marvellous perfection of quality and surprising abundance Fauna includes the devil' 'tiger wombat opossum wallaby, platypus 150 species of birds etc Rabbits a nuisance Colony famous through Australasia for stud sheep (Merino) and cattle (Devons) Chief minerals exported—gold tin, and coal Aborigines extinct The lake and mountain scenery very fine Climate very healthy Wealthy Australians visit Tasmania as a sanatorium **Ruled** by a Governor and responsible Ministry Two elective Houses of Parliament Legislative Council of 18 members House of Assembly of 36 Colony represented in the Federal Council of Australasia There are volunteer corps, about 1,000 of all arms, for defence Batteries defend the Derwent and Tamar estuaries, and there are two torpedo boats Church of England the dominant religious sect Education compulsory and secular **Exports** chiefly wool, tin, grain, fruit and preserves, hides, gold, etc. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Railways through island 303 miles, 138 being added, coach roads and tramways in settled parts Telegraphs 2,353 miles Chief industries, sheep rearing, farming, fruit growing, mining, and timber cutting Whaling recently revived Not a large area fit for cultivation There were, March 31st, 87, 446,391 acres of land under cultivation, of this wheat occupied 35,322 acres, producing 17½ bushels per

acre; oats occupied 21,607 acres, producing 26 bushels per acre Most of the remaining cultivated land was fruit orchards and gardens There are some 2,000,000 acres of pasturage, supporting 30,000 horses, 148 665 cattle, 1,600,000 sheep, and 73,110 swine There are not many immigrants into the colony, though the advantages offered are very good There is much rich land yet unoccupied, and obtainable at cheap rates on deferred payments Manufactures growing into importance Settled as penal colony in 1803 Severed from Government of New South Wales in 1825 Convict system abolished 1853, and representative government introduced in 1856 Received a **constitution** and responsible government in 1871 For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** the official "Progress of the Colony of Tasmania (Hobart 1882), also Justs "Tasmaniana and Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library, the publications of the Emigrants Information Office etc

Tattersall's See ed 86

Taxation of Costs This is the scrutiny by an officer of the Court of the bill of costs of a solicitor Its object is to prevent excessive charges for legal service It may take place either in the course of some judicial proceeding, or under the Attorneys and Solicitors Act, 1843 See further ed 88

Taxes See FINANCE, NATIONAL

Tay Bridge The **great bridge** which spanned the Tay fell on Dec **28th, 1879**, but soon afterwards the work of **rebuilding** was commenced The **new bridge** is about two miles long, and contains 85 piers, the site being only 60 feet farther up the river than that of the old erection Four piers on the south end are within tidal range, the next 23 continue the structure to the south side of the navigable channel, which is spanned by 14 great piers From the north end of the navigable channel to the Dundee side of the river, 36 piers are erected Seven piers on land connect the bridge railway with the North British system running into Dundee The **trains** are run on the lower portion of the big spans, and the upper boom of the others, the bridge is built with double lines on a steel floor The **height** above high water mark averages about 77 ft clear under four of the spans in the navigable channel, that of the remaining great spans being 75 to 58 ft on the north side gradually growing less, and for some distance on the south side the height is from 63 ft to 65 ft (For further description see ed 88) The **bridge** being reported **complete**, the directors of the North British Railway visited the work on June 10th, 87 This was followed by the **official inspection**, which took place on the three days ending June 18th, when Gen Hutchinson and Col Rich declared themselves in every way **satisfied**, and the bridge was **declared open** for **traffic** almost immediately Early in the session of '88 the North British Railway Company obtained the sanction of the Lords Committee to a **Bill**, the principal **object** of which was to relieve them of the section of the Act of 85 requiring them to remove certain *debris* of the old bridge from the bed of the river It was **stated that the piers in question were five in number, to the east of, and adjacent to, the four spans of the new viaduct, and for the promoters it was argued that they formed a protection to the new cylinders The Committee made the proviso that the piers should be built up above** high water mark, and be properly lighted At the meeting of the **Institution of Civil Engineers** on May 8th, 88, a **paper** on "The Tay Viaduct, Dundee,' was contributed by **Mr. Peter Crawford Barlow**, and another on "The Construction of the Tay Viaduct by **Mr W. Inglis** On June 27th, the contractor, Mr Arrol, formally handed over the bridge to the Company in the terms of his agreement, by which he undertook all responsibility in connection with it for a year after it was opened It was at that time stated that 100 trains pass over it daily

Taylor, E C See CYCLING

Taylor, Rev Isaac, D Lit, I L D, Canon of York, was b at Stamford Rivers in 1829 Educated at Trin Coll, Camb, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 53 He has held several curacies, both in London and country parishes, and from 65 to 69 undertook the charge of one of the poorest districts in Bethnal Green He subsequently removed to Twickenham, and in 75 accepted the rectory of Settrington, Yorks Canon Taylor is the author of many learned works, of which the best known are "**Words and Places**," 'The Liturgy and the Dissenters,' and "The Alphabet, "Etruscan Researches,' and "Greeks and Goths a Study on the es He is one of the founders of the **Alpine Club** During 87 much controversy took place consequent on the reading of a paper by Canon T at the Church Congress, on "A Comparison between the **Christian** and **Mohammedan** Religions He contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* in September last an article on "The **Failure of Christian Missions**, which has provoked much comment

Tchernaieff, General Michael Gregorovitsch, Russian general, and Commander in-chief of the Servian army, b October 24th, 18 8 He entered the army in 47, and was made general during the Crimean war, in which he took in active part He led afterwards a very active life in the East, where he extended the possessions of the Czar In 59 he led the expedition against the Khivans, and in 64 in spite of immense difficulties, he crossed the desert of Turkestan, and succeeded in joining the force coming from Siberia He captured Ischemkend ('64), and Taschkend (65) The Emperor of Russia recognised his services by the gift of a sword of honour, but through pressure from the Western powers he retired In 64 he became editor of a Panslavist organ the *Russki Mir* He resumed active life in rising Herzegovina in revolt against the Turkish rule, and in consequence of his successful efforts, was appointed Commander in chief of the Servian army Though beaten in 76, his revolutionary propaganda led to the Russo Turkish war, concluded in March 78, when Prince Milan was created King of Servia

Tea (For earlier particulars see ed 88) In '70 the average price of good sound Congou in bond was 1s per lb, while in 82 83 it fell to 4½*d*. In those years the total imports into this country amounted to 222,006,000 lb and 215,212,000 lb respectively, and the home consumption rose to 170,813,000 lb Thirty years ago we used about 63,000,000 lb of tea, the amount consumed being a trifle over 2¼ lb per head, while the duty was about 1s 9*d* per lb, and the average price of the imports about 1s 3*d* per lb At the present time we are using about 183,600,000 lb, or 5 lb per head, the duty being 6*d* per lb Of the teas that are imported into the United Kingdom 90 per cent come to

London to be sold The **tea season** commences in the middle of the summer, when the new teas picked in China in April and May arrive in the Thames Indian teas come later, and are in full supply during August and September As the teas arrive they are conveyed to a warehouse, where the various consignments have to be classified and catalogued, preparatory to being sold At the opening of the season the distribution is sometimes very rapid The tea is catalogued as fast as possible, and is often in the hands of retail dealers within a fortnight from the time the cargo arrives in dock The total import of tea into this country during the calendar year 87 was 222,763,287 lb, of which 119,739,116 lb came from **China**, and 97,830,117 from the **East Indies** One of the features of '88 was the **increasing demand** for **Ceylon** and **Indian** descriptions, especially for the former, the deliveries of which amounted to 17,144,400 lb up to the end of November, against 9,199,750 lb in the same period of 87 The imports of Indian teas during the eleven months reached 78,927,900 lb, against 72,120,750 lb in the corresponding period of 87 The **arrivals from Ceylon** amounted to 18,309 250 lb, against 10,132,000 in 87 and 6,344 550 in 86 The **China imports** show a further declension, the total being 95,119,550 lb for the eleven months, as against 106,112,150 lb in 87 and 130,579,850 lb in 86

Teachers' Guild, The, was established as a Registered Society in 85, its **objects** being — (1) To form a body which shall be thoroughly representative of all grades of teachers, and shall be able to speak with knowledge and authority on all matters of education (2) To obtain for the whole body of teachers the status and authority of a learned profession (3) To enable teachers by union and co operation to make a better provision for sickness and old age, and, by the same means, to do all such other lawful things as may conduce to their own welfare and the benefit of the public It is **composed** of a Central Guild, and branch or local guilds affiliated to the former There are 16 branches at present The members of the Guild now (Nov 88) number 2,800 The first **General Conference** of the Guild was held in Jan 88 The **next** will meet at **Sheffield** in '89 It is proposed that a conference should be held yearly in London or at one of the branch centres The **Education Society** was **incorporated** with the Teachers Guild at the end of 86, and the Guild has undertaken to continue the work of that Society The Guild puts in a prominent place among its objects the improvement of teachers and teaching, through the formation of sound judgments on educational matters The **library** in connection with the Guild contains over 1,400 volumes **Sec**, H B Garrod, M A, **Registrar of Women Teachers**, Miss L Brough, **Office**, 17, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W C

Teaching by Correspondence came into existence about ten years ago Previous to that time it had become customary to publish in book form University and Civil Service examination papers, the answers to which intending candidates for examination worked out They would then write to some tutor and ask him to go over their work in consideration of a fee, making notes and suggestions. In this way **tuition by correspondence** originated The system has spread widely over this country, and in it are engaged tutors of the highest standing One agency alone has as many as 600 pupils, it receives an average of 300 letters a day, employs more than a dozen tutors, has a printing staff, a library, and numerous clerks From another agency emanates a weekly paper, *The Civil Service Competitor*, which keeps students informed of forthcoming examinations and kindred matters. Pupils are coached from these centres all over the world,—Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Madeira, Lagos (West Africa), Germany, Austria, Barbadoes, and even as far away as Australia, and pay fees ranging from 35s to 15 guineas a quarter

"Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, The" See ed. 88

Tea Duties See ed 86

Tea Room Party. See ed 86

Technical Education may be said to have largely taken the place of the old system of apprenticeship The principle of the arts and industries of modern communities being based on principles of science, could scarcely be taught in the workshop without interfering with the progress of business, and all that the apprentice could learn would be the way to handle his tools and the raw material To make an intelligent workman of him, however, he requires to know something more than this, —to know the "why and the "wherefore of the various processes through which the material upon which he is operating passes; and it is the acquisition of this additional knowledge, together with familiarity in the use of instruments and tools, that comprises a course of technical education Previous to 77 no organised attempt had been made in this country to provide this special kind of education **Technical classes** existed, but they were few, scattered, and poorly equipped The **initial step** was taken by the **Livery Companies of London**, and in the year mentioned a committee was formed to prepare a scheme for a national system of technical education Having drafted their scheme, the committee began to give practical effect to their views, and **classes** were started in 79 in the **Cowper Street Schools** These proving successful, the **Drapers' Company** offered £10,000 for the erection of suitable buildings in which to continue and develop them and in 80 the **City and Guilds of London Institute**, for the advancement of technical education, was registered under the Companies Acts This Institute consists of a Board of Governors, a Council, and an Executive Committee Its **President** is H R H the Prince of Wales, the **Chairman of the Council** the Right Hon the Earl of Selborne, the **Chairman of the Executive Committee**, Sir Frederick Bramwell Returning to the scheme already noticed as having been drafted by the committee appointed in 77, we find that it proposed the foundation in London of a **Central Institution** for higher technical instruction, the establishing or assisting of trade schools, the conducting of technological examinations, and the subsidising of institutions designed for technical education in London and the provinces All of these objects are now more or less attained I **The Central Institute**, at South Kensington, was opened in 84, having been built and fitted up at a cost of £100,000 Here the students, who last session numbered 638, are qualified to become technical teachers, mechanical, civil, and electrical engineers; architects, builders,

and decorative artists principals, superintendents and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works II **The City and Guilds Technical College**, Finsbury, is of a lower grade than the preceding, and prepares persons of both sexes for intermediate posts in factories It "fulfils the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age, of a supplementary school for those already engaged in the factory or workshop, and of a preparatory school for the Central Institution It was built and fitted up at a cost of about £40 000, and in 83 when it was opened the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools already mentioned, and the **Artisans Institute** (founded 74) in St Martin s Lane migrated thither Last session the **day students** numbered 157 and the **evening students** 916 For day students the **fee** is £9, for evening from 6s to £1 1 — apprentices admitted at half fee III The **South London School of Technical Art** Kensington Park Road, numbers over 150 students The subjects taught are modelling, design wood engraving china painting life classes (drawing and painting) house decoration and upholstery cutting IV **The Technological Classes** in different towns connected with the Institute are nearly 500, with upwards of 00 students These students on passing the technological examinations are granted prizes and certificates which are regarded as diplomas of proficiency These examinations led to the formation of technical classes at the **Polytechnic** Regent Street, and at the **People s Palace** (*q v*), in the East End The Institute has also promoted **instruction** in the use of **wood working tools** amongst the boys of the **London Board School**, and already about 600 boys are having lessons once a week at the bench The **teaching staff** comprises two instructors and two artisan assistants Other **subsidies** granted by the Institute are to King s College, London British Horological Institute, Society for Promoting Employment of Women Of the **provincial towns** in connection with these classes mention may be made of Nottingham Sheffield Manchester, Middlesborough, and Chester Up to the end of 87 the amount **contributed** and **expended** by these wealthy **City Guilds** (*q v*) for the advancement of technical education exceeded a quarter of a million Further developments are in progress On Oct 9th '88, the *Times* published a letter in which the secretary of the **Goldsmiths' Company** announced the gift from that Company of the **Royal Naval School** at **New Cross**, with seven acres of land and £85,000, to advance the cause of Technical Education in South London Previously this the **Charity Commissioners** had offered £15 000 for the same cause, on condition that another £150,000 was raised from other sources With the £300,000 it is intended to start and endow three institutions, where practical and industrial training will be combined with social and recreative facilities

Technical Schools (Scotland) Act, '87 See ed '88

Teetotalism For concise history see ed '87, and consult "The Dawn and Spread of Teetotalism" (*Livesey s*, Preston), "The Temperance Movement," etc See TEMPERANCE ORGANISATIONS

Tehuantepec Ship Railway This scheme for **crossing the isthmus** between **North** and **South America** by constructing a novel line in Mexican territory with appliances for conveying ships bodily from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans Mr (or Captain) Eads suggested the project in the first instance, and in contradistinction to the **Panama Canal** (*q v*), the idea met with, and still retains, considerable favour in the United States (For earlier details see ed 87 and 88) A **bill**, as amended, passed the Senate on Feb 17th, 87, by 46 votes to 7 This **authorised** the incorporation of James B Eads and 80 other persons as the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railroad Co, the capital stock not to exceed 100,000,000 dollars When 10 per cent was subscribed and 10 per cent paid in the directors were to be elected, the stock subscribed for not to be assignable until the paid in capital amounted to 5,000,000 dollars The **charter** is to expire if these requirements are not complied with in two years On March 8th Capt J B Eads died at Nassau, New Providence A **meeting** of the **Company** was held on July 26th at **Pittsburgh**, Pa, when **various methods** were **discussed**, and one of the 80 shareholders elected as a director in the room of the late Capt Eads According to the originator of the scheme the work could be **completed** in **three or four years** and all the plans profiles and designs were completed during his lifetime Early in July **88** it was **reported** in this country that the company had let the contract for the making of the line to the **Atlantic and Pacific Construction Co**, one of the terms being that the work must be begun in 18 months and finished in 5 years from commencement The road it was calculated would be 135 miles long and the cost 60,000,000 dollars and some grading had already been done The company of course, own all the rights privileges land grants etc obtained from the Mexican Government, and it was added that they were chiefly identified with Pittsburgh

Tel el Amarna Tablets See EGYPTOLOGY

Telautograph Gray s A new writing telegraph, the invention of Professor Elisha Gray, who was the inventor of harmonic multiple telegraphy The instrument, which carries out a new system of transmission, gives a facsimile reproduction of the handwriting of any person sending a telegraphic message Writing telegraphs, of course, are not absolutely new inventions Several have been introduced and are still before the public for example there is Robertson s writing telegraph but quite a novel feature is introduced into Prof Gray s instrument It allows the pen to be lifted from the paper so that corrections of various kinds can be made in the despatch In short, the movements are similar to those of ordinary handwriting, and the transcribing instrument records a facsimile Note paper or foolscap can be used with it, and the whole apparatus is of most delicate and ingenious mechanism For a full description of this invention see the *Electrician*, August 24th, 88

Telegraphs During '88 important **improvements** in the **police telegraph system** of the Metropolis have been effected This resulted from the disturbances at **Trafalgar Square** and the vicinity, as attention was drawn to the existing defectiveness The **London area** is now intersected by a network of wires for police use, with connections to various **government offices**, **official residences**, and **fire-stations**. **Messages** handed in by the **police** at postal

telegraph offices in case of emergency now take precedence of any others

Telegraphs, Recent Growth of. For table of miles of wire in 1875 and 1885, see ed 88

Telephone An instrument by means of which any utterance of the human voice can be transmitted to a distance Preece has divided these apparatus into two categories—those used for the transmission of music, "tone telephones, and those employed for conversation See ed 86

Telephoning Long Distances The longest distance in which audible and "commercial speaking' has been accomplished by the telephone is between New York and Chicago Recently an experiment was made between these places, which are a little more than a thousand miles apart by the telephonic route, and the trial was very successful, as the speaking from both centres was as loud as that for comparatively short distances These cities have now for some time been in telephonic communication The next longest line is that between Paris and Marseilles, opened in May '88, extending to 562¼ miles Further long distance telephonic communication on the Continent exists between Paris and Havre, Paris and Brussels, Paris and Amsterdam, Paris and Rouen, Hamburg and Berlin, Vienna and Brünn, and a line is to be made between Stockholm and Gottenburg In England the longest telephone line for commercial purposes is between Bath and Llanelly which traverses the trunk line of the Western Counties and South Wales Telephone Company Long distance speaking can also be done between Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire cities and towns by the wire system of the National Telephone Company London to Brighton is the longest distance in which telephonic communication exists in the South of England, which is by a line belonging to the United and Telephone Company Four important lines radiating from Birmingham are now being constructed, and will be completed early this year Three of

Potteries, with the Lancashire and Cheshire, and with the Yorkshire system of telephones while the fourth is the line to London On the completion of these extensions the Metropolis will be within speaking distance, *via* Birmingham, of all the important commercial centres of the midland and northern and north western districts It is only at present possible, according to the *Bulletin de la Société Internationale des Electriciens*, to talk over about twenty nautical miles on submarine cables For further information consult the *Electrician* for 88, and article in *Leisure Hour* for Oct 88

Telpherage A system for the automatic transport of goods by means of electricity See ed 86

Tembuland In Transkeian Territories (*q v*)

Temperance See ed 86

Temperance Hospital, London Originated in 1873, at 112, Gower Street In 1881 a spacious building in the Hampstead Road, for the reception of 54 in-patients, was opened, since which time another section has been opened by the Bishop of London (Oct 1885), so that the

exists for the treatment of medical and surgical cases

be

conditions, only six

occurred President, The Duke of Westminster; Chairman, Mr T Cash, Sec, Mr T Mundy.

Temperance Organisations British Temperance League (see TEETOTALISM, ed '87), 1835. annual income, £2,000, organ, *Advocate*, offices, 29, Union Street, Sheffield United Kingdom Alliance (*q v*) National Temperance League, formed 1856, of National Temperance Society, started 1842, and London Temperance League income, with National Temperance Tract Depot, £11,230, organ, *Record*, offices, 337, Strand, London, W C United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 1855, has affiliated, with its county, district, or town Unions, 11,400 societies having 1,414 900 members income, £5,350, organ, *Chronicle*, offices 4, Ludgate Hill, London, E C Midland Temperance League, 1857 income, £500 North of England Temperance League, 1858 Western Temperance League income, £1,700, organ, *Herald*, offices, Redlands, Bristol Independent Order of Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and two Sons of Phœnix Orders are temperance sick benefit societies The first, established 1855, has a membership of 95,000, capital, £35 ,000, organ, *Rechabite Magazine*, offices, Lancaster Avenue, Manchester The members of the Sons number 50,000, capital, £62,660, organ *Son of Temperance*, offices, 29, Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting Good Templary (*q v*) Sunday Closing Association, 1866 income, £3 000, organ, *Reporter*, offices, 14, Brown Street, Manchester In Scotland—in addition to Highland Temperance League—the Scottish Temperance League, 1844, income £6,668, *League Journal*, offices, 108, Hope St, Glasgow, Scottish Permissive Bill Association, income £3,184, *Reformer*, offices, 112, Bath St, Glasgow, the Irish Temperance League, income £2,070, *Irish League Journal*, offices, 18, Lombard St, Belfast, Irish Temperance Association, *Banner*, Eustace Buildings, Dublin The Church of England Temperance Society income £9,500, offices, 9, Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S W, organ *Chronicle*, heads the list of denominational societies, among which are the Congregational and Baptist Associations, Wesleyan, Methodist New Connexion, Bible Christian, Swedenborgian, and Friends Societies, and Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic Leagues, some of which have official organs—Undenominational The Medical Temperance Society, British Women's Temperance Association, Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Mission (*q v*), and Young Abstainers' Union, have each papers of their own To these may be added the National Deaf and Dumb, Travellers, Police, Cab drivers', Soldiers, and English and Scotch Railway Temperance Societies The Society for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, and the National Temperance Federation Offices, 29, Union Street, Sheffield, have been recently formed, twenty five national societies being affiliated with the latter, which has been chiefly engaged in parliamentary work In London, the Temperance Permanent

a larger number at present There is also an out-patients' department, where more than 3,000 new patients are treated annually. This hospital

first year, has built over 4,000 houses on its estates in the suburbs, where no licences are allowed. During the past few years several

[illegible] have been opened in different parts of the country Consult the organs and Annual Reports of the various Organisations

"Temple Bar" Magazine (monthly, 1s) Founded in 1860 (and since incorporated with *Bentley's Miscellany*) Originally edited by **Mr. George Augustus Sala**, and published in Fleet Street (whence its name) Mr S was succeeded in the editorship by **Mr Edmund Yates**, and in '66 the publishing office was transferred to New Burlington St The name of the third (and present) editor is not attached to the cover of the magazine, but it is an open secret that for the last twenty years the editorial chair has been occupied by **Mr George Bentley**, the head of the Queen's Publishing House Generally avoiding politics and science, the pages of this magazine are more usually devoted to biographical sketches, fiction by the [illegible] writers of the day, essays on general literature, and occasional short poems **Office**, 8, New Burlington St , W

Templer, Major. See BALLOONING

Tenant-right A right of property in his farm given to the agricultural tenant by the custom of the country This right may be resolved into two elements (1) the right to improvements executed by the tenant and his predecessors, (2) a right not to be disturbed in the holding is so long as the rent is paid Where tenant right exists, it sold by an outgoing, and bought by an incoming, tenant The landlord may, indeed, refuse to accept the purchaser as his new tenant, but only on some reasonable ground, such as a want of capital or skill See further ed 88

Tenants, Various Kinds of See LAND QUESTION, ed '88, also LANDLORD AND TENANT

Tenniel, John, artist, was born in 1820 Showing an early taste for art, he may be said to have been entirely self taught He was a successful candidate in one of the cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall (45), and painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster, but has only produced a few pictures since, and those chiefly for private collections In '51 Mr Tenniel joined the staff of *Punch*, and has since been a valued contributor to that periodical, besides illustrating a great many books Mr T s most noticeable cartoon (88) was that in which Mr Ritchie figured as an aëronaut descending *à la* Baldwin, safely to the ground with the Local Government Act To *Punch's Almanack* for 89 Mr T contributed a "large historical allegorical almanacal design, entitled "**New London**"

Tennyson, Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron (creat 1884), son of the late Rev George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby, Lincolnshire; b at Somersby, Aug 6th, 1809 Educated at Trin Coll, Cambridge, where he gained the Chancellor's medal with his poem in blank verse, "Timbuctoo", married Emily, daughter of Henry Selwood, of Peasmore, Berks, and niece of Sir John Franklin, Hon D C L [illegible] only in England, but also in other countries He published in '30 his first volume, "Poems chiefly Lyrical, 'followed by "Poems," in 2 vols ('42), and his well-known works—"The Princess" ('47), "May Queen,' and "Locksley Hall," "In Memoriam"—a tribute to the memory of Arthur Hallam, son of the historian ('50); his other chief works being "Maud" ('55), "Idylls of the King" (58), "Enoch Arden" ('64), "The Holy Grail" (69), "The Window, or the Songs of the Wren ('70), "Gareth and Lynette" (72), "Queen Mary" (75), "Harold' ('76), "The Cup (81), "The Promise of May' ('82), "The Cup and the Falcon' (84), "Becket" and "Tiresias' (85), "**Locksley Hall Sixty Years After**" (86), **Jubilee Ode** (87) Lord T has for many years resided at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight In the autumn of '88 Lord T 's illness excited much sympathy

Terry, Edward, originally made his mark in Shakesperean parts at the Prince s Theatre, Manchester, under the late Charles Calvert, his greatest success being the **Clown** in "**Antony and Cleopatra** Mr T s first appearance at a West End theatre, the Lyceum, was in the character of the Gravedigger, in *Hamlet* Since then, besides playing in numerous **burlesques**, he has created parts in **comedies** by Byron, Burnand, Reece, A W Rivers, etc , etc He is now the **Lessee and Manager** of **Terry's Theatre**, Strand He is at present playing in A W Pinero's drama, "**Sweet Lavender**"

Terry, Miss Ellen, b at Coventry, Feb 27th, 1848, made her first appearance on the stage during Charles Kean s Shakespearian revivals in 58, playing the parts of Mamillius in "**The Winter's Tale**" and Prince Arthur in "**King John**' When only fourteen she was a member of Mr Chute s Bristol company, which included Mrs Kendal, Mrs Labouchere, Kate Bishop, and several other now prominent members of the profession She made her *debut* in London, March 63, as Gertrude in "**The Little Treasure**,' and until Jan 64 played Hero in '**Much Ado about Nothing**," Mary Meredith in '**Our American Cousin**," and other secondary parts In that year she married and left the stage, but reappeared again in Oct 67, in "**The Double Marriage**" at the New Queen s Theatre, London, and in the December following played Katherine in "**Taming of the Shrew**,' on which occasion she first acted with Mr Irving In Jan 1868 she again retired from the stage, and did not reappear until 74, when she took the character of Philippa Chester in Charles Reade s "**Wandering Heir**." She afterwards joined Mr and Mrs Bancroft at the Prince of Wales s Theatre, where she acted the part of Portia, and from thence she went to the Court Theatre, where, amongst other characters, she represented Lilian Vavaseur in "**New Men and Old Acres**," and Olivia in W G Wills play of that name On Dec 30th, 78, she made her first appearance at the Lyceum, and has since, in conjunction with Mr Irving, played in the longest runs ever known of "**Hamlet**," "**The Merchant of Venice**," "**Romeo and Juliet**," and "**Much Ado about Nothing**" She has also appeared as Viola in "**Twelfth Night**," Henrietta Maria in "**Charles I**," Camma in Tennyson s tragedy of "**The Cup**," Ruth Meadows in "**Eugene Aram**." On May 27th, 85, "**Olivia**" was revived by Mr Irving, with Miss Terry in her original character, whilst one of her greatest successes was that of Marguerite in W G Wills' play of "**Faust**" Miss Terry has been twice married, and is now a widow, her second husband dying in 85 Miss T accompanied Mr Irving on his **American tour** in '87, and afterwards reappeared at the Lyceum in "Faust.' After a successful provincial tour she returned with the company to that theatre in the autumn of '88.

Tewfik. **Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt,** eldest son of Ismail Pasha grandson of Ibrahim Pasha, great grandson of Mohammed Aly, b 52, married 69 Elmina Hanem, daughter of El Hami Pasha Made **President of Council** by his father upon dismissal of Nuber, 78, and worked for a few weeks loyally with his colleagues, Sir Rivers Wilson and M de Blignieres Resigned rather than be party to *coup d etat* On deposition of Ismail proclaimed Khedive by Sultan s firman, June 79 gave loyal support to **Dual Control** (79 82) Was unable to resist **rebellion of Arabi** (82), but refused to take refuge in British ships After bombardment of Alexandria entered into negotiations with English and proclaimed amnesty to all who would return to obedience This being ineffectual, the [illegible] **campaign** of 82 followed and after el el Kebir, Tewfik returned to Cairo and attended march past of British troops Behaved with great courage during the outbreak of cholera (83) visiting the sick in spite of the remonstrances of ministers but accompanied by his wife Since 84 when the English Government assumed more direct interference in Egyptian affairs, Tewfik though of vacillating disposition has behaved well acting under the influence of Sir F Baring

Thames and New Haven Ship Canal In September 87 attention was called to a project suggested by a Mr H W Grylls to construct a ship canal between the Thames and New Haven, the opening into the former river being near Woolwich and the Albert Docks It is stated that the country to be passed through offers no great difficulties, and that the scheme would not be a costly one Nothing definite seems to have been done in the matter so far, but the idea, it is said, has been received with favour in some quarters, although sharply criticised in others

Thee Baw Meng the last King of Burmah ascended the throne by proclamation, September 19th, 1879, at the age of eighteen He is the son of the late King **Meng-Dun Meng** At the conclusion of the British expedition up the Irrawaddy (1885) and on the occupation of Mandalay, Colonel Sladen the political agent and the other officers proceeded to arrest Thee Baw He was removed with the chief queen and queen mother, and interned at Arcot Madras He was subsequently removed to Rutnagberry, in the Bombay Presidency

Theistic Church See ed 86

Thibet. A country occupying the tableland north of the central and eastern portion of the Himalayas, computed to have an area of 700 000 sq miles, and a pop of 6 000 000 It has been more or less dependent upon China at all times, but the final conquest of the country by the Chinese was effected only in 1720, and the present system of government was then established Two imperial delegates from Pekin direct the foreign and military administration, leaving the civil and religious administration in the hands of the Thibetans In matters of civil government the supreme authority belongs to the Dalai Lama, who resides at Lhasa on the Sanpou, or Sangpo, while another Lama, called the Teshu, exercises a powerful spiritual influence in the southern part of the country His capital is Shigatze The real ruler of the country is, however, generally supposed to be the Chinese Amban, who is in direct communication with the Emperor at Pekin (For some account of the history and explorations, attempted or otherwise, see ed '88) Taking up the thread of our record of affairs in this country, which concluded in the last volume (OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING) with the ordering of the 32nd Bengal Regiment to **Sikhim**, it will be simplest to give the political events in their chronological order, for they tell their own tale of the beginning, continuance, and end of the war with the Indian Government, and the apparent utter failure of Chinese intervention From Calcutta, Feb 5th, 88, it was reported that the Thibetans still remained at Lingtu in Sikhim, in spite of the advice said to have been offered at Lhasa by China, and further that the **Rajah of Sikhim** during the communications had asked for the resumption of the payment of his stipend by India, which had been stopped when he absented himself from his own country some time before Every consideration seems to have been extended to this potentate, for later in the same month, in reply to an invitation, **Mr Paul**, Deputy Commissioner at Darjeeling, with **Sir Charles Bernard**, arranged to leave at once for Tumloong for a **Conference** Moreover, it was reported from Calcutta, Feb 14th, that the Viceroy himself addressed the great Llama of Thibet in a personal communication, stating that India wished to be friendly with that country Mr Paul s mission, however, was reported (Feb 23rd) to have been practically unsuccessful the Rajah being apparently indifferent to his counsel This was followed by prompt action, and the Governor General in Council ordered the advance of a military force to drive the Thibetans from Lingtu, and out of Sikhim if they were still there about the middle of March At the same time (Mar 4th) it was announced that the **Viceroy** had gone to Darjeeling to arrange a **personal interview** with the Rajah, thus affording the latter a final chance of conciliation But again was a deliberate slight inflicted upon the British, for on Mar 9th the Viceroy returned to Calcutta, the Rajah having declined to meet him Whether the Chinese suzerain power were impressed with the obvious folly of all this insolence does not appear but a telegram, dated from Tientsin, Mar 12th, stated that the **Chinese resident** or **Amban at Lhasa** had been **dismissed**, and degraded for lukewarmness and incompetency Two Manchus of high rank were sent (Tientsin, Mar 15th) post haste to Lhasa as Imperial Commissioners, with stringent instructions in favour of the withdrawal of the Thibetans from Sikhim Meanwhile the **advance of the troops from India** had been made through a most difficult country, and in bad weather, and on Mar 23rd the Viceroy announced that the Lingtu fort had been 'rushed and taken without firing, the capture being effected in a fog Offers to mediate followed after this from both Nepaul and Bhootan, but were courteously declined, the Thibetan troops still remaining within the Sikhim territory On May 23rd, the **British** being encamped at **Gnatong**, the Thibetans, who had been assembling in large numbers, and had been erecting stone walls and a fort in the Jelepla Pass, leading into Thibet, made a bold movement They attacked Gnatong in force, between 2,000 and 3,000, but although they handled their matchlocks and rifles well, they were badly beaten, and must have lost 200 killed and wounded Our loss was three men killed, and eight wounded Such was the

moral effect of this defeat, that for a time it appeared that it would not be worth while to maintain the whole of our force at Gnatong, and orders were given in June to withdraw certain portions A rumour that another attack was to be delivered, however, stopped the movement towards the end of the month A Calcutta telegram (July 15th) reported that the **Thibetan works** in the **Jelepla Pass** had been **strengthened**, and that the enemy had applied to China for assistance, stating they had beaten the British three times The reply was characteristic, being to the effect that, with such convincing proofs of military superiority, aid from China would appear to be entirely superfluous Besides one or two skirmishes and the reinforcements of both sides nothing of an important nature was done at the front till Sept 21st, when the British made a **reconnaissance in force**, when the enemy showed that they possessed twelve cannon This was followed up on the 24th by an **attack** upon the Thibetan position, which was of a decisive character, for the enemy's camp was captured about 1,000 killed and wounded, whilst the rest fled precipitately On our side, Colonel Bromhead lost an arm, and one man was killed and eight wounded **Colonel Graham**, in charge of the forces then **marched to Chumbi** in Thibetan territory, and found the Sikhim Rajah's mother at the **palace** there, and seized some papers Of course the next step to take was to negotiate and matters were simplified by the arrival of the Rajah (Calcutta, Oct 7th) at Gnatong, and his further journey to Gantok The Rance, his mother, also announced her intention to leave Chumbi for Gantok About this time, the Chinese Amban was very active to secure peace and the arrogance of the Thibetans appeared to be quite crushed as out of an army of 11 000 men only 3,000 or 4 000 rallied at Phari and Galing According to a telegram from Calcutta (Nov 18th) it was stated that it had been determined to garrison Chumbi with 1 000 men, and Gantok with 500, but a week later (Nov 25th) it was reported that the Indian Government had issued orders for the breaking up of the Sikhim field force but Gnatong and Gantok would be garrisoned until peace was definitely settled on a stable basis —**Exploration**—The most interesting work from the British point of view, which came to light during the year, was the task accomplished by K P, a native of Sikhim and a trained employe of the Indian Survey Department who, following the Sangpo or great river of Thibet from the Thibetan side further down its course than any previous explorer, confirmed the opinion that it is identical with the Brahmapootra (see *Times*, May 26th, also as to explorations in Bhootan) Considerable interest, political and otherwise, was aroused in August when it became known that the Russian explorer Prjvalesky had announced his intention of starting for Thibet, with the avowed purpose of reaching Lhasa He was reported (St Petersburg, Aug 31st) to have started on Aug 30th, but his death was announced at the beginning of November, as having occurred on Oct 20th, from typhus fever, between Tashkend and Veronje, where he was going to equip his dangerous winter expedition

Thistle, The most ancient and most noble Order of the Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of '27 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K T, its **badge** a green ribbon, with **motto** "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" ("None annoys me with impunity) There are at present twenty one K T s, including the Sovereign and princes of the blood, the sub joined being a list of them —

The Sovereign

Prince of Wales	D of Connaught
D of Edinburgh	Duke of Cambridge
E of Mansfield	L Colville of Culross
D of Argyll	M of Bute
L Napier and Ettrick	D of Buccleuch
E of Stair	D of Hamilton
D of Athole	M of Lothian
E of Southesk	D of Montrose
E of Minto	L of Fife
M of Lorne	E of Galloway

Dean of the Order Very Rev James Cameron Lees, D D, **Secretary**, Major Sir J T Stewart Richardson Bart, **Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod**, Sir Duncan Alexander Campbell, Bart

Thomas, William L, was b 1830 In early life studied engraving in Paris and Rome, under his brother the late Mr G H Thomas Visited America and started there the first illustrated American paper On returning to England entered into business as a wood-engraver In 1869 the *Graphic* (*q v*) was launched under Mr Thomas's direction, of which he is still managing director and art editor Mr Thomas is a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours

Thompson, Edward Maunde, F S A, Hon LL D St Andrews, eldest son of the Edward Thompson of Jamaica, and was born in that island 1840 Educated at Rugby Appointed an assistant in the British Museum, to the manuscript department Afterwards permanently attached to the principal librarian's office Called to the bar Inner Temple, 67 Associated in the establishment of the Palæographical Society, with Mr Bond, as hon secretary Has edited a number of important archæological works under the auspices of the Palæographical and Camden Societies, and the Royal Society of Literature He is one of the vice presidents and a member of the library committee of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, on behalf of which he was engaged, conjointly with Professor Jebb, of Glasgow, in the production of a facsimile of the **Laurentian Sophocles**, 85 In addition to the above, Mr T has prepared several works in connection with his office as a librarian to the British Museum Contributed, 86, in connection with the Library Association, a paper of great technical value, 'On the Arrangement and Preservation of MSS In 71, Mr T was promoted assistant keeper of the MSS in the British Museum, and keeper 78, and on the retirement of Mr Bond, to the **principal librarianship**, 88

Thomson, Sir William, F R S, LL D, D C L, b at Belfast, 1824 Educated at Glasgow University, whither his father had removed, and Cambridge, where he graduated (45) as second wrangler, and was elected to a fellowship Appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow ('46), Editor of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal* (46), to which he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory

of electricity Among the most important of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science are the construction of several beautiful instruments, and their application to the study of atmospheric electricity His quadrant and portable electrometers have been of the greatest service It is, however, in connection with **submarine telegraphy** that Sir W Thomson s labours in electrical science are best known He has also made important additions to the science of magnetism His mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage in his investigation of the nature of **heat** Sir William has received many honours and acknowledgments of his scientific skill Was President of the British Association at Edinburgh (71) and President of the section of mathematical and physical science at York (81), where he delivered a remarkable address on the sources of energy in nature available to man for the production of mechanical effect Knighted in 66 He is **joint author** with Professor Tait of the well known treatise on "**Natural Philosophy**"

Thorough Bass See ed 86

Thought Reading See ed 86

"**Time,**" a monthly magazine (18) Contains a serial novel, with articles on subjects of social, political, and general interest a new feature being its series of Work and Workers articles by experts on their occupations or interests In addition, a summary of the political events for the month is given with reviews of current literature and a classified bibliography of the best new books published each month (New series, 1885) Editor, **Mr Walter Sichel** Office, 6, White Hart St Paternoster Square F C

Time, "Standard" See UNIVERSAL PRIME MERIDIAN, also ed 86

"**Times, The,**" is the representative English political daily paper It was first published under the title of *The Daily Universal Register*, on January 1st, 1785 at 2½*d* which name was changed to *The Times* on January 1st, 1788 Editors have been Dr Stoddart, Thomas Barnes J T Delane Professor Thomas Cheney **G E Buckle** (present Editor), 1884 Besides containing political and general information from the best and most reliable sources its columns treat of every topic of social, literary and artistic interest The **Centenary** of *The Times* occurred on Jan 88 Letters of congratulation were sent from all parts of the world to the proprietors The series of contributions under the title of "**Parnellism and Crime,**" which appeared in 87 led in 88 to legal action The **Parnell Commission** (*q v*) was the outcome of much discussion in Parliament, and commenced its sittings in October "**The Mail**" published three times each week, furnishes a summary of the contents of *The Times* In connection with *The Times* are issued, in a convenient form the parliamentary debates, law reports, and occasional summaries of subjects of special public interest **Palmer's "Index to The Times"** provides a convenient means of identifying any particular subject or event

Timor An island of the Malay Archipelago, **Area** 11,000 sq m , pop 500,000 Politically it is divided between Holland and Portugal, but the nations are still mainly independent of their nominal Dutch and Portuguese rulers **The Dutch** claim the western section—capital ; and the Portuguese the eastern section—capital **Deli** Kupang has a Dutch Resident See COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

Tirard, M., late Prime Minister of France under President Carnot, who having failed to obtain a premier in the ranks of what may be called professional statesmen, turned in his difficulties to M Tirard, who [illegible]

M Tirard was b at Geneva of French parents in 27 He is a jeweller by trade, and was an ardent, though almost unknown, Republican He was elected a deputy in 71, was one of the representatives of Paris 76 to 84, when he passed to the Senate In 79 he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and subsequently Minister of Finance His ministry was only short lived and in March **88** he resigned, being succeeded by M Floquet

Tisza von Borosjeno, Koloman, Hungarian Premier, was b at Geszt, Dec 16th, 1830 He was elected to the Imperial Diet in 61, and speedily became the leader of the Left Centre party As a Protestant he had previously declared himself an opponent of the policy of the Government In the Reichstag he opposed the Ausgleich, and on the dissolution of the Deak party he founded the new Liberal party, which was a fusion of Moderate Liberals and followers of Deak As head of this party he became in 75 **Minister of the Interior and Premier** While nominally supporting the foreign policy of the Crown, Herr von Tisza has frequently succeeded in moulding it in accordance with Hungarian views He has gained important concessions for Hungary, and has been largely instrumental in excluding Austria from Russian influence Herr Tisza created some sensation by his **speech** delivered in the Hungarian Diet on May 26th, **88**, in which he strongly supported the action of the Imperial Government in its refusal to be officially represented at the Exhibition to be held in Paris next June in commemoration of the Revolution of 1789

Tithe Agitation '88 The movement against the payment of tithe rent charge, which was begun early in the year 87 extended very rapidly throughout the principality of **Wales**, and was in a measure reproduced in several of the principal agricultural counties of England Messrs Peterson & Stevens the agents of the Clergy Defence Association undertook to raise the tithe by actively requisitioning the power of distraint The matter came before the **Home Office** in Jan 10th 88 and shortly afterwards a new and startling phase of the agitation was opened by the despatch of a troop of the **13th Hussars** to a disturbed part of **Flintshire**, near the market town of **Holywell** In addition to the active measures thus inaugurated, threats were published on behalf of the **tithe-owners** that all who opposed the officers would be punished for conspiracy under the "Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 38 & 39 Vict , c 86 **Distraints** to a very large number were thus carried out in Flintshire, Cardigan, and Denbigh In some cases the arrears were great The **principal tithe-owners**, whose estates have been the centre of disturbance, are the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Dean and Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, neither of which corporations would grant the abatements of 10 per cent demanded For the redress of grievances two bills were before Parliament—viz , "The Tithe

Rent-charge Bill" and the "Tithe Rent-charge Recovery and Variation Bill." These bills proposed to adopt triennial for septennial valuations, and to make the rent-charge payable by the landowner. The result of the corn averages for the seven years to Christmas '87, published in the *London Gazette* of Jan 3rd, is as follows — Wheat, 4s 8½d, barley, 3s 8½d, and oats 2s 6½d per imperial bushel This gives the tithe rent-charge for the year '88 as £84 2s 8¾d, or about 3·13 per cent less than the previous year The average value of £100 tithe rent charge for the fifty-two years elapsed since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act is £101 18s 10½d For further particulars concerning tithes, see ed. 88 Consult also Dean Prideaux's "Original Right of Tithes," "Ancient Facts and Fictions concerning Churches and Tithes," by Lord Selborne, "The Present Claims of the Principle of Tithes," by Bishop Hamilton, of Salisbury, "Tithes their History, Use, and Future," by Robert Lacey Everett

Tithe Bills See SESSION '88, sect 47

Title by Deed See LAND QUESTION, ed 88

Titles of Courtesy See COURTESY TITLES

Tobacco Cultivation in the United Kingdom. The depressed state of agriculture in this country during recent years has given rise to a variety of suggestions for remedying this condition of affairs One of the proposals made was that our farmers should undertake the cultivation of tobacco to supply a portion, at least, of the large home consumption of that article The author of this proposal was Mr De Laune, who having observed the results of tobacco cultivation abroad, urged that the famous "weed" should be added to the list of crops in this country, and pointed out how such a course would result in providing employment for large numbers of women and children Mr De Laune succeeded in interesting his neighbour, Lord Harris, in his suggestion, and his lordship brought the matter under the notice of Parliament, and in the course of a little time its feasibility was a subject of general discussion among agricultural bodies In April 86 the Government announced their readiness to allow experiments in the cultivation of tobacco to be made, under the superintendence of the Royal Agricultural Society (*q v*) The Council of the Society, however, came to the conclusion that it would be too late that year to begin operations, but they expressed their willingness to take up the matter in 87 This decision disappointed many persons, and the executive of the Ensilage Society came upon the scene In answer to an application which they made to the Board of Inland Revenue they were informed that the Board would be happy to grant permission to certain agriculturists, to be named by the Society, to make experiments in the growth of tobacco, provided that certain necessary regulations were complied with On this fact becoming known, many applications were received from persons in various parts of the country who had resolved to make experiments in tobacco growing The experimental cultivation of tobacco in England and Ireland seems to be losing ground. From the particulars obtained through the Inland Revenue Department, it appears that only 5 a. 1 r were planted last year, against 18 a. 1 r 26 p. in '87, while in Ireland only 1 r was planted.

Tobago. A British West Indian island belonging to the Crown colony of the Windward ..... Area 114 sq m., pop 18,051. Capital Scarborough The island is divided into seven parishes Formation volcanic, irregular and picturesque Several fine harbours Only the low ground cultivated, and production not increasing Products — sugar, molasses, rum, fruits Population principally of African race. An Administrator presides over local councils, but all ordinances must be approved by general government and Governor of the Windward Islands For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) The price of land is high The police is semi military, and there are two companies of Volunteers British flag planted on Tobago in 1580 The island passed to French and Dutch, but has remained British since 1814 Consult Layard's "Through the West Indies," and "Her Majesty's Colonies."

Tobogganing This winter pastime is very popular in Canada, and was rendered familiar to Englishmen by the gallery arranged at the American Exhibition at Earl's Court in '87. The toboggan is a wooden car or plank, about five feet in length and eighteen inches in width, and is curled up at the lower extremity, or prow, so as to constitute a seat capable of holding two or more persons As indulged in at the toboggan galleries of the Dominion, the car is hauled up to a great height, and the occupants having seated themselves the frail vehicle is launched with great velocity down the steep, which stretches downward at a precipitous angle The rapidity with which these cars travel may be gathered from the recorded fact of one having descended 700 yards in 20 seconds

Togoland A German colony on the Slave Coast, Guinea Area about 400 sq m, pop 40 000 Togoland consists of a "beach," about 22 miles long, on which are the port villages of Lóme, or Be, Bagida, Porto Seguro, and Gum Koffi Behind the beach is a lagoon, and then the "mainland," which extends inland about ten miles, lying round the Avon, or Hakko lagoon The country is very populous, and is an outlet for considerable trade in palm oil and other produce It is low, but fertile, growing pepper, indigo, cotton, and native fruits and vegetables Togo, Gbome and Wo, are inland villages and markets Acquired 1885 Some exploration inland has since been attempted by Germans Consult 'Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, June 1885

Tolstoi Count Lyof Nikolaivitch, usually called Count Leon Tolstoi, most eminent living Russian novelist b August 28th, 1828, at Yasnaia Poliana, in the Government of Toula, where he still lives Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece, but his "Anna Karenina," which appeared in 1876, is better appreciated abroad Matthew Arnold reviewed it enthusiastically a few months before his death; and George Meredith says that Anna the beautiful but unfaithful wife, who ends her guilty ..... by suicide, is the most perfectly de..... female character in all fiction. "The Cossacks" is his only other novel. He wrote much on education, and published many short tales and reminis-

cences of childhood and youth The last six years of his life he has devoted to religious teaching He makes "**Return not evil**" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the liberal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life His religious views are set forth in "**Christ's Christianity**" Walter Scott is publishing a complete edition of his works Count Tolstoi married in '61, and has 9 children living

Tonbridge **Sir Andrew Judd's School, founded** 1553, reorganised 80 **Governors** the Worshipful Company of Skinners Four **exhibitions** from £90 to £60 for four years fall **vacant** annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors may approve of, four others tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge **Pupils**, 205 **Head Master**, Rev T. B Rowe, M A

Tongoland An English newspaper corruption of **Amatongaland** (*q v*)

Tonic Sol-fa Method. For history of, and outline of system, see ed 88

Tonquin. A country of Indo China, formerly a province of Annam, made a French colony in 1884. Area 60,000 sq m, pop 12,000 000 Capital **Hanoi**, on the Hanoi or Song koi River Principal port and chief seat of trade Hai phong Exports—rice, raw silk and silk piece goods tin, lacquer oil Country mountainous in the north, rich and fertile, but climate of lowlands unhealthy for Europeans People hard working fishers and agriculturists Gold, silver, copper, and tin are among the minerals Military operations have been suspended, though the country is still in an unsettled condition towards the Chinese border See ANNAM

Toole, John Lawrence, was b in London 1833 Educated at City of London School After being for some time in a mercantile office he joined the City Histrionic Club, and made his first appearance on the stage at the Haymarket Theatre (52) Engaged under Mr Dillon at Queen's Theatre, Dublin, and met with great success Played at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and (54) was engaged at St James's Theatre, London, where he played in various characters of low comedy Engaged afterwards at the Lyceum, and on the opening of New Adelphi Theatre became principal comedian Makes a professional tour in the provinces every year, and visited the United States, America (1874), where he appeared at Wallack's Theatre, New York On his return to England appeared at Gaiety Theatre (1875) At close of 1880 he commenced the management of the Folly Theatre, which he has had reconstructed and named after himself, "**Toole's Theatre**" His acting is distinguished by its faithful attachment to nature in all the parts he assumes He achieved great success in "**The Don** last year Mr T has recently paid a visit to the Channel Islands and the provinces In '88 he published his "**Reminiscences**," and in November sustained the loss of his gifted daughter, Miss Florence Toole

"**[illegible] Case**" See TRUST DEEDS

"**Torch and Colonial Book Circular, The,** is a guide for book buyers, including classified lists of new publications—English, American, and Colonial—in all departments of literature, science, and art, the special feature being lists of publications issued in or relating to the Colonies, comprehending books, pamphlets, parliamentary papers, and articles in reviews and magazines. Editor, **Edward A. Petherick. Office**, Colonial Booksellers' Agency, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E C

Toronto, Capital of the province of **Ontario** (*v*), and second city in the Dominion of Canada, pop 140,000 Situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario Noteworthy for its university and for its fine harbour

Torrefied Barley See ed 86

Tortola. A West Indian island of the Virgin Group, and chief of the Presidency of the **Virgin Islands**, in the British federal colony of the **Leeward Islands** Area 26 sq m, capital **Road town** The island is a rocky mass, rising to 1,600 feet Suffers from hurricanes A little sugar and cotton grown, fisheries productive, cattle and poultry reared First settled by pirates, expelled by English colonists in 1666

Tortuga Island off north coast of Hayti — Island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of, and belonging to, Venezuela —A group of ten small keys or islands off the south coast of Florida are called the Tortugas

Tourist Agencies See ed 88

Tower Bridge (London) On June 21st, '86, the **Prince of Wales**, on behalf of the Queen, laid the **foundation stone** of the new bridge which is to cross the river Thames immediately below the Tower of London The necessary **Act** received the **royal assent** on August 14th, 85 The **new** 'Bascule **bridge** will be carried by two Gothic towers the centre span, of 200 feet, being cut in halves, to be raised and brought flush with the towers by machinery concealed within the latter There will also be an upper footway, for use by foot passengers when the central span is open, access to which may be obtained by staircases or lifts within the towers When the bridge is closed there will be sufficient height at high water for the ordinary river traffic The **approach roads** and **footway** will be 60 feet wide the land spans, which will be on the suspension principle, 60 feet, and the central span 50 feet As to the **materials**, the lower portion of the piers up to the parapet line will be of grey granite, and the towers in hard red brick The ironwork is to be of English make The opening, passage of a vessel, and closing will occupy four or five minutes Mr Horace Jones was appointed architect and Mr John Wolfe Barry engineer The **work** was expected to last **four years**, and the **cost** £750 000 During the autumn Mr Jones received the honour of knighthood Sir Horace Jones expired during May 87, being succeeded by Mr Barry, who has as his assistant Mr A Peebles, elected by the Court of Common Council on Dec 15th Some idea may be formed of the **progress of work** at the bridge in the earlier part of the year by the statement of Mr Loveridge, chairman of the Bridge House Estates Committee, at the Court of Common Council on May 10th, '88 He said that there were then 408 men employed, for the foundations 43,000 yards or 50,000 loads had been excavated, they had used 4,700,000 bricks, 2,500 tons of granite, and 6,200 tons of cement The foundations had been carried 27 feet below the bed of the river, and one of the towers was in course of completion. Owing to complaints that the works in connection with the piers of the bridge were causing obstruction in the river and continual changes in the bed of the channel, *The Daily Chronicle* of May 21st arrived at the following facts, after interviews with the Secretary and the engineer of the Thames Conservancy, and also with the

harbour master —"There is a little silting up east of the northern pier works, but it is very slight, there is no variation in the channel, which still gives 11 to 12 feet at low water, and the difficulty comes through a given body of water having to make its way through a smaller channel than formerly But this will be abated as soon as the staging is removed, for while the staging is about 140 feet wide, the pier will be only 70 feet It is probable that the result of the erection of the bridge will be to some what deepen the river, owing to the rather increased scour at this particular point A party from the **Society of Engineers** visited the works on June 26th, when they found the north pier practically completed to the level of high water mark, and the south pier about as far advanced as it could be till the scaffolding was removed from the former one, in order to pre serve the fairway Elaborate caisson work was resorted to to lay the foundations, and each pier is hollow to admit of the counter balanced ends of the opening leaves of the central span At their visit the northern abutment was nearly finished, and the northern approach extending to the Minories well for ward The southern abutment excavations were going on behind a coffordam Next session application will be made to Parliament for an **Act to amend the Tower Bridge Act of '85** Powers will be asked to alter the line and levels of certain parts of Tooley Street and adjoining streets, and to acquire, by compulsion or agreement, certain property required for the purposes of the Act Clauses will be sought for extending the time limited for com pleting and opening the bridge

Town Holdings, Committee on See SESSION 88, sect 72

Towns, Growth of some of our Large, in this Century.

Toynbee Hall See UNIVERSITIES SETTLEMENT IN EAST LONDON

Tractarian Movement, The Was the com mencement of the Catholic revival in the Church of England, whose latest development is termed the Ritualism of the present day See ed 86

Trade in '88 It is exceedingly difficult to form anything like a correct opinion as to the probable ultimate results, of the trade of the year until the middle of the following January, when the complete statistics are compiled by the Board of Trade. So far, however, as we can form an estimate before the year has actually closed, we should say that the year 88 would be marked as one of abundant **prosperity** in almost every department of trade If, for instance, we take the returns of our foreign trade (*q v*), we find that in October they show a considerable increase as compared with the returns of the corresponding month of '87 although in that month there was a decided expansion of business It is true that in October there was one more working day last year than in '87, but the returns for September, on the other hand, were of course diminished by the opposite fact Bearing these two circumstances in mind, it is interest ing to institute a comparison between the two years '87 and '88 by taking the two months together. Following this course, we find that there was last year an increase in imports of £3,693,000, in exports of home productions of £1,987,000, and in re-exports of £633,000 We therefore have a gain of 7¾ per cent. in he value of these two months of foreign trade. In October there was an increase in imports of £4,472,000, or about 14½ per cent., which was largely due to our augmented purchases of **cereals**, especially of wheat from Russia Taking the two months as a whole, there is a gain of £18,682,000, or of 6¼ per cent. In articles imported for manufacture during the month of October—the month with which we are dealing as an index to all the others, because it reflects very fairly the course of business during the year—there was a considerable increase in **copper** received, the quantity being 1,902 tons, as against 485 tons in 87 More **tin** has come to hand; for although the supply from Australia has been small, that from the Straits shows a considerable increase Owing to the delay in marketing the American crop, the receipts of **cotton** have continued small, but the arrivals of **flax**, hemp, jute, wool, and silk have been upon a larger scale. A welcome feature, and one which we note with pleasure, is the increased importation of **wool**, as to which while we go to press there is a considerable **controversy** going on—which, however, does not refer so much to the article itself as to the mode of selling it in Coleman Street It has long been felt that some change ought to be made as regards a procedure which is to all intents and purposes one of the worst description Another very striking circumstance in our trade just now is the magnitude of our imports of **wheat** from **Russia** In October the amount received was 3,095,000 cwt, as against only 540,000 cwt in 87, making a total in ten months of 16,457,000 cwt, valued at £6,091,000, as com pared with 2,664,000 cwt, valued at £383,000, in the first ten months of 87 There was a larger supply from **India** during October, while that from the United States again fell off Larger quantities of **other cereals** were also imported, especially barley and oats from **Russia** **Cattle** continue to be imported in con siderable quantities from the United States, and for the first ten months of the past year the value exceeds that of 87 by £1,000,000 There was a falling off in October in the imports of **sugar**, in consequence of a diminution in the receipts of refined beet from France, and raw beet from Germany Another significant circumstance is that the receipts of **tea** from China during the period under consideration have been less than they were in '87 It is clear that India is rapidly supplanting China in this trade When we turn to our export trade, it is pleasant to find a very large increase in the month's shipments of **cotton piece goods** to India There was an increase also in several other directions, and the exports of **cotton yarn** have also been upon a large scale for China and Japan There was a falling off, however, in the demand for yarn and piece goods; but in **jute piece goods** trade has been brisker than ever It is difficult to form a judgment as to the condition of the **woollen trade** On the whole, the results seem to show a slight increase in value, but the exports of certain classes of piece goods show a rather heavy shrinkage last year as regards '87. The **cotton "corner"** keeps down the export of that commodity to the East There is but little change in regard to **iron and steel** (*q.v.*), although there is a gain of 9¼ per cent., due chiefly to the fact that a larger proportion of the exports consisted of manufactured iron. There was a decided improvement in October in the demand

from abroad for **machinery** and **metal work**, particularly in the United States There, however, is no great reason for congratulating ourselves upon this score, since the cotton mills which we fit up with our choicest machinery will, before long, be engaged in actively competing with us

Trade, Board of, is constituted of numerous distinguished personages *ex officio*, the real work of the Department being done by a **President** (Lord Stanley of Preston), a **Parliamentary Secretary** (Baron H De Worms, M P), a **Permanent Secretary** (Mr Henry George Calcraft, salary £1,800), **six assistant secretaries**, in connection with as many departments relating to **harbours, mercantile marine, finance, commerce and corn returns, railways, and fisheries**, and a large staff of inspectors, surveyors, clerks, etc Two separate Councils, for Trade and Foreign Plantations, were first established in 1660, and were consolidated into one Department in 1672, but this lasted for three years only It was, however, revived in 1695 The present **Department** owes its **origin** to an Order in Council of **1786**, but its work has enormously increased since then, and every year sees some new administrative burdens thrown upon its shoulders Perhaps the most **important additions** of recent years were made in 83 The **New Patent Office** was established under an Act passed in that year for granting and registering patents, registering designs and registering trademarks, was placed under the immediate control of an officer who acts under the superintendence and direction of the Board, and was **opened for business** on Jan 1st, 84 The other new branch of departmental work which was added by the legislation of 83 was in regard to **Bankruptcy** but the powers of the Board under both these Acts are explained and summarised under other headings At the commencement of each session the Department **reports to Parliament** upon all **railway**, canal, **tramway**, subway, gas and water **bills** which have been deposited by promoters, and upon applications made to it for provisional orders for tramways, electric lighting, etc (see BILL, PRIVATE) When the construction of a **railway** has been sanctioned by Parliament the line **cannot be opened** until an inspector of the **Board** has **certified** as to its **fitness** Railway **bye-laws** must be **approved** by the Board, and its inspectors inquire into and report upon all railway **accidents** New **tramways** are also subject to its **inspection**, and the use of electric, **steam**, or any mechanical power **upon them** is subject to its **consent** or supervision The rights of the **Crown** to **foreshores** are vested in it, and it has statutory powers in regard to pilotage, lighthouses (see TRINITY HOUSE), the inspection of British salmon and fresh water fisheries, and under the Sea Fisheries Act in regard to oyster, mussel, crab, lobster, and other fisheries It is the guardian of the coasts, tidal waters, navigable rivers, harbour works, and tidal lands when any works affecting any of them are projected by local authorities, or railway or other companies Certain important harbours, like Holyhead, are directly under it, and the President is a commissioner of the Mersey Conservancy The **Board supervises** all matters relating to the **mercantile marine** Its officers may board vessels, inspect documents and **muster crews**, inquire into the cause of any **accident or damage** to vessels, see whether ships are in good condition, and take action for their **detention** if they be overladen or unseaworthy It **manages the Mercantile Marine Fund**, which is derived from various sources, including light dues, and is applied to the maintenance of lighthouses and beacons, the expenses connected with local marine boards and officers, engagement of seamen, etc The subordinate department of the **General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, London**, is under the Board, and exists mainly for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts in their relation to the title of ships and to the registration of seamen, also for the purposes of the Naval Reserve Act It has the custody of records and returns relating to ships and seamen, and the registration and tabulation of particulars abstracted from these records and returns, and it is the duty of the Department to see that those documents which they receive give the particulars which they ought to give, and to call for explanations of any apparent breach of Acts of Parliament or instructions of the Board which an examination of them may disclose The Registrar issues certificates to masters, mates, and others who have complied with the required conditions as to service and the necessary technical knowledge The Naval Reserve is, as regards enrolment and the fulfilment of conditions as to service, under the Registrar The Standard Department was transferred to the Board from the Exchequer in 1866, and in 1877 the Permanent Secretary of the Board was appointed warden of the standards, without salary It has the custody of the primary standards of length and weight, and its principal duty is the verification of local standards The Department subscribes to the International Metric Bureau, at Paris, but the adhesion of this country to the Metric Convention is explicitly guarded by declaration that they have no intention of adopting or proposing the adoption of the metric system in this country The **inspection** of the **returns** furnished weekly of purchases of **British corn**, which information has since 36 served as the basis of the **tithe** rent charge, is performed by another Department of the Board Under the Companies Act 62 the Board may in certain cases, on the requisition of a sufficient proportion of shareholders, appoint an **inspector** to **examine** into the **affairs** of a **company** Applications for charters of incorporation are generally referred to the Board by the Privy Council When commercial treaties are in course of negotiation, it is generally consulted by the Foreign Office It verifies the apparatus used under the **Petroleum** Act to test the **flashing point** of inflammable mineral oils Under the **Metropolitan Gas Acts** detailed accounts are laid before it by the companies, and in connection with the Department there are officials and referees to act in regard to the **examination** of the **purity** of **gas** The Board has its own **legal branch** for the transaction of business in connection with inquiries into railway accidents, detention of unseaworthy ships, cases before the Railway Commissioners, etc It publishes monthly **returns** regarding **trade and navigation**, in addition to a mass of statistical information as to the commerce, taxation, population, and progress of the United Kingdom, the colonies, and many foreign countries, there is in connection with it a **bureau** which collects and disseminates information as to the state of the **labour** market at home and abroad, it also publishes a journal of its own, containing much that is interesting to commercial men See BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL, LOAD LINE, etc.

'88. The case of the **Mogul Steamship Company** *v.* **M'Gregor, Gow, & Co. and others** (Queen's Bench Division, Aug. '88), raised an important question as to the limits within which commercial combinations may be conducted. The plaintiffs had a line of steamers calling at various Chinese ports on their passage between England and Australia, and the defendants were several firms whose steamships traded between China and England, and had a virtual monopoly of the tea trade. The plaintiffs, by lowering their usual rates, succeeded in obtaining some of this business, whereupon the defendants retaliated by forming a "ring," and offering merchants certain advantages if they dealt exclusively with them. This union was so successful that the plaintiffs, who lost their trade, brought an action for damages resulting from what was alleged to be an unlawful combination and conspiracy. In the result Lord Coleridge found that the acts of bribery and coercion alleged against the defendants were not proved, and that there was nothing illegal in a combination which sought to monopolise trade by offering special inducements as a reward for exclusive dealing. See SYNDICATES.

Trade, Foreign, '88. In the month of January the **United States Consul** at **Colombo**, writing on the trade of **Ceylon**, said that although France, next to Great Britain, was sending the largest number of ships to that island, yet that **Germany** would probably run France pretty close in that respect in the near future, the North German Lloyd having perfected a service of at least five new steamers, of 3,000 tons burden each, to the far east and Australia, calling at Colombo *en route* regularly. German merchants were firmly established in Ceylon, where the most extensive cocoanut oil mill and general products factory in the country was, though owned by England, yet under German management and control. The principal shippers of **coffee** were **Germans**, as also of **cinchona**. The local market was beginning to abound in German goods, especially tools, which were sold at marvellously low prices. In **Chili** motor **machinery** and apparatus for the State railways were reported in the German official *Handels-Archiv* to be supplied partly by **Great Britain** and partly by the **United States**; but foreign trade was decreasing in this branch, consequent upon the Government giving its orders to native manufacturers. Cranked engine axles made by Krupp were used on the State railways, but engine fittings were chiefly of British and American origin, those of German manufacture not being used. The report, while affirming that there was small chance of German locomotives ever being used in Chili, spoke in very hopeful terms as to ordinary boilers from the Fatherland, which could compete, it was added, in price and quality with those made by Great Britain. Steam engines of more than twenty horse-power are hardly ever used in Chili, but there was a considerable demand for those of about that power for mining purposes. Great Britain supplied the largest portion of these, but the same authority adds that many German ones are now imported. In regard to **China** the **United States Consul** at **Shanghai** says that although Chinese tools and implements are of a more or less crude description, there is no reason why such things should not be supplied from abroad provided they are fashioned after the models of the native articles. When a Chinaman sees anything he can use with profit, even though it be strange to his experience, he adopts it. The ploughs are especially rude, and consist chiefly of a crooked beam and wooden share. The writer hints that a light plough of a somewhat similar fashion might become popular there; and this remark applies with great force to spades, shovels, rakes, and hoes. Hoes in China are very extensively used, but those made there are much heavier than British or American productions. There is, however, no use in attempting to force tools and implements upon the Chinese without first studying their tastes. Pumps, saws, and some other edged tools, introduced from America, have proved to be very popular with them. The **Belgian Consul** at **Lucca**, in Italy, speaking of **agricultural appliances** there, says that mechanical construction is rapidly developing, and that there is a marked decrease in the imports of such goods. At **Malta**, in the same month, according to the **U.S. Consul**, an improvement is required in Maltese ploughs, wooden implements at present being the only ones in use. Carts and waggons are of home manufacture, but carriage-makers' tools and iron of foreign origin would, it is believed, find a ready market. The corresponding official at **Beyrout**, in Syria, observed that very few modern agricultural implements have been introduced into that country, and those in general use are of an "antediluvian" character. This is owing to the poverty of the farmers, and not to any prejudice in favour of old fashions. Improved farming implements, if not too expensive or complicated, would find a limited market at first, and eventually a very remunerative one to exporters. As regards cotton goods, the U.S. Minister in **Corea**, writing in January '88, said that **grey shirtings** showed an increase in the previous year as compared with the year '84 of 202½ per cent. A regular market can be obtained by **foreign articles** of only the best qualities. The ratio which the price of good native cloth, equal in quality to a piece of 10½-lb. shirting bears to that of foreign origin, is 20 to 13. Cotton of superior staple is produced in the country and consumed there, but native merchants affirm that there must be a considerable margin of export. At **Cuba** the heat of the climate renders linen and cotton clothing necessary, and all persons, negroes included, dress in white drill or brown holland. The colours in greatest favour are white, grey, brown, and blue. In **Italy** there were in '77 hardly 880,000 spindles and consuming 66 lb. per spindle of cotton linen hemp, while at the beginning of this year there were more than 1,100,000 at work, although during the two preceding years there had been some diminution in production. Water power is chiefly used. Great Britain and Belgium have had to submit to diminished trade because of the establishing of new Russian and German factories. At **Porto Rico** the importations of cotton goods showed a large increase, British goods taking first place. The jute, hemp, and flax had increased. In Sicily there was a slight general decrease in imports of textile goods. The competition of Italian and German goods was driving British textures out of t market. As regards woollen goods, in spinning and weaving were in a condition, owing chiefly to want of

and capital In **Turkey** a great part of the home grown wool was consumed in the country Blankets of a cheap, warm, and heavy quality, in the Corea were slowly but steadily advancing in favour In the same place there was a slight decline in the imports of matches The paper industry was in a very prosperous state as regarded home manufacture, but all importation had stopped, and even exportation had commenced Great Britain continued to supply **Egypt** with most of its paper The better qualities of this article imported in **Japan** were from England, and the inferior from Germany, the importation increasing continually **Italian** manufacturers of **silk** were fairly active, although the trade was bad The work was being done by hand, women being chiefly employed Most of the silk used in Syria was imported from Lyons There were seventeen large establishments in Tuscany where steel iron wire and bar, sheet and rolled iron and rails were produced Labour increased but profits were trifling owing to price of fuel and the existence of foreign competition Coal and briquettes come chiefly from Great Britain Iron and lead piping went chiefly from Great Britain into Mexico these being duty free but the United States have also a share of this branch of trade, At **Porto Rico** coal is virtually a British monopoly The sulphur trade in Sicily was in a very unsatisfactory state prices being very low owing to excessive production As regards mining machinery and appliances, a U S official wrote in **February**, that the bulk of the **mining machinery** of **Australia** was imported from Great Britain, considerable quantities are, however, of Colonial production, and perhaps more still of American origin One firm in San Francisco had sent in the previous twelve months £16 000 worth The estimated cost of all such machinery and appliances in use in Australia is £3,947,480 —In **March** it was reported by the **British Consul** and **Patras** that **tobacco growing** was increasing in **Greece**, but none was yet shipped to Great Britain, as it was considered too light in colour **Egypt** was expected to be the chief field for its consumption In Turkey the quality was good, but the quantity small In the supply of **glass** ware **Belgium** is maintaining its ground in India in spite of Austrian and Bohemian competition Bottles come from Great Britain as well as from Belgium and Germany —In **April** the **U S Consul General** reported that in the **Argentine Republic** the **sugar** industry was in only a partially developed state, and the largest portion consumed is imported from abroad According to the **French Consul** at **San José** the import trade of Great Britain exceeds that of any other country, although Germany and America are now serious rivals in the **cotton trade** Germany has obtained the lead in calicoes, but as regards madapolans, ticking, etc, Great Britain is still first — In **May** the **Swiss Consul** at **Ancona** wrote that February had been unfavourable for vineyard proprietors, as exportation was stopped Prices therefore declined — In **June** the **Swiss Consul** at **Algiers** reported that there was a good opening for printed **handkerchiefs**, but complained that the Swiss allowed themselves to be forestalled by the **British**. The corresponding official at **Bahia** [illegible] similarly as regards **cotton goods** in [illegible]. He also says that Great Britain, **Portugal**, and **France**, in spite of native production, import large quantities of boots and shoes, and that straw hats of British and French origin are in great demand The **British Consul** at **Foochow** reported a slight decrease there in cotton goods all round, which was chiefly noticeable in **T-cloths** which fell from 285,730 pieces to 273,361 pieces Both British and American drills showed a decline, while Turkey reds, velvets, velveteens, and chintzes showed a considerable increase The greatest decrease was in unclassed cotton sundries The **British Consul** at **San José** wrote stating that engineers brought to Costa Rica to examine mines had reported that **valuable** [illegible] existed in several parts of the country, and only required capital to work them profitably The **Trinidad gold mine** was then being fitted up with all the best and newest machinery, and a mill was being erected capable of working 100 tons per day, while the negotiation of another mine, **La Union** was pending in the sum of £120,000 The export trade of **Cuba** with Great Britain was reported by the **British Consul General** at **Havana** to be very meagre, and no increase likely to follow so long as **sugar products** had to contend in the home market with the bounty system of beet producing countries At **St Iago** it was officially stated that **cotton goods** could be produced more cheaply in Great Britain than elsewhere, but owing to the differential duties in favour of Spanish products certain cotton fabrics could, in spite of higher freights be placed at a lower price from Barcelona than from Great Britain In **Mexico** Great Britain was reported during this month as enjoying 63 per cent of the **cotton goods** importation To the same country, however, she was supplying only 18 per cent of **metal goods**, whereas France and Germany, owing to greater efforts and not because of difference in price were each supplying 30 per cent Of machinery Great Britain was supplying 50 per cent and America 30 per cent In the total importation of cotton goods to **Portugal** there was a slight decrease, while there was a corresponding increase in the total exports of the same material The **British Vice Consul** at **Berdiansk** expressed the opinion that British manufacturers were making some efforts to increase their trade with **Russia**, and that their letters and circulars were being placed before the interested parties, but the chances of success were small, owing to the frequent visits of the travellers of German and Polish firms British imports into **Spain** were said by the **British Vice Consul** at **Gijon** to be continually declining, both in bulk and value, while Germany was coming quickly to the front In woollen and cotton goods imported in Asiatic Turkey, Great Britain, according to the German *Handels Archiv*, dominated the market —The same organ in the month of July stated that the supplying of iron and steel plates to Cuba had fallen away from Germany, and was now almost exclusively in British hands, while Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium were supplying the steel rails There was great competition among British, French, German, and American makers as regarded the importation of machinery, chiefly for the **sugar trade** In the supplying of cotton goods Great Britain held the first place as regards Italy The latter was, however, about to extend her **silk manufacture** At **Rabat, Morocco**, an impetus was officially reported as having been given to trade by the running of the branch steamer by

the Mersey Steamship Company, by which all London cargo was being brought direct over the bar into the river after transhipment at Gibraltar In **Persia** signs of improvement were setting in as regarded **cotton goods** importation A decline was visible in the imports of loaf sugar The attempt to force up the price of copper in the same country to the European level by a London syndicate had failed, and the article was even being transhipped to Bombay and London **Coal** in **Peru** was being supplied almost exclusively from Great Britain In **Turkey** the importation of **cotton goods** was being chiefly carried on by Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, while as to **silk goods** the Lyons makers had obtained an uncontested superiority at Salonica — In **August** the **Swiss Consul** reported that the Italian market for **Swiss watches** was not flourishing, as the country was inundated with them This trade in Cuba was monopolised by the Swiss, whilst clocks and alarums came from Germany Astonishing perfection has been arrived at in Geneva in the manufacture of watches, but although the exports of these articles have increased generally, those to Great Britain have decreased As regards **cotton goods** in **Tunis**, Great Britain was said to hold the first place, but with decreased pre eminence A good business had sprung up in prayer-carpets used by Mussulmans, chiefly of Manchester manufacture — In **September** official reports from **Alexandria**, in Egypt, represented trade there generally as being in a very unfavourable condition, and small chance of reward to exist for commercial enterprise In **Holland** the new Merchandise Marks Act in England was now noticed to have interfered with the exportation of **cigars** and **tobacco** to Great Britain, but **gin** and **liqueurs** were in good demand at paying prices, while the same remark applied to **Dutch cocoa** and **chocolate** The diamond cutting trade was rather unhealthy In **South Australia** the state of trade was in this month very unsatisfactory, owing to the failure of two banks, involving a loss of £750,000, and to other causes In the exportation of **cotton goods** to **Sicily** Great Britain was reported as still holding her own and supplying by far the greater portion of the demand, and under her own flag too At **Salonica** a growing demand for bedsteads of British origin was officially reported to exist, but there was a decrease in that for sacks, cotton manufactures and rice There was however, an increased demand for British chemicals and floorcloth That for coals was below the average **Austria** was doing a steady business in nails, glass ware, and metals, as also supplying a considerable quantity of iron girders, which are now coming into favour there, even with native builders —In **October** the **Swiss Consul** at **Algiers** complained that his countrymen allowed themselves to be outdone by the British in the handkerchief trade of Algiers, although in regard to watches and clocks of precision the supply came from Switzerland In **Japan** it was feared that excessive supplies would glut the market, owing to the decided revival of the import trade at Yokohama, consequent on the general feeling of prosperity there **Railway extension** was still being effected, with consequent demand for metals and rails [illegible] **Roumania** of **cotton** [illegible] and Germany was [illegible] Austria-Hungary was diminishing In **Singapore** cotton goods came chiefly from Great Britain The same state of affairs prevailed with regard to **Tripoli**, while as regards **iron plates** and **bars** British goods had almost the monopoly there —In **November** according to the **French Vice-Consul** at **Varna**, cotton goods of all sorts were principally imported from Great Britain into Bulgaria, Austria holding the second and Germany the third place in that trade The imports of soap from all parts were diminishing, owing to the increase of home manufacture Woollen goods came chiefly from Austria, as also sugar, the latter exclusively Although the importation of British cotton yarn into Japan increased, yet that of the Bombay product had a larger increase still The exportation of **corks** from **Spain** to Great Britain has increased, as also that to Europe generally, and also to America; and there is great improvement in the trade. In **Tripoli** (Barbary), Great Britain, according to the **Belgian Consul** there, is mistress of the **iron market** as well as that of candles The economic condition of the country, according to the *Handels Archiv*, is, however, not in a satisfactory condition The price of **ostrich feathers** has declined, and that in turn has injured the caravan trade As to **cotton goods** imports, all the importing countries have lost ground, but in iron and steel goods Germany obtained an increase of 22 per cent At **Malta** beer comes entirely from Great Britain, as do also most of the cotton goods The trade with **Servia** is not great Bricks and tiles, crockery and earthenware, water pipes, etc are sent chiefly from Austria Hungary, while porcelain stoves go from Austria and Germany Glass and glassware are almost exclusively of Austrian origin

Trade Marks It has long been the practice of individuals and firms producing articles of trade to impress thereon marks whereby they may be identified as the makers The marks are in one sense pledges of good faith, and once a man has acquired a reputation for turning out articles of superior quality, purchasers know what to expect when they see his mark In this way a mark becomes a valuable thing, and a wise man will take care that whatever he attaches it to shall be worthy of the reputation he has achieved So long as the law afforded no protection in the matter it was found that, as a mark became more valuable to its owner, it was the more likely to be copied on inferior articles by unprincipled rivals Prior to the year 1862 the law in this country was so unsatisfactory on this point that the marks of the more celebrated firms in various departments of trade were pirated in the most audacious manner, both at home and abroad The **Merchandise Marks Act**, passed in **1862**, made it a misdemeanour to forge or counterfeit any trade mark or falsely to use any such trade mark with intent to defraud, whether applied to a **cask**, bottle, stopper, vessel, case, cover, wrapper, band, reel, ticket, label, or any other thing, in or with which any commodity is sold or intended to be sold It was made an offence to sell or expose, either for sale or for any purpose of trade or manufacture, articles with forged or false trade marks under a penalty of a sum equal to the value of such articles, and a sum besides not less than 10s and not exceeding £5. Additions to, or alterations and imitations of, any trade mark made with intent to defraud are held to be forgeries, and are punishable as such. Persons found dealing in goods bearing false

marks are bound to give information as to where they procured the articles on demand for such information being made to them in writing. To afford further protection and also to give facilities for avoiding the adoption of marks or symbols already appropriated an **Act for the establishment of a Register of Trade Marks** was passed in 1875 and amended in 1876 Registration has practically been made compulsory, for no one can take steps to prevent infringement of a trade mark unless such mark has been entered in the Register, which is under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Patents To mark on any piece of goods a false indication of the quantity is a misdemeanour punishable either by fine or imprisonment, Another important provision is, that the vendor of an article bearing a trade mark is deemed to warrant or contract with the purchaser that the mark is genuine, unless otherwise vouched for in writing A bill further **amending the Act of 1862** was introduced into Parliament in the year 86, but had to be dropped, as there was no opportunity of proceeding with it It was, however, reintroduced during the past session The measure had its origin in some revelations made in connection with the **Sheffield trade** In consequence of a statement made in a local newspaper as to the prevalence of false marking, an inquiry was held by a **special committee** of the **Town Council**, and a majority of this committee **reported** that the evil practices complained of existed to a considerable extent, and that immediate legislative action was desirable The **Cutlers' Company** also took up the matter, and the Bill referred to was prepared at their suggestion

Trafalgar Square Meetings See SESSION 88, sect 6

Trafalgar Square, Law on, '88 The right of the public to meet in Trafalgar Square has been vigorously contested during the year As a result of a number of **prosecutions** which were instituted at Bow Street, the magistrate ultimately consented to state a **case** for the consideration of the **High Court of Justice**, and in respect of this Justices Wills and Grantham delivered an important **judgment** They held that not only was there no right of public meeting in the Square, but that the facts went far to establish the contention that the Commissioner of Works had a right to say whether or not it should be so used They added that there were no grounds for charging the Home Secretary or the Chief Commissioner of Police with conspiracy, or with criminal misconduct of any kind Since this decision, and indeed while the case was pending, no attempt has been made to hold meetings in Trafalgar Square, but the question must scarcely be taken as definitely settled The erection of the **Gordon monument**, in the middle of the Square, tends to render this open space still more unsuited for the purposes of public meeting

Transcaspia. See CENTRAL ASIA

Transcaspian Railway In July 86 this great line, by means of which Russia is transforming, politically and commercially, the very heart of Asia, was opened as far as Merv There were then 50 or 60 stations from **Michailovsk**, on the Caspian, in the direction of **Samarcand**, at intervals, through desert and oasis, of from 15 to 33 versts, the whole distance when completed to Samarcand being 1,335 versts. (For earlier history of the line see ed '88) On June 25th the appointment of General Annenkoff (*q v*) as superintendent of the Samarcand section was gazetted at the Russian capital The work was vigorously pushed on to the end of the season, and it is said that General Annenkoff was able to ride over the unfinished bridge on Oct 19th In 88 (Feb 2nd) the Russian railway authorities commenced to lay the rails on the **section** from the **Amu Darya to Samarcand** by a new American system which was adopted for its rapidity The first train reached Bokhara on March 9th, and on April 6th the *Times* published a summary of an **elaborate paper** about the railway, read by **Dr. Wiedemann** before the **Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde** of Berlin It was reported from St Petersburg, on May 13th, that the Tzar purposed visiting Samarcand in Sept 89, the line to the ancient capital of Tamarlane was **formally opened** on May 27th, the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Alexander III The first train, bringing Gen Annenkoff, his staff, members of the press and others, arrived at the appointed time, notwithstanding the floods between Kizil Arvat and Askabad and a rising of the Amu Darya Gen Rosenbach, governor of the Turkestan territory the Embassy from the Emir of Bokhara and many others, awaited the arrival, and the train drew up close to the famous Tomb of Tamarlane Festivities of various kinds followed Telegraphic communication with Europe was opened the same day The *Novoe Vremya* of May 27th published an eulogistic article on the line, which it stated was nearly 1,000 miles long, and so far had only cost 43 000,000 roubles The **bridge spanning the Oxus** was described as of four parts, in all two miles in length, of which 972 fathoms were of wood the whole being on piles and arches **Gen Annenkoff** was formally received by the **Tzar** at Peterhoff on June 17th The following month the Russian *Official Messenger* published a **reply to** certain **criticisms** on the new railway, which had been put forward, especially by the *St Petersburg Gazette*, pointing out that the line did not cost more than 40,000,000 roubles, instead of 60 000,000, as had been stated The *Times* in August commenced to publish a series of admirable letters, descriptive of the line written by the St Petersburg correspondent of the journal who visited Samarcand and Bokhara The letters, nine in number, appeared on the following days Aug 14th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, Sept 18th, 26th, Oct 2nd, 4th, 9th On Aug 24th a special committee of the Russian headquarters' staff, intrusted with the selection of a terminus (western end) of this railway, decided unanimously in favour of its transfer from Uzan Ada to Krosnovodsk Towards the end of September it was stated that whilst by no means abandoning the further Eastern extension of the line, the Government were devoting some attention to the **improvement of the connections westward**, and that the work of the construction of one line had already been begun in that direction, while a considerable amount was to be spent on the **western terminus** itself

Transkeian Territories. A region of eastern South Africa, sometimes called **Kaffraria**, divided from Cape Colony by the Kei River, from Natal by the Umtafuna and Umzimkulu Rivers, and from Basutoland by the Quathlamba Mountains Area about 15,573 square miles; 40,331 Consists of a number of small tribal territories which, since 1876, have

been, bit by bit, annexed to **Cape Colony**, or brought under control. These territories are now

subordinate magistrates **Tembuland**, comprising Tembuland Proper, Emigrant Tambukiland, and Bomvanaland, with ten magistrates, **Transkei**, comprising Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and Galekaland, with six magistrates. There is besides one Protectorate, **Pondoland** (*q v*) ruled by its own chiefs, without magistrates. The Transkeian territories are well watered and wooded, with magnificent scenery, a fertile soil, and an excellent climate. The coast is rocky and dangerous, only the St John's River mouth being available for ships. There is much good pasture and agricultural land, while coffee, sugar, and cotton may be raised near the coast. Among minerals are coal and copper. The condition of the tribes varies from tolerably advanced civilisation to savagery. Some possess vast flocks and herds, while others are skilful agriculturists. Missionaries are established among them, and substantial improvement, material as well as moral, is in progress. The revenue of the Territories for 1884-5 was £63,411, expenditure £46,019. Since the great war of 1876-7, when Kreli and his Gcalekas invaded Cape Colony, there have been occasional outbreaks and disturbances, principally inter-tribal. In 1886 the Pondos raided upon the Xesibes, which has led to recent alterations in the status of independent Pondoland.

Transvaal. An independent Dutch state, officially styled the **South African Republic**. It lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland, E. by Portuguese territory, S. by Swaziland, Zululand, Natal, and Orange Free State. Boundaries defined by Convention of London, 1884. Area 114,360 sq. m., pop. about 800,000, of whom some 50,000 only are whites. Country divided into fifteen districts, capital, **Pretoria**. Other towns are Potchefström, Leydenberg, Wesselström, and Heidelberg. The country is generally elevated, in some parts very rugged. The **Hooge Veldt**, a lofty plateau extending along the S. and S.E., is the principal seat of industry. **Bosch Veldt**, or forest country, is found chiefly in the N.E. Climate extremely fine, in spite of latitude, the elevation rendering it healthy and agreeable. The Transvaal is rich in minerals: there are immense fields of coal, with surface outcrops. Gold, both alluvial and in quartz, is worked in the eastern districts: output, 78,290 oz. in 1879, a larger amount in subsequent years. Lead, silver, copper, iron, and cobalt, are also found in considerable quantities, and tin, platinum, and plumbago have been discovered. The Transvaal is ruled by a President (Mr. Kruger) elected for five years, with a Council of four members. Legislation is effected by a Volksraad of forty-four members, one half retiring every two years. To exercise the franchise, burghers must reside five years, take the oath, and pay £25. There is no force to maintain order or enforce collection of taxes, but every burgher may be called out in time of war. Revenue (1886-7) £259,984, expenditure, £245,592, debt, £980,750. The State is, however, practically bankrupt. Exports of wool, cattle, hides, grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, butter, gold, etc., £600,000; imports (1885-6), and more smuggled. Industries are mostly pastoral, some mining and hunting. The Dutch Reformed Church is the dominant religion. From 1836 began the "trekking" of Dutch Boers out of **Cape Colony** (*q.v.*). On the 17th January, 1852, the **Sand River Convention** was signed, by which the Transvaal was recognised as an independent State. In 1858 the three original commonwealths in the country united to form a republic, and in 1873 elected the **Rev. T. Burgers** their **President**, who first conceived the idea of a railway to **Delagoa Bay** (*q v*). But native troubles arose. **Sikukuni**, a Bechuana chief, inflicted crushing defeats on the Boer forces, and threatened the capital. Other tribes became excited by the oppressions and cruelties of the Boers. It became necessary for **Great Britain** to interfere, and on April 12th, 1877, the Transvaal was annexed. For a time English money and English enterprise worked wonders: markets were created for produce, and land rose in value. In December 1880, however, a majority of the Boers took up arms against the British Government. They invested towns held by Imperial troops, and surprised a detachment on the march. **Sir G. P. Colley** was defeated by the Boers at **Laing's Nek**, and shortly afterwards at **Majuba Hill**, where he was killed. After this the British Government entered into a treaty with the Boer leaders (**Joubert** and **Kruger**), which was more liberally renewed in 1884, and by which the Transvaal became again independent, its external relations being subject to the approval of Her Majesty, as suzerain. The results of this 'act of magnanimity' have not been happy. Property has lost value, and the stipulations of the convention have been ignored. Aggressions into **Bechuanaland** and **Zululand** (*q v*) have obliged interference. **Swaziland** and **Amatongaland** are threatened with annexation by the Boers, who are striving to obtain possession of some outlet to the sea. The opening of rich gold fields in eastern Transvaal and Swaziland, and the congregation on them of hundreds of English diggers indisposed to submit to Boer domination, is likely to still further create causes of quarrel. For President, etc., of Republic, see DIPLOMATIC. Consult Aylward's 'Dutch South Africa,' Clark's 'Transvaal and Bechuanaland,' Norris-Newman's "With the Boers," Petherick's "Catalogue of York Gate Library," Mackenzie's Austral Africa, Theal's "History of the Boers," Jeppe's "Transvaal Book and Almanack" (Pretoria, annually), etc.

Treasure Trove. A hoard of the precious metals in any form hidden in the earth, or in any private place. See ed. 86.

Treasurer of the Household (see MINISTRY) is a deputy to the Lord Steward of the Household (*q v*), and is always a privy councillor.

Treasury. The **Lord High Treasurer**, who when existing is the third great officer of State (*q v*), had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheators, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue, and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board, although the management of the Crown lands (*q.v.*) has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see EXCHEQUER and FINANCE),

s a general supervision and control over a[illegible], and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded in exceptional cases It audits the civil list, and is the accounting department to the House of Commons for a number of civil service votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions All money bills of the Metropolitan Board of Works are submitted to it, and if approved are introduced by one or other of its representatives in the House of Commons Since the days of George I, the powers and duties of the office of L H T have been invariably executed by commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords The First Lord, if he fill that office only, has no share in the management of the department, but some minor duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions appertain to his position, and he is an *ex officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum For nearly eighty years prior to 1885 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government whip (see COMMONS), but he does little more in the department than nominate a few postmasters The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom if ever meet, and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided in matters of detail by the Financial Secretary, and the Permanent Secretary (Sir R Welby, K C B, salary £2,000) The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed in due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts and upon the figures before him he prepares and introduces his budget, appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans are all matters within his special cognisance (see FINANCE) He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs (*q v*) Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with official residence at Downing Street In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary counsel who drafts Government bills, and a solicitor who acts for the Government in certain legal prosecutions, and is the Crown s nominee when Her Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court, and who is also Queen's Proctor for Divorce Interventions (see DIVORCE), and Director of Public Prosecutions (*q v*)

Trebelli, Madame, the eminent singer, was b. 1838, in Paris, of German parents named Gilbert. In '49 she appeared in Madrid under the name of Trebelli. Connected for some time with Merelli's Italian Opera Company Her marriage with Bettini was subsequently dissolved Her most successful parts are Rosina and Azuzena She is especially famed for her brilliant trilling Her first appearance in London was made in 62, when she appeared as Maffio Orsini in "Lucrezia Borgia"—a part she resumed with success in '88

Tree Planting Societies A movement for planting trees in towns, in imitation of Arbor Day (*q v*) in the United States, inaugurated at Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 11th, the mayor assuming the presidency of an influential society Avowed objects, to plant new and protect old trees in Newcastle and its vicinity, furnish information and aid to would be tree planters, to educate builders, to avoid the useless destruction of trees, to prosecute persons maliciously injuring the trees of the town, to seek to establish an Arbor Day, and to promote the preservation and cultivation of trees elsewhere in the United Kingdom Several public meetings were subsequently held to push the movement, and in the autumn a large number of trees were given by local supporters, and planted about the town

Trent (Ital Trento), an old city of the Austrian Empire, capital of Italian Tyrol, on the Adige, 51 miles north east of Verona by rail A Roman colony, and the seat of Gothic and Lombard dukes, and Frankish counts It passed in 1027 under the rule of its bishops Now the seat of a prince archbishop Cathedral begun 1212 Church of St Maria Maggiore, meeting place of the Council of Trent, 1545-63 Industries Silk spinning and weaving, tanning, sugar refining, glass blowing Trade in wine, grain, fruit, and marble from the quarries in the neighbourhood Advices received Nov 20th (88) state that the Pope has decided, in the event of hostilities between France and Italy, to take refuge either at Trent or at Monaco Pop (80), 19,385

Trespass, Law of The term "trespass" has a wider signification in law books than in common parlance What is ordinarily known as trespass is the injury described in law Latin as trespass "quare clausum fregit, which consists in breaking a man s close, in other words, intruding upon his land without lawful authority The trespass is equally committed whether such land be fenced or open, and the trespasser is liable to an action for damages for any injury which he may have done in trespassing Only a person in actual possession can maintain this action, so that it cannot be brought by any person whose interest in the land is merely reversionary Trespass is committed by any person who allows his cattle to stray on to another person s land, and in this case the injured party may either bring his action for damages or he may distrain upon the offending cattle But trespass is not a criminal offence, so that the well known warning, "Trespassers will be prosecuted according to law, is really a mere bugbear All that can be done to a trespasser who has committed no injury is to order him off the land, and, if he refuses obedience, to use just so much bodily force as is necessary to remove him Extremely insolent behaviour on the part of the trespasser will, however, aggravate damages for injury done by him There are cases in which entry upon another man's land is lawful, as when the land is subject to rights of way or rights

of common; or when a person enters in order to pay or demand the payment of money there payable, or to execute a legal process, or when he enters an inn or tavern, the landlord of which is assumed to have given a general licence to all men to enter. His behaviour in a place of public entertainment operates, however, to make the original entry a trespass. Trespass may be committed, not only by entering upon another man's land but also by interference with it by driving nails into a wall built upon it, or by taking minerals from underneath it. Trespass may be of a continuing nature, as where a man builds a house on his own, with a balcony which projects over his neighbour's land. The Scotch law of trespass differs considerably from the English.

Trichina. A nematoid worm found in the muscles of the human body, induced by eating diseased pork. See ed. 86.

Trincomalee. A port of **Ceylon** (*q. v.*), and the principal naval station in the Indian seas. Its fortifications have lately been strengthened. Pop. 10,180.

Trinidad ("Trinity.) The largest of the Lesser Antilles, is separated from the Venezuelan coast by the Gulf of Paria. Is a British colony. Area 1,754 sq. m., pop. 153,128. Capital **Port-of-Spain**, pop. 34,000, other towns San Fernando and Macaripe.—Three chains of hills traverse the island, but it is generally level. The climate is healthy, and the soil very fertile. The woods contain an inexhaustible supply of timber. Chief exports—sugar, cocoa, coffee, cocoanuts, asphalt, bitters, and liquors. A feature of the country is the Pitch Lake from which bitumen is obtained for export. Coal is also found. There are two mineral springs. Resources are not fully developed. Fully half the area is still available. The colony is ruled by a Governor and Councils as a Crown colony. Trade is considerable, a large number of vessels visiting the island. For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE etc. (table). There are 51 miles of railway open. Religion and education are well provided for. From 1496 Trinidad belonged to Spain from which Power it was captured by a British force in 1797, and has since remained a British colony. **Consult** Bates 'South and Central America and West Indies,' Layard's 'Through the West Indies,' etc.

Trinidade and Martin Vas. Two small Atlantic islands some 700 miles from the coast of Brazil. England took possession of them in 1815. There are supposed to be a few inhabitants. Area about 10 sq. m. Seldom visited.

Trinity House, designed by Samuel Wyatt, was built on Tower Hill 1794, succeeding the House in Water Lane, burnt first in the Great Fire and again in 1714. Becoming in 1792 very dilapidated, the present estate was purchased. The **history** of Trinity House properly begins with the original **charter of Henry VIII.**, but a higher antiquity is claimed for it than that date. The **Trinity Almshouses** at Deptford were erected some hundred years previously, and other evidence makes it clear that a practical corporation existed long before. The charter of Henry VIII. was confirmed by succeeding monarchs until the reign of **James II.**, whose **charter** has remained in force unchanged until within recent years, when a **supplemental charter**, affording better facilities for the transaction of business under modern conditions, was granted by **Queen Victoria.** Its title is "The **Master, the Wardens and Assistants of the Guild of the Fraternity or Brotherhood of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the Parish of Deptford in the County of Kent.**" About the year **1660** the **Admiralty and Navy Boards** were first formed, the suggestion of which is attributed to Henry VII. The establishment of dockyards and arsenals following thereupon, the Deptford building yard was confided to the direction of the Trinity House, together with the supervision of all navy stores and provisions. The **first Master** under the charter was **Sir Thomas Spert**, sometime Controller of the Navy. The **earliest duties** of the Trinity House related to **pilotage** and the regulation of pilots in the port of London and various other ports in England, and as kindred services buoyage and beaconage of the coast came gradually under the supervision of the Elder Brethren. This duty was formally imposed upon them by the **Act 8th Elizabeth.** Their **almshouses at Deptford**, where the corporation was originally established, were pulled down a few years ago, on becoming dilapidated, and annuities granted to the occupants and their successors. The establishment at Mile End still remains. The houses number about ninety. There are many other **charitable bequests and trusts**, all applicable to poor mariners, their widows and orphans. **The Trinity House** itself contains many valuable **pictures** of former masters and others associated with the corporation's history, and its collection of **ancient manuscripts** has furnished material for an interesting chapter in the records of historical manuscripts recently published. In **1886** an Order in Council was issued fixing the establishment of Trinity House, and the salaries to be paid to the officers out of the Mercantile Marine Fund, and making various alterations in the official arrangement. The **Elder Brethren** are **elected** for life, and as a vacancy occurs they elect a successor. They meet every day for routine work, and twice a week for committees. **Master** Vice Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., etc. **Deputy Master** Capt. John Sydney Webb. See also ed. 88.

Tripoli. The easternmost of the Barbary States of North Africa, and a vilayet of the Turkish Empire. Conjoined and subject to it are **Fezzan**, to the south, a chain of verdant oases in the desert—capital Mourzouk, and **Barca**, between Tripoli and Egypt, mostly desert, but containing the site of the gardens of the Hesperides.—capital Bengazi. The whole area is officially stated to be 398,873 sq. m., pop. 1,000,000. Capital **Tripoli** (pop. 25,000), the only good port. Whole coast low and sandy, permanent rivers few and inconsiderable, but water easily obtained by sinking wells. Ruled by a vali, or governor, appointed by the Sultan of Turkey. A small Turkish garrison maintains a semblance of order. Since the French occupation of Tunis there has been an inclination to proceed into Tripoli on the part of that power, despite the Turkish claims. But this has been met with similar designs on the part of Italy, which has interests in Tripoli. The country therefore still remains a Turkish province. Of Fezzan almost nothing is known, since Europeans are prevented from travelling in it by the fanatical Mohammedan population. The principal products of the country are corn, barley, wheat,

saffron, figs, and dates. Tripoli has succeeded Tunis as the centre of the caravan trade of North Africa. A large proportion of the commerce is in the hands of British merchants, who send cloth, cutlery, and cotton fabrics south to the Sahara and the Soudan in return for esparto fibre, ostrich feathers, and ivory For Governor-General, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Tristan D'Acunha A group of three small volcanic islands in the South Atlantic, situated nearly midway between the Cape of Good Hope and the coast of South America Tristan, Inaccessible Island, and Nightingale Island 45 sq m. Tristan, the largest, is nearly circular, with a volcanic cone (7,640 ft), the crater of which is said to be filled with a fresh water lake which never freezes Precipitous cliffs, 1,000 to 2,000 ft in height, rise sheer from the sea on every side but the north west There are about one hundred inhabitants, English, who govern and maintain themselves in patriarchal and simple fashion They call their village Edinburgh They have cattle, sheep, and geese The islands were discovered and named by the Portuguese in 1506, and were taken possession of by Great Britain in 1816 Communications irregular one of H M vessels now visit the island annually

Tristram, Rev Henry Baker, D D, LL D, F R S, **Canon of Durham** (74), has distinguished himself as an **explorer** in the **Holy Land**, and a popular **contributor** to the literature of the **antiquities** and **natural history** of the **Bible** A native of Northumberland, he was b 1822 Educated at Lincoln Coll, Oxford, where he graduated 44 He was curate of Morchard Bishop, Devon, '45, chaplain to Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, governor of Bermuda, 46, rector of Castle Eden, Durham, 49 55, when he proceeded to **North Africa** An interesting account of his **explorations** in that region is given in his well-known book "**The Great Sahara**" In 58 he paid his first visit to **Palestine**, and 60-73 was **vicar** of **Greatham, Durham** He has made several journeys into Palestine, and in 79 was offered the **bishopric** of **Jerusalem**, but declined it Amongst the best known of Canon Tristram's **books** are "The Land of Israel, "The Daughters of Syria, "The Seven Golden Candlesticks, "Bible Places, "The Land of Moab," "Pathways of Palestine, "Incidents in Bible History chiselled on Ancient Monuments," etc

"**Tropical Africa** (*Hodder & Stoughton*) Professor Henry Drummond's charming work is one of the few books which redeemed the literature of 88 from being absolutely commonplace. It is brilliantly written and as fascinating as a novel, but infinitely more valuable It is the outcome of a journey to the heart of Africa from the mouth of the Zambesi, by way of the river Shire and Lake Nyassa The volume is [illegible] chapters on the white ants and the mimicry of insects could not be better, while the exposure of the hellish slave trade deserves the immediate attention of every civilised Government There are five really useful maps in the book, the map of the slave trade being quite gruesome, with its blotches of blood showing the districts which have become depopulated.

Truant Schools. See SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

Truro, Rt. Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, Lord Bishop of See founded 1877, with an income of £3,000. His lordship, the 2nd bishop, is the son of George Wilkinson, Esq, of Oswald House, Durham, and was b. at Durham May 12th, 1833 Was educated at Oriel Coll, Oxford, graduated B A and class Lit Hum 1855, and proceeded M A 1859, and D D by diploma 1883, was ordained deacon 1857, and priest 1858 by the Bishop of London, and consecrated to the see 1883 For two years was curate of Kensington, and appointed 1859 incumbent of Seaham Harbour, and transferred in 1863 to Auckland, Durham, and in 1867 to St Peter's, Great Windmill Street, Westminster, here he remained until 1870, when he was appointed to the vicarage of St Peter's, Eaton Square He was Select Preacher at Oxford 1879 81, Hon Canon of St Petrock in Truro Cathedral 1878 83, and Proctor for the diocese of London 1880-83 As an **author** his lordship is known by his many devotional works

Trust Deeds, Law in 88 An important point concerning the trust deeds of dissenting places of worship was raised in the case of the **Attorney General** *v* **Anderson** (Chancery Division, March, 88) The defendant was chosen as the Independent minister of a Congregational Chapel at Tooting, said to have been founded in 1666 by Daniel Defoe He had since joined the Presbyterian Church of England, and argued that that Church was the legitimate successor of the Presbyterians, who existed when the trust deeds of this particular chapel were executed Mr Justice Kekewich found for the plaintiff, holding that many of the rules of the Presbyterian Church of England were in direct conflict with those of the Independent denomination, for which the endowment was intended

Trustee Savings Banks Act, '87. See ed 88

Trustees A trustee must be a person capable of taking and holding legal estate and possessed of sufficient capacity and ability to execute the trust Since the **Naturalisation Act 1870** an alien (*q v*) is apparently as capable as a native born person of acting as a trustee A trustee who has **accepted** a trust **cannot** afterwards **renounce** it, except under very exceptional circumstances, nor can he delegate his office, the position being one of personal responsibility Where, however, there is a moral necessity for it, delegation is permitted A trustee is bound to take the same care of trust property as a man of ordinary caution would take of his own Trustees, executors and administrators receive **no allowance** for their care and trouble, on the ground that a trustee should not profit by his trust They may, however, contract with their **cestui que trust** — that is, the person beneficially interested in the property—to receive some [illegible] position to obtain any profit or advantage which he would not otherwise receive He must not enjoy the shooting over the trust estate, charge more than he gave for the purchase of things, or take trade profits, paying interest instead. He cannot renew a **lease** in his own name, or **purchase** the trust estate, unless under exceptional circumstances. A **constructive trustee** is not liable to the same extent as an **express trustee**. As a general rule, **one trustee** is **liable** for the **acts of his co-trustee**, though **co-executors**

are generally answerable only for their own actions. The two primary duties of a trustee are to carry out the directions of the person creating the trust, and to place the property in a state of security In the absence of express powers, investments were formerly confined to mortgages of real estate in England, Government securities, or consolidated bank annuities. By Lord St. Leonards' Act, however, trustees, where not expressly forbidden by the terms of the trust, are authorised to invest trust funds in real securities in any part of the United Kingdom or in the stock of the Banks of England or Ireland, or in East India stock By Lord Cranworth's Act, and by later statutes, the range of investments is still further widened Trustees may invest in any of the Parliamentary stocks or public funds, or in Government securities, or in the debenture stock of any company In the event of the duties of a trustee being improperly carried out, the *cestui que trust* has ample remedies, and as a rule interest is payable, generally at 4 per cent, for the period of the trustee's *laches* The powers of trustees have been largely affected by the Conveyancing Acts of 1881 and '82, the Settled Land Act of '82, and the Married Women's Property Act of the same year The effect of the latter statute is that a married woman can accept the office of executrix without the concurrence of her husband, and deal with the trust property as if she were a *feme sole* Consult "Lewin on Trusts

Trustees, Liability of, Law on, '88 The case of Billing *v* Brogden (Court of Appeal, May 88) was an important decision as regards persons holding the position of trustees The trustee in question was bound, at the expiration of a specified time, to obtain payment of certain trust moneys, but, owing to a want of due diligence on his part, this was not done, and a considerable proportion of the trust fund was ultimately not forthcoming The Court held the trustee liable, notwithstanding that they believed him to have acted honestly and in good faith In Webb v Jonas (Chancery Division, May 88) it was laid down that a trustee was not entitled to invest money in a contributory mortgage and that he was responsible for loss arising from its proving an insufficient security On the other hand, in Tudball v Medlicott (Chancery Division, July 88), the Court declined to hold that a trustee was bound to bring an action at his own expense to recover trust property, especially when it was not certain that any loss had occurred A trustee who sells trust property with the intention of making a repurchase for himself when convenient, cannot retain possession of the property according to the ruling in Postelthwaite *v* Rickman (Chancery Division, May 88)

Trusts. See SYNDICATES

Tseng, The Marquis. Now member of the Tsungli Yamen, and President of the Board of Admiralty, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Pekin to the Court of St James's, b 1837 His father was the Marquis Tseng-Kwo-fan He was appointed (78) the [illegible] itive o[illegible] as also dispute with reference to Kuldja. [illegible] of the negotiations with France on the Tonquin question the Marquis Tseng was uncompromis[illegible] and unyielding, nor did the ministry, M Ferry display a conciliatory temper [illegible] Marquis Tseng is regarded as an astute diplomat. But his resolute opposition to French aggression in the Indo-Chinese peninsula has caused him to be regarded with disfavour by that government It is expected that he will play a prominent part in Chinese affairs, and his policy is defined by himself in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for Jan. '87, entitled "China—the Sleep and the Awakening"

Tuamotu Archipelago A broad belt of 70 coral islands, covering 1,500 miles of the Pacific, and now under the protection of France Called also Paumotu, Dangerous Archipelago, Low Islands, and Pearl Islands Include Disappointment Islands, King George's Islands, Gambier Islands, etc The natives, once very numerous, have decreased to less than a thousand. Food consists almost exclusively of cocoa-nuts, pandanus fruit, and fish Pearl-fishing the the chief industry

Tubuai, Austral Islands A small easterly Polynesian group belonging to France Area 80 sq m, pop 665

Tunis One of the Barbary States of Northern Africa, lying east of Algeria, and comprising 45 384 sq m, pop 1,500,000 Capital, Tunis, pop 150,000—many Christians, Jews, Maltese, and Europeans Manufactures, silk and woollen goods, shawls, carpets, mantles, fezzes, burnouses, otto of roses, oil of jessamine Site of ancient Carthage Till 1881 under rule of a Bey, who was nominally a vassal of the Sultan of Turkey In that year incursions of Kabyle tribes within the borders of Algeria caused the French to invade Tunis, with the result (1881 2) that it became a French Protectorate The Bey's functions are now limited to distributing orders among French troops, who garrison the country Government is carried on by a French Resident, with various French officials under him The force of occupation is nominally 15,000 men, but in reality double that number Estimated revenue and expenditure for 87 8, £863 625, imports, in 86, £1,208 631, exports, £776 659 In Tunis is the city of Kairwan, one of the holy places of Islam In production and manufacture, and in degree of civilisation, Tunis may be said to be the most advanced of the Barbary States, next to Algeria Consult Broadley's and Hesse-Wartegg's 'Tunis For Prime Minister, etc, see DIPLOMATIC

Turf, The Though not so general in the classical ages as chariot racing, horse racing as usually understood formed an important part of the Grecian games, and Gibbon writes of the Scythians as being "consummate masters of the equestrian art The Romans were also much attached to the sport, and the place where they ran or coursed their horses was termed hippodromus, or hippodrome. Authorities differ somewhat as to whether the horse was indigenous to Britain, and the probability is that it was first brought over to our shores from France. Races between full-aged horses (six years) are believed to have been encouraged by the Anglo-Saxons [illegible] favoured the pastime. Edward III. and Henry VIII also devoted much attention to the subject, and the fame of the E[illegible] extended over [illegible] many efforts to [illegible] horses, and His [illegible] Arab sire over [illegible] This was the [illegible] horse, described

the "equine father of the turf," and which realised £154, in those days a very considerable sum. Beyond all doubt the English racer is now the fleetest of all horses; and so extensively have foreign agents been draining our markets of recent years, that a **Royal Commission** was appointed in November '87 to inquire and report as to the best means of expending the annual Government grant of £5,000 in order to improve the breed of horses, more especially with a view to meeting the demand for cavalry remounts. As a result of their labours the Commissioners recommended the distribution of the grant mentioned into premiums to selected sires conditionally on their travelling over specified districts at stated fees —The rules governing flat racing are framed by the **Jockey Club**, a body formed some time between the years 1750 and 1760, the present stewards of which are the Hon. H W Fitzwilliam, the Right Hon. James Lowther, and the Earl of March. The remaining members number ninety, and include the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Alington, Earl Cadogan, Lord Calthorpe, the Right Hon H. Chaplin, Mr. W. G. Craven, Sir George Chetwynd, the Earl of Durham, Viscount Falmouth, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Hartington, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, the Duke of St. Albans, Prince Soltykoff, the Duke of Westminster, General Owen Williams, and the Earl of Zetland, whilst amongst the **honorary members** are the Emperor of Russia and the Presidents of the French and American Jockey Clubs. All steeple-chasing and hurdle racing events are governed by the Grand National Hunt Committee, and the rules of betting come under the direct supervision of the Committee of Tattersall's Subscription Rooms —After the **Ailesbury scandal**, comment upon the questionable riding of some of the leading jockeys became frequent, and subsequent to the memorable denunciations of jockey gambling by **Lord Durham** at the annual dinner of the old fashioned **Gimcrack Club**, in '87, pointed allusions were made as to the in and out running of some of the horses intrusted to the guidance of **Charles Wood**. The *Licensed Victuallers Gazette*, of which **Mr. Cox** is the proprietor, roundly charged the then foremost jockey of the day with dishonestly riding General Owen Williams **Success**, and it became imperative to institute proceedings. These were not pushed on with sufficient promptitude to please the Jockey Club Stewards, and they refused Wood a renewal of his licence, thus depriving him of following his calling, by which it was estimated he was earning fully £10,000 a year Then the action was hurried on, and after a protracted trial it was brought to a close on June 29th, '88, a special jury finding in favour of the plaintiff, with one farthing damages Lord Chief Justice Coleridge at first declined to deal with the question of costs, but eventually refused Wood any of his expenses.—The dispute between **Lord Durham** and **Sir George** [illegible], which also arose out of the Gimcrack [illegible]ub speeches, has been a prominent topic of [illegible]nversation in racing circles throughout the [illegible]d it may be remembered that Lord [illegible] on the occasion alluded to, passed [illegible] strictures on the in-and-out run[illegible] stables located in a certain powerful [illegible] No name was mentioned, but the remarks were of so pointed a character that it was very generally understood who was alluded to. Hence no racing man was surprised to learn that Sir George Chetwynd challenged his lordship to prove his assertions, or give him "that satisfaction which every gentleman was entitled to when insulted." Lord Durham refused to do either, and admitted that his speech did refer to one of Sir George Chetwynd's horses He declined to make any specific charge, or to confine himself to the case of Fullerton, which had already been inquired into by the Jockey Club His lordship, however, expressed himself as quite willing to abide the decision of any inquiry conducted "with all the formalities and safeguards of a public tribunal" Correspondence ensued between the parties interested and the Jockey Club, the latter body being requested by Sir G. Chetwynd to undertake an inquiry, but they declined to do so until a reasonable time had been afforded him to bring an action-at-law. Nothing decisive being arrived at, a largely-attended meeting of the members of the Turf senate was held at **Lord Hastings'** town residence on Feb 7th, when Sir George Chetwynd explained that he had consulted eminent counsel, who were of opinion that there was no ground of action, no distinct allegations having been made by Lord Durham The latter gentleman thereupon expressed his willingness to lay before the Club a letter in which he would state positively and clearly that the substance of his Gimcrack Club speech was that the horses in **Sherrard's stable** had shown constant and unexplicable changes of form, and that Wood, the jockey of that stable, had been in the habit of pulling them Further, that Sir George Chetwynd had connived at serious malpractices which were contrary to the rules of racing Upon the suggestion of the Duke of Richmond, it was then agreed that Sir George should bring an action for libel against Lord Durham, in order that the inquiry should be guided by the formalities of a court of law, and that having gone through certain initial stages the case should be referred to arbitration. It was definitely agreed in November that Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and the Earl of March should act as **arbitrators** in the Chetwynd v Lord Durham suit.—The **Two Thousand Guineas** (worth in reality £9,550), the first of the classic events of the year '88, and run for on May 2nd over the Rowley Mile at Newmarket, fell to the Duke of Portland's colt **Ayrshire**, by Hampton—Atalanta, which started second favourite at 8 to 1 against in a field of six runners Odds of 3 to 1 were laid on Friar's Balsam, the joint property of Lord Alington and Sir F Johnstone, but owing to abscesses in his jaws bursting in the course of the race the favourite was unplaced, second and third honours being accorded to Johnny Morgan and Orbit—the former being the property of the Duke of Portland, who thus ran first and second, whilst the Duke of Westminster owned the third. The sister race of **One Thousand Guineas** (worth £3,500), run for over the same course two days later, was credited to Mr. Douglas Baird's **Briar-root**, by Springfield—Eglentyne, who started at 100 to 9 against in a field of fourteen; Lord Calthorpe's Seabreeze being second, and Mr. C. Perkins's **Belle Mahone** third. **The Derby**, the great race of the year, and which invariably attracts over half a million visitors to Epsom Downs, a fine stretch

of galloping ground, was established in 1780, the first winner being a chestnut colt named Diomed, belonging to Sir Charles Bunbury. The weights then carried were 8 st. by colts and 7 st. 11 lb. by fillies, and the distance was one mile; the imposts are now fixed at 9 st. for colts and 8 st. 9 lb. for fillies, the last change taking place in '84, whilst the course is half a mile longer; the net value of the stake in Diomed's year was £850, whereas on the last anniversary, which was celebrated on May 30th, it amounted to £3,675. From this it will be seen that the conditions of the race have been materially changed since its institution by the Earl of Derby. Ayrshire was supported at 6 to 5 on, and F. Barrett had a comfortable ride, the favourite winning very easily from Mr. Vyner's Crowberry and Mr. C. D Rose's Van Diemen's Land. The remaining competitors finished in the following order · Galore, Orbit, Chillington, Netheravon, Simon Pure, and Gautby The list of Oaks winners is headed by Bridget, a filly which carried the colours of the same Earl of Derby who instituted the Derby Stakes a year later, and the only differences between the races are that the Oaks is restricted to fillies, which are apportioned 1 lb more than in the Derby, and that whereas the latter is run on the Wednesday the former is decided on the Friday of the Epsom Summer Meeting. The heroine of the last Ladies' Day was Seabreeze, a daughter of Isonomy—St. Marguerite, who started at 7 to 4 against, and won by two lengths from Lord Falmouth's Rada and Belle Mahone, the other runners being Briar-root, Polydor, and Her Majesty. The value of the stakes credited to Lord Calthorpe by this victory was £2,950; and Ayrshire and Seabreeze became favourites for the St. Leger, a race which in 1778 was named in honour of Lieut.-Gen. Anthony St. Leger, of Park Hill, although, as a matter of fact, the race had been instituted two years earlier As in the Derby, the conditions regulating the contest so dear to the Yorkshireman's heart have varied, and it is now run over a distance of 1 m 6 fur 132 yds on Doncaster Town Moor, and as a rule on the second Wednesday in September. There were 16 competitors for the latest anniversary, and whereas Seabreeze won easily from Lord Bradford's Chillington and Mr. Milner's Zanzibar, [illegible] Andrew Mill, the remaining runners being Benburb, Estafette, White Flag, Arrandale, Stronvar, Belle Mahone, Love-in-Idleness, Netheravon, Orbit, and Ossory. The value of the stakes was £4,350 With regard to the performances of the leading two-year-olds, those of the Duke of Portland's Donovan, a bay colt by Galopin—Mowerina, Mr. Perkins's Chitabob, a chestnut colt by Robert the Devil—Jenny Howlet, and Mr. Douglas Baird's El Dorado, a bay son of Sterling and Palmflower, stand out prominently; and the first-named of the trio has won the largest sum ever credited to a two-year-old. The first important handicap of the season was the Lincolnshire, which was run over the Carholme on March 21st, or two [illegible] to 1 chance, beat Mr. Younger's Tyrone, Mr. Spence's Lobster, and 22 others. Of the other important flat-races of the year, taken in the order of their decision, the Molyneux Plate was won by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Gazelle (100 to 7 against), the Liverpool Spring Cup by Sir George Chetwynd's Plantagenet, the Net- [illegible] by Veracity, the [illegible] Park Stakes by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Eros, the Earl Spencer Plate by General Owen Williams's Shimmer, the Great Northamptonshire Stakes by Sir W. Throckmorton's Oliver Twist, the Leicestershire Spring Handicap by the Duke of Portland's Johnny Morgan, and the same nobleman was credited with the Portland Stakes of £6,000 (the richest two-year-old stake ever run for) by the aid of Donovan (100 to 12). At the Epsom Spring Meeting Mr. Benholm's Bartizan secured the Great Surrey Stakes, Mr. P. Peck's Sigbert took the Westminster Stakes, Mr. Barclay's Tissaphernes won the Great Metropolitan Stakes, Lord Londonderry's filly by Springfield—Griselda was successful in the Hyde Park Plate, and Sir George Chetwynd's Fullerton (8 to 1) defeated 13 opponents in the City and Suburban, Sir W. Throckmorton's Oliver Twist being second, and Mr. C. J. Merry's Abu Klea third, whilst amongst the unplaced horses was Merry Hampton, the Derby winner of '87. The Crawford Plate (Newmarket) was won by the Duke of Montrose's Dazzle, the Babraham Plate by Mr. J. Lowther's King Monmouth, the Craven Stakes by the Duke of Westminster's Orbit, the Welbeck Cup (Derby) by Sir G. Arthur's Rose Window, the Doveridge Cup by Mr. Renfrew's Lisbon, the Chester Cup by Mr. Homfray's Kinsky, the Great Cheshire Handicap by Mr. Sassoon's Theodore, the Kempton Park Grand Prize by Mr Vyner's Crowberry; and in the Great Jubilee Stakes, at the last-mentioned gathering, Mr Vyner's Minting defeated 18 opponents, notwithstanding that the peerless son of Lord Lyon and Mint Sauce had the crushing burden of 10 st to carry The Payne Stakes fell to Mr. Warblington's Galore, the Somerville Stakes to Lord Rodney's Bonnie Morn, the Newmarket Handicap to Theodore, the Somersetshire Stakes to General Pearson's Ruddigore, the Beaufort Handicap to Col. Forester's Ice, the Salford Handicap to Mr J. O'Neil's The Rejected, the Epsom Grand Prize to Lord Bradford's Merry Andrew, the Woodcote Stakes to Prince Soltykoff's Gold, the Great Northern Handicap (York) to Mr. Brydges-Willyams's Banter, the Lewes Spring Handicap to Mr. Eaton's Breda, and the Doncaster Spring Handicap to Lord Alington's Kingfisher Owing to the serious illness of the Emperor Frederick of Germany, the Ascot Meeting was shorn of much of its customary splendour by the abandonment of the semi-state procession The Prince of Wales Stakes were awarded to the Duke of Westminster's Ossory, the Ascot Stakes to Mr. Jameson's Dancer, the Ascot Derby Stakes to Prince Soltykoff's Sheen, the Fern Hill Stakes to Lord Londonderry's Hazlehatch, the Gold Vase to Mr. Blake's Exmoor, the Coronation Stakes to Lord Calthorpe's Seabreeze, the Rous Memorial Stakes to Mr. H. T. Fenwick's Phil, the Gold Cup and Alexandra Plate to Mr. H. M'Calmont's Timothy, the New Stakes to Donovan, the Wokingham Stake to Sir W. Throckmorton's Annamite (10 to 1), the Hardwicke Stakes to Minting, and in the Royal Hunt Cup Captain Machell's Shillelagh (11 to 2) beat Mr. Victor's Attila, Mr. Legh's Veracity, and 19 others, whilst Ossory and Mr. N. Fenwick's Galore ran a dead heat in the St. James's Palace Stakes. Mr. C. Perkins carried all before him at the Newcastle and Gosforth Park June Meetings, while

Mahone winning the **North Derby**, Matin Bell the **Northumberland Plate**, Chitabob the **Seaton Delaval Plate**, and Bonaparte the **Newcastle Handicap** The **Stockbridge Cup** was won by Fullerton, the **Foal Stakes** by Prince Soltykoff's Pantomime, the **Hurstbourne Stakes** by Donovan, the **Robert de Witville Plate** (Sandown Park) by Mr A Cooper's Bismarck, the **Electric Stakes** by Mr R Peck's Bullion, the **British Dominion Two-year-old Stakes** by El Dorado, the **Cumberland Plate** by Lord Hastings's Queen's Counsel, the **Newmarket July Stakes** by Donovan, the **July Cup** by Fullerton, the **Zetland Plate** by Sheen, the **Chesterfield Stakes** by Gold, the **July Handicap** by Mr Benholm's Braw Lass, and the **Midsummer Plate** by Lord Londonderry's Hazlehatch Lord Calthorpe's Satiety carried 8 st 7 lb to victory in the **Liverpool Summer Cup**, Mr Leopold de Rothschild's Gagoul won the **Royal Plate** at Windsor, Galore beat eight opponents in the **Hamilton Park Stakes** Mr Blake's Exmoor was successful in the **Kempton Park July Handicap** Mr Houldsworth's Arrandale was credited with the **Midland Derby Stakes**, King Monmouth secured the **Leicestershire Summer Handicap** and the Duke of Westminster's Orbit (9 to 4) and Ossory ran first and second in the **Sandown Park Eclipse Stakes** value £10,000, Mr Douglas's Martley being third "Glorious **Goodwood** followed and at this ducal meeting the **Ham Stakes** fell to Donovan, the **Stewards Cup** to Tib (100 to 6) the **Richmond Stakes** to Mr Rose's Gulliver, the **Gratwicke Stakes** to Lord Ellesmere's Estafette, the **Sussex and Findon Stakes** to Mr Milner's Zanzibar, the **Chesterfield Cup** to Sir F Johnstone's Candlemas, the **Lavant Stakes** to Baron Rothschild's Cimiere the **Prince of Wales Stakes** to El Dorado the **Goodwood Cup** to Rada, the **Rous Memorial Stakes** to Sir R Jardine's Sweetbriar, and the **Goodwood Stakes** to Mr Alec Taylor's Stourhead (4 to 1) Lord Bradford's Fretwork won the **Brighton Stakes** Mr Abington's Altho'p took the **Lewes Handicap**, Lord Calthorpe's Seashell secured the **Astley Stakes**, Lobster was successful in the **Great East Riding Handicap** at the revived meeting near Hull, Mr Sanderson's Nappa (20 to 1) was first in the **Great Ebor** Lord Cadogan's Astrologer defeated 16 competitors in the **Peveril of the Peak Plate**, Rada won the **Breeders St Leger Stakes** at Derby, Mr C Archer's Eulalia was victorious in the **Devonshire Nursery** at the same meeting and Sir R Jardine's Hawthorn took the **Hartington Plate** The **Great Yorkshire Handicap** at Doncaster was won by the Duke of Beaufort's Button Park, the **Champagne Stakes** by Chitabob the **Portland Plate** by Mr Laybourne's Goldseeker and the **Park Hill Stakes** by Belle Mahone The **Ayrshire Handicap** fell to Mr Melville's Horton, and Seabreeze (5 to 2), by winning the **Lancashire Plate** over seven furlongs, credited Lord Calthorpe with the richest stake of the year For this event there were 24 runners, and after an exciting race the Oaks and St Leger heroine won by three-quarters of a length from Ayrshire, whilst third honours were secured by Baron Schickler's Le Sancy In the following week Ayrshire won the **Tenth Great Foal Stakes** at Newmarket, the **Great Eastern Railway** and **Newmarket Handicaps** were awarded to Sir R Jardine's Wise Man, the **Champion Nursery** _____, at Kempton Park fell to the Duke of Westminster's Fleur-de Lys, and of the 23 competitors for the **Cesarewitch** stakes Tenebreuse, a French filly belonging to M P Aumont, and which started at 10 to 1, came in first, three parts of a length in advance of Mr Lambert's Mill Stream, Mr Warren de la Rue's Trayles being third Donovan defeated 13 opponents in the **Middle Park Plate**, Friar's Balsam, 3 yrs 8 st 5 lb beat Minting, 4 yrs, 9 st, and four others in the **Champion Stakes**, and Lord Calthorpe's Sandal won the **Great Challenge Stakes** which brought the **Newmarket Second** October meeting to a close The **Northumberland Autumn Handicap** was won by Lord Durham's Drizzle, and Mr Legh's Veracity (20 to 1) defeated 18 opponents in the **Cambridgeshire Stakes** Mr Boyd's Cactus being second, and Mr A Cooper's Bismarck third The **Dewhurst Plate** was credited to Donovan, and the season terminated at Newmarket with the victory of the Duke of Beaufort's Rêve d'Or in the **Jockey Club Cup** Mr Younger's Tyrone compensated in a measure for many earlier defeats by winning the **Great Tom Stakes at Lincoln** Count Lehndorff's Ilsenstein was successful in the **Lewes Autumn Handicap**, Mr Winn's Lady Rosebery (100 to 8) beat Mr Meek's Bismarck Mr Howett's Aureoline and nine others in the **Liverpool Autumn Cup** and Lord Calthorpe's Toscano was victorious in the **Liverpool St Leger** Eulalia won the **Chesterfield Nursery** at Derby from 19 opponents Hawthorn credited Sir R Jardine with the **Derby Handicap** the **Midland Counties Handicap** was secured by Lord E Somerset's Stour and Avon, the **De Trafford Welter Plate** fell to Mr Whipp's Yarm, the **Lancashire Stakes** to Tommy Littlemouse, the property of the same gentleman, and the **Manchester Handicap** to Lord Howe's Claymore (20 to 1 against) Mr Fenwick's Phil being second, and Mr Vyner's Fallow Chat third F Barrett heads the list of winning jockeys, with 108 wins out of 542 mounts J Watts being second with 105 wins and 458 losses but the best average is that of J Cannon's his wins numbering 53 and his mounts 193 The Duke of Portland is credited with having won £26,811 in stakes, Lord Calthorpe treading close upon this total with £26 646 whilst the Duke of Westminster comes third with £18 345, this bringing the flat racing season to a close on Nov 22nd As considerable interest is always shown by English sportsmen in the **Grand Prix de Paris**, the **Prix du Jockey Club** (the French Derby), and the **Prix de Diane** (the French Oaks), it may be added that the two first mentioned events were credited to M Donon by the aid of **Stuart**, and that the Prix de Diane was won by M Joubert's **Solange** The **Grand National Steeplechase**, the chief event of the cross country season, is run for over a course of about 4 miles 1,000 yards, at Aintree a short distance from Liverpool, and on the last anniversary Mr L W Baird's **Playfair**, a 40 to 1 chance, won by 10 lengths from Frigate, Ballot Box being third, well in advance of 17 others The **Mammoth Hunters' Steeplechase** of £2,000, run for at Sandown Park in the second week of April, was the richest stake of its kind ever decided, and after an exciting contest the prize was gained by Mr J G Muir's Coronet, Mr Rutherford's M P being second, and Lord Rodney's The Sinner third The **Grand Sefton Steeplechase** was awarded to the Prince of Wales's **Magic**, and his Royal Highness was also credited with the **Prince of Wales Steeplechase at Derby** by the aid of the same animal —In **London** there are two **sporting daily papers** the *Sportsman*, Editor, **Mr. A Ory**;

and the *Sporting Life* (with which is now incorporated *Bell's Life*), Editor, **Mr. C. Blake**; ("**Augur**"), whilst the **article** signed "**Vigilant**" in the former journal is written by **Mr. H. Smurthwaite**. The *Sporting Chronicle* is published daily at Manchester; and the **leading weekly journal** devoted to sport is the *Field*, Editor, **Mr. F. Toms**.

Turkestan. From Central Asia, or what was **formerly** known as **Independent Tartary**, Russia has formed **two provinces—Turkestan** and **Transcaspia**. The former comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tchernayeff and Kaufmann between '60 and '75. Area about 400,000 sq. miles, with 3,177,584 inhabitants. The principal town is **Tashkent** (pop. 100,000); present **Governor-General**, General Rosenbach. **Bokhara** and **Khiva** are under the control of this official. On a peace footing the **army** is composed of 26,743 infantry, 7,618 cavalry, and 76 guns; but can be raised on a declaration of war to 80,000. The old military road from Orenburg to Tashkent is now abandoned, reinforcements and stores being sent to Turkestan from the Caspian to Samarcand by railway —**Turkestan, Afghan.** The scene of a **rebellion** against the Ameer in '88. Is an Afghan province north of the Hindoo Koosh, consisting of 70,000 sq. m., and a population, mostly non-Afghan (Uzbeg), of nearly 1,000,000. Principal town, **Mazar-i-Sherif** (pop. 25,000), near the ruins of ancient Balkh. In the summer of 88 **Isaak Khan**, a cousin of the Ameer, who had ruled the province since the accession of Abdurrahman Khan, raised a revolt with 7,000 men. After several slight engagements the troops sent from Cabul completely routed Isaak Khan at Tashkurgan in October, and the pretender fled to Bokhara. The latest reports state that the Ameer will winter in Afghan Turkestan, which is now quite pacified. Political importance attaches to theprovince from the fact that Russia aims at including it in her territories. This would push back the Afghan frontier to the Hindoo Koosh.—**Turkestan, Eastern.** China's westernmost province, **formerly** known also as **Kashgaria**, a state established by the rebel Mussulmans under Yakoob Beg, the Atalik Ghazi. Includes the towns of **Yarkand, Kashgar**, and **Khoten**. Is now quite pacified, but impoverished, and transacts a slight trade with Russia and India. With the cessation of Russian attempts to occupy the country, frequent before the Chinese reconquest, the country has lost political interest.

Turkey. An empire possessing extensive territories in Europe, Asia and Africa, governed by Sultan Abdul Hamid II. The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express direction of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised by the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians. The area of Turkey is estimated at about 1,263,500 sq. m. and its total population at about 33,265,000. **Estimated revenue** for '88-9, £16,650,000; **expenditure**, £19,260,000. **National external debt** about £223,000,000 in 1874. By Berlin Treaty, 1878, **Bulgaria, Montenegro, Servia**, and **Greece** were to assume a portion of the external debt; and by arrangement in December 1881 the external debt was to be reduced to about £106,000,000, and certain revenues handed over to a European commission of liquidation. In addition, there is an **internal debt** of £20,000,000, and an **indemnity** of £32,000,000 due to Russia. The **consolidation** of the various **loans** (excepting the railway bonds, over £14,000,000) was **effected** between the years '84 and '88. **Imports** for '86-7, £18,632,907, of which nearly £6,000,000 came from the United Kingdom; **exports**, £11,436,565, of which over £4,000,000 went to United Kingdom. **Chief exports to Great Britain**, corn, wool and goat's hair, valonia (dye-stuff), opium, raisins; **chief imports from Great Britain**, cotton goods and woollens. (For army and navy see ARMIES and NAVIES, FOREIGN.) The administration is extremely corrupt and inefficient. The outlying territories have asserted their independence, or been gradually annexed by its more powerful neighbours, and the fall of the Ottoman dominion is apparently only a question of a few years.—**Political.** During '88 the relations of Turkey with other foreign Powers have generally been amicable (see BULGARIA for the Porte's relation to Bulgaria). The **Suez Canal Convention**, for which an Imperial *trade* was promulgated (May 18th), was sanctioned by Turkey (October 25th), and signed in conjunction with the other Powers. Some uneasiness was caused (June) by the presence of a French naval squadron in Tunisian waters and movements of Algerian troops by **France**, lest a *coup de main* should be contemplated against **Tripoli**. A difficulty arose between **Greece** and Turkey, arising from the case of M. Panurias, Consul at Monastir (June); **Massowah** was the occasion of a circular note (August) protesting against Signor Crispi's assumption of the supposed renunciation of the sovereignty of the Porte over the western shore of the Red Sea, Turkey endeavouring unsuccessfully to obtain (Sept.) a modification of Article 10 of the Suez Convention. The immigration of Kurdish tribes into Turkish territory from Persia was the subject of a communication between those Powers. In October it was rumoured that a *rapprochement* between Italy and Turkey was likely to take place, the cordial reception by the Porte of the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul at Constantinople (Sept.) having occasioned a more friendly feeling between the two Powers. The **financial position** of Turkey caused much embarrassment; urgent claims by foreign creditors, officials (whose pay was much in arrears), the Russian war indemnity, and overdue accounts demanding serious attention. A **finance commission** was appointed by the Sultan, and protracted negotiations with the Ottoman Bank for a loan of £T1,500,000 were carried on during the latter part of the year. Negotiations for a **Turco-German commercial treaty** were in November brought to a successful close. An intention on the part of the Porte to take the **Haidar Pasha-Ismid section** of the Asia Minor railway out of the hands of the British and Austrian lines led (Nov.) to protests from the representatives of those Powers.—**Social and General.** Among the events of the past year have been the **visits** of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Mediterranean squadron to Constantinople (Sept.), of the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul (*v. supra*), and the Queen of Greece on her return from Russia; the brilliant **wedding** of Miss White, daughter of Sir W. White, the English ambassador; the **death** of Richard Grosvenor (June); and the

to the rank of Vizier of Artin Effendi Dadian the Christian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Oct) During Bairaim a serious riot (June) broke out between an Arab and an Albanian regiment, in which other regiments joined. The first through train on the new international railway reached Stamboul station Aug 14th It has recently been decided by the Porte to establish an arsenal and dock yard with labour works at Jeddah, and to station a flotilla there for service in the Red Sea For history 1871 86 see our edition of 1887, and for Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC (Ottoman Empire) Consult Sir E Creasy s "History of the Ottoman Turks (new ed), *The Statesman s Year Book*, *Almanach de Gotha*, etc

Turkish Convention See ed

Turkmenia or **Turcomania** The country of the Turcoman tribes, lying east of the Caspian The appellation has now been changed by the Russians to Transcaspia or the Trans caspian territory, by which it will be in future known Sometimes English writers confuse Turkmenia and Turkestan, fancying that the two mean the same country—the 'land of the Turks or Turcomans of Central Asia, but the two have always been kept clearly distinct by the Russians—Turkmenia being restricted to the territory east of the Caspian, actually peopled by the Turcoman tribes, and Turkestan being the title bestowed on the Russian province created out of the Kirghiz deserts and the khanates of Khokand, Bokhara, and Khiva

Turk's Island A small island of the Bahama group, annexed to government of Jamaica (*q v*)

Tushratta See ASSYRIOLOGY

Two Thousand Guineas See TURF

Tyndall, Professor John, Ph D, LL D, D C L, F R S, b August 21st, 1820, at Leighlin Bridge, County Carlow, Ireland, Educated first under a national school teacher In 39 he left school to join the Irish Ordnance Survey The knowledge he there gained afterwards proved useful in his later glacier explorations In 1844 he became a railway engineer, later he received an appointment at Queenswood College, Hampshire, a new institution devoted to the preliminary technical education of agriculturists and engineers In 51 Tyndall went to Berlin, and continued his researches under Professor Magnus He soon returned to England, and was elected F R S in 52 In '53 he was invited to give a Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution This led to his appointment to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the same year, which office he held until last year, when he retired. It was in 49 that Tyndall first visited the Alps, purely for the sake of recreation The result of these visits and his investigations are contained in the "Philosophical Transactions" for '51, also in his "Glaciers of the Alps" (London, '60), etc In '63 his work "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion" was published, and this at once put him in the forefront as a physicist In 66 he relieved Professor Faraday at Trinity House, and on the latter's death succeeded him as superintendent of the Royal Institution In '74 he delivered the famous Belfast address as president of the annual meeting of the British Association. He has won reputation both as an experimental and philosophical physicist In the autumn of '88 Prof T. addressed a letter to the *Times* respecting the wanton destruction of evergreens for Christmas decorations

Tylor, Edward Burnett, D C L, F R S, President of the Anthropological Society, and Keeper of the Oxford University Museum; b at Camberwell, 1832 Educated at the school of the Society of Friends, Tottenham He has greatly distinguished himself by his researches in the history of man and civilisation His best known works are his Handbook on An[illegible], and "Primitive Culture Researches into the Development of Mythology, Philosophy, Religion, Art, and Custom"

Types The letters, marks, and signs cast in metal (the larger sizes cut in wood) with which printing is executed Such types are rectangular in shape, having on their surface (*tech* "face) the letter of the alphabet or such other design which, when inked, is intended to be imprinted on paper or other substance The date of the invention of the art of printing is coincident with the discovery of movable types Printing in its simple sense—*i e*, the transferring of designs in wood or other material to paper to form books—existed long before, but the introduction of movable types was the mainspring of the movement which disseminated light to succeeding ages, and assisted in spreading civilisation throughout the habitable globe No handicraft receives so much observation as printing, but the observation of the ordinary reader, however attentive it may be, is usually superficial and imperfect Types are seen, but not regarded it is only the information conveyed by types that is considered Few general readers know one type or style from another, and fewer still can identify the types under differing circumstances, or speak of them by their technical names, yet, to the publisher and author especially, such knowledge is of the highest importance, and even to the general student is not without interest Types are of all sizes—from the immense poster types which decorate our hoardings, down to that which can scarcely be read except by the aid of a magnifying glass It would be foreign to our purpose to describe or even to give a list of the whole of the types in general use, we, therefore, shall confine our observations to those which are more especially used for the purpose of book printing They are as follows (premising however, that those marked [illegible] are not so frequently used) —

1	Great Primer *	8	Minion
2	English	9	Emerald *
3	Pica	10	Nonpareil.
4	Small Pica	11	Ruby *
5	Long Primer.	12	Pearl
6	Bourgeois	13	Diamond *
7	Brevier	14	Minikin *

The following scheme will not only show the proportions which the book types in general use bear to one another, but will, by showing the extra amount of letters that may be got into the same space, be a useful guide to an author in casting off a MS with a view of ascertaining (by assessing the average number of words in each line of his MS, and how many lines in a folio) how much it will make in a certain size of type The vertical lines at the top and bottom divide the line into three equal spaces of 6 ems and one of 3 ems—that is, 3½ inches

Proportion of one Type to another.

PICA EMS	6 | 12 |	
Great Primer.	Does not this 'divine art' whic	26
English.	Does not this 'divine art' whic·h has enlig	28
Pica.	Does not this 'divine art' whic·h has enlightene	41
Small Pica.	Does not this 'divine art' whic·h has enlightened the	45
LongPrimer.	Does not this 'divine art' whic·h has enlightened the world	50
Bourgeois.	Does not this 'divine art' whic·h has enlightened the world jus	53
Brevier.	Does not this 'divine art' whic h has enlightened the world justly d	57
Minion.	Does not this 'divine art' whic h has enlightened the world justly deserv	63
Nonpareil.	Does not this 'divine art' whic·h has enlightened the world justly deserve our	66
Ruby.	Does not this 'divine art' whic h has enlightened the world justly deserve our encourage	75
Pearl.	Does not this 'divine art whic h has enlightened the world justly deserve our encouragement in	81
	1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ |	

The complete set of types in any quantity is called a **fount**. Pica is universally recognised as the **standard type**, and by this the printer makes all his measurements. Six pica ems, laid sideways thus, m m m m m m, are equal to **an inch**—72 of them making a foot. It is often a subject of great perplexity to an author or publisher to know **in what type he shall print** a certain work. Although the choice is arbitrary, and depends upon many surrounding circumstances, such as the nature of the work or the intended bulk of the book, custom has relegated certain sizes of type to a certain **size of page**. The following table will therefore be found useful, giving, as it does, the technical names of the paper and its sections when folded into recognised sizes; as also the generally accepted widths and lengths of the type of pages suitable for such sizes of type, and suggestions for the particular sizes of type which may be used, and which are usually adopted —

Names of Papers and their Divisions for Book-Printing.	Size of Paper of Page in inches.	Size of Page of Type in Pica ems		Size of Type most suitable.
		Length	Width.	
Foolscap—				
Full sheet	13½ × 17			
Quarto (4to)	6¾ ,, 8½	41	30	Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer
Octavo (8vo)	4¼ ,, 6¾	32	18	Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier.
Duodecimo (12mo)	3⅜ ,, 5⅝	28	15	Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier.
Sixteen-mo (16mo)	3⅜ ,, 4¼	19	15	Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil.
Crown—				
Full sheet	15 ,, 20			
Quarto (4to)	7½ ,, 10	48	34	Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer.
Octavo (8vo)	5 ,, 7½	36	21	Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois.
Duodecimo (12mo)	3¾ ,, 6⅝	32	16	Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois.
Sixteen-mo (16mo)	3¾ ,, 5	23	16	Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion.
Demy—				
Full sheet	17½ ,, 22½			
Quarto (4to)	8¾ ,, 11¼	54	42	English, Pica, Small Pica.
Octavo (8vo)	5⅝ ,, 8¾	42	24	Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer.
Duodecimo (12mo)	4⅜ ,, 7½	36	19	Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois.
Sixteen-mo (16mo)	4⅜ ,, 5⅝	26	20	Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion.
Thirty-two-mo (32mo).	2¾ ,, 4⅜	21	12	Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil.
Royal—				
Full sheet	20 ,, 25			
Quarto (4to)	10 ,, 12½	64	48	English, Pica, Small Pica.
Octavo (8vo)	6¼ ,, 10	48	27	Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer.
Duodecimo (12mo)	5 ,, 8⅜	40	21	Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois.
Sixteen-mo (16mo)	5 ,, 6¼	29	21	Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier.
Thirty-two-mo (32mo).	3⅛ ,, 5	24	14	Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion.

With the aid of the above table, and by bearing in mind that a pica em is the sixth of an inch, any person, with an ordinary measuring rule, can fix the length and width of his page—which, notwithstanding the measurements given above, is within certain limits quite arbitrary—as is also, indeed, the size of the type which may be used. For instance, the size of the paper for this page is what is technically termed crown octavo (5 × 7½), and on reference to the last column of the above table, the reader will see that we have suggested that the types Nos. 4, 5 and 6 may be used (that is, Small Pica, Long Primer, or Bourgeois), and this would be correct for all ordinary purposes. But it is in the nature of a **Cyclopædia** that a great deal of information should be compressed into a small compass: the type, therefore, to

TYPOGRAPHICAL MARKS EXEMPLIFIED.

sance; very noble in its simplicity, in its proportions, and in its masonry note especially the the grand way in which the oblique archstones rest on the butments of the bridge, palpably safe, both to the sense and eye; note also the sculpture of the Annunciation on the southern side of it; how beautifully arranged, so as to give more lightness and grace to the arch—the dove, flying towards the Madonna, forming the keystone,—and thus the whole action of the figures being parallel to the curve of the arch, while all the masonry is at right angles to it. Note, finally, one circumstance which gives peculiar firmness to the figure of the angel, and associates itself with the general expressions of strength in the whole building; namely, that the sole of the advanced foot is set *perfectly level*, as if placed on the ground, instead of being as in most modern figures of this kind. The sculptures themselves are not good; but these pieces of feeling in them are very admirable.

The two figures on the other side, St. Mark and St. Theodore, are inferior, though all by the same sculptor, Girolamo Campagna.

THE bridge was built by Antonio da Ponte in 1588. It was anciently of wood, with a drawbridge in the centre, a representation of

Explanations.—1. The letter "t" is upside down 2. The letter "i" is omitted. 3. Substitute a full point for comma, and begin a fresh sentence 4. The word "the to be deleted 5. Space standing up, showing black mark between words 6. Reader has crossed out word accidentally Wishing it retained he places the Latin word "stet (let it stand) in margin, at the same time placing dots under the word. 7, 15 trs means transpose the two words or letters 8. Three lines under a letter or word indicate that it should be in capitals, two lines mean small capitals and one line italics (or if already in italics, Roman) 9. l c (lower case of type—containing small letters, in distinction from the upper case, having only capitals, etc.) means here that a small letter is to be used instead of the small capital 10. Corner of line has slipped. 11 Underlined for italics 12 A space (technically a "lead") omitted between the lines 13. The letters in the word are too far apart, and should be closed up 14 A bad letter 16 The letter is face downwards 17. w f (wrong fount) indicates that the letter marked belongs to another fount of type 18. Underlined for roman 19. An omission, a caret (∧) is marked in the place, and the words written in margin. 20 Commence a new paragraph 21. The paragraph should not have been broken here, but should run on as a mere sentence. 22 Underlined for small capitals 23. Should be indented to show beginning of new paragraph. 24. Lower case letters to be substituted for the small capitals 25 A comma instead of a full point is required 26 A space to be put in between the two words to separate them. 27. The letter "n omitted. A *wrong* letter (technically a "literal") should be marked through and the correct one written in the margin.

PAGE AFTER MAKING CORRECTIONS MARKED.

sance; very noble in its simplicity, in its proportions, and in its masonry. Note especially the grand way in which the oblique archstones rest on the butments of the bridge, safe, palpably both to the sense and eye: note also the sculpture of the Annunciation on the southern side of it; how beautifully arranged, so as to give more lightness and grace to the arch—*the dove, flying towards the Madonna, forming the keystone,*—and thus the whole action of the figures being parallel to the curve of the arch, while all the masonry is at right angles to it. Note, finally, one circumstance which gives peculiar firmness to the figure of the angel, and associates itself with the general expression of strength in the whole building; namely, that the sole of the advanced foot is set perfectly level, as if placed on the ground, instead of being thrown back behind like a heron's, as in most modern figures of this kind.

The sculptures themselves are not good; but these pieces of feeling in them are very admirable. The two figures on the other side, St. Mark and St. Theodore, are inferior, though all by the same sculptor, GIROLAMO CAMPAGNA.

The bridge was built by Antonio da Ponte, in 1558. It was anciently of wood, with a drawbridge in the centre, a representation of

be used must be chosen accordingly The type selected is No 10 (Nonpareil), which is just one half the size of Pica, and of which 12 ems go to the inch, or 144 ems (or lines) to the foot It should be noted that, as a rule, extract matter occurring in the text should be set one size smaller than the body, and foot notes two sizes smaller Thus, if the body of the work should be composed in Small Pica, the extract matter (which should at all times be clearly indicated) should be set or composed in Long Primer, whilst the foot notes should be set in Bourgeois Side or out-in notes are set several sizes smaller —such as Minion, Nonpareil, or even Pearl In connection with the question of types, it may not be out of place to give the author a hint as to the preparation of "copy" and the correction of proofs All 'copy for the printer should be clearly and legibly written on one side of the paper, all extract or foot note matter being indicated, all contractions avoided as far as possible, and where this is not the case, the same to be written on a systematic basis By writing on the right hand side of each sheet of paper, the left, which has been left blank, may be used for interpolations or emendations or notes, w[illegible] A little [illegible] often save the author from [illegible] "vexatious charges" under the head of corrections These chiefly arise from deviations from the "copy which the author makes in the proofs or from causes connected with the preparation of the "copy, and are charged to the author Such charges are always considered unsatisfactory, on both sides, for whilst, upon the one hand, the printer has to take a deal of time and trouble to alter his type on the other the author apparently sees nothing for the heavy charge made As a guide to an author how to mark a proof, we refer him to the previous page which, we think, will embrace every variety of correction, accompanied by an explanation which will make the symbols clear The corrected page is also added as a guide

Type Writer See ed 88, more fully, ed '86

Tyree See ed 87

U

Ultramarine This blue colouring matter, so extensively used in commerce, has long been manufactured, as is well known, by a chemical process Its production has hitherto been confined to French and German operatives, but English enterprise has somewhat tardily stepped in, and it is now being manufactured at Poole, where large quantities are exported The "white clay," so abundant in Dorset, has for many years been shipped abroad for use in making ultramarine but the important works now established, and the facilities for manufacture, will doubtless considerably influence the exportation of the blue Ultramarine, although occurring in a natural state has to be produced by chemical synthesis to satisfy the great commercial demand It sells at about £35 per ton

Ultramontane German Party See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

See SYNDICATES

[illegible]d Classes. See ed 88

Unitarian The name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, or the deity of Christ The old belief in the unipersonality of God became almost extinct in the Christian Church, but was revived by Lælius and Faustus Socinus, uncle and nephew (sixteenth century), to whom may be traced, chiefly through Polish influences, the Unitarianism of Transylvania The name Socinian is often incorrectly applied to English Unitarians, whose theology is rather a native growth differing in many important points from that of the Socini In Transylvania there is a strong Unitarian Church, with an elected bishop at its head, but substantially Presbyterian in its mode of government, the general consistory holding its meeting once a year It has several schools, but the chief college is at Klausenburg The Unitarians of Hungary, as this body is now designated, date their origin from Francis David, their first bishop, 1568 In Great Britain many of the Presbyterian and other Protestant dissenting congregations, founded after the passing of the Act of Uniformity by those who were expelled by that Act from the National Church, have passed from Trinitarianism through various forms of what may be called Arian belief to Unitarianism To these have been added many others founded more recently and holding Unitarian opinions from the first The whole now form a group of non subscribing congregations in which Unitarian theology prevails They are in friendly communication with each other, and co operate for many purposes, but are very tenacious of their congregational liberty With very few exceptions all these, especially the oldest and the most recent, have open trust deeds—*i e*, free from all doctrinal conditions—and refuse to organise themselves, or associate with one another, on any dogmatic basis These are commonly known as the Unitarian Christian churches, but their main principle is simply that of individual religious liberty Church membership is not therefore necessarily limited to Unitarians Ministers are elected whose theology is in general agreement with that of the congregations, but no subscription or declaration of faith is required of them Congregations number about 250 in England, beside 20 mission stations, 32 in Wales, 7 in Scotland, 40 in Ireland For list of these and of ministers, and of various societies, etc, which are Unitarian in constitution or promote Unitarianism, see "Unitarian Almanack" (an unofficial publication by Jas Black, 20, Cannon Street, Manchester) The British and Foreign Unitarian Association is not representative, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity It refuses to affiliate congregations with itself, or to enrol any member as representing a congregation, lest the freedom of the churches should be compromised, and for the same reason it will not build or endow any property with a Unitarian trust At the annual meeting in 1866 a motion to "define Unitarianism, with the view of establishing a test of membership," was rejected by a very large majority Essex Hall, in Essex Street, is not the property of the Association, but is held on an

open trust for the use of the Unitarian Association, the Sunday School Association, and other societies The Association claims no authority over churches or ministers The only technically Unitarian College is that of the Unitarian Home Missionary Board in Manchester, which educates for the ministry students who are not able to enter Manchester New College (*q v*), where most of the leading Unitarian ministers are trained There is a triennial Conference of non subscribing congregations, which consists almost entirely of Unitarians (last held at Leeds, April 1888) Unitarian theology prevails extensively among the "liberal theologians and clergy of Germany, Holland, and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland It is also the theology of the liberal section of the Reformed Church in France The professedly Unitarian congregations of the United States number 350, of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations The Universalists of America, as also the body called Christians and a very large proportion of the Friends, are of non Trinitarian belief Unitarian theology, with its freedom of Scriptural criticism, is to be found here and there in almost every section of the Christian Church Offices of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, Essex Hall, Essex St, Strand

"United Ireland This well known Nationalist newspaper was established in 1881 Mr W O'Brien, M P, was invited to preside over its fortunes, and the newspaper has since become well known throughout the three kingdoms for the active part it has taken in the Irish controversy During the struggle between the Land League and Mr Forster, the Executive found it necessary to suppress *U I*, and after various attempts to issue it at different places, sometimes in England and sometimes in France, the Nationalist journal for a time ceased to appear

United Kingdom, The The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is under the rule of Victoria, of the House of Hanover, the oldest royal family in Europe She holds the crown by inheritance and election, the right of election admittedly belonging to parliament, but being in practice always exercised in favour of some member of the royal house, with the exception of Henry VII (whose title was tainted by illegitimacy), and Cromwell, the nominee of the army The executive power, nominally vested in the sovereign, is in practice confided to ministers nominated by the majority of the House of Commons The legislative authority belongs to the Queen and Parliament, consisting of the House of Lords and the House of Commons The former is composed (1) of hereditary peers of the United Kingdom nominated by the Crown, (2) of English bishops, who sit *ex officio*, (3) of Irish hereditary peers, elected for life, (4) of Scotch peers, elected for the duration of parliament There are at present 476 peers of the United Kingdom, 24 bishops, 28 Irish and 16 Scotch peers. The House of Lords is also the highest judicial court, but in practice exercises its authority through a committee of experts The House of Commons is composed of 670 members—viz., 495 for England and Wales, 103 for Ireland, and 72 for Scotland—elected by secret ballot in boroughs and counties, by electors possessing household or lodger or service franchise, or occupying freehold of 40s., etc. The universities are also represented Members must be twenty-one years of age Ministers of the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, English and Scotch peers, government contractors, sheriffs, and returning officers of the districts for which they act, are disqualified from serving as members Irish peers not in the House of Lords are eligible. The powers of parliament extend to the United Kingdom its colonies and dependencies, and to all matters, ecclesiastical and temporal It is also the highest court of law — The state religion in England and Wales is Episcopal Protestant, the fundamental doctrine and practice of which is embodied in the Thirty nine Articles and Prayer book, and confirmed by parliament All other religions are tolerated, and no civil disabilities attach to any British subject There are 2 archbishops and 33 bishops, each of the former is assisted in the government of his "province' by a "convocation, consisting of bishops, archdeacons, and deans in person and representatives of the inferior clergy The sanction of the Crown is required for their meeting and deliberation, and to give binding effects to their resolutions About half the population belongs to the Establishment, the remainder to the Roman Catholic Church and to various other denominations (about 180 in number), the most important of which are the Wesleyan and other Methodists, Congregationalists or Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Society of Friends, Jews, etc (for each of which see under its respective heading) In Scotland the state religion is Presbyterian, all others being tolerated All the clergy are equal A "kirk session of 'elders, under the presidency of the minister, manages the spiritual affairs of each parish, and a 'general assembly' of clerical and lay representatives meet annually as the supreme court of the Church The orthodox dissenters have similar organisations There are also other denominations, as in England In Ireland there is no state religion Of the inhabitants about four fifths are Roman Catholics, of the remainder about half belong to the Episcopal and the remainder to other denominations chiefly Presbyterian —Of late years great attention has been paid to elementary education in the United Kingdom It is compulsory, and is afforded by local and voluntary schools under state control, supported by local funds, voluntary subscriptions, and state grants Middle class education is left to private enterprise, and higher education to the universities and to teaching and examining bodies approved by the state (See EDUCATION, SCHOOL BOARDS, LONDON SCHOOL BOARD, etc For area and other particulars, see BRITISH EMPIRE) The colonies and dependencies include the Empire of India, the Dominion of Canada, Australasia, South Africa, numerous colonies in the West Indies, West Africa, Guiana, Mauritius, Hong Kong, Gibraltar, Malta, etc (For National Finance, Army and Navy, etc, see respective articles) — The imports in '88 were £349,863,472, the exports £268,667,017, excess of imports retained over exports of British produce, £140,537,060 (For history '74-88 see previous eds) The principal events which have taken place during the past year ('88) in the United Kingdom will be found under their respective alphabetical and sectional headings The proceedings in Parliament are narrated in the article SESSION, PARLIAMENTARY, '88; and in the ADDENDUM, which

gives the various incidents occurring in the Autumn Session The nation's progress is shown in the articles AGRICULTURE, COAL, FINANCE NATIONAL, INSURANCE, IRON AND STEEL, MINING, TRADE 88, TRADE FOREIGN '88, etc The position of our forces will be found in the articles ARMY, ARTILLERY, NAVY, and VOLUNTEERS, as well as in the articles on the NAVAL MANŒUVRES, and STATIONS, BRITISH COALING ing The social aspect of national life is represented by the articles on ANGLING, AQUATICS, ART, CRICKET, CYCLING, DRAMA, LITERATURE, MUSIC, and the TURF Scientific subjects appear under the titles ASSYRIOLOGY ASTRONOMY, BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, EGYPTOLOGY, ELECTRICITY, GEOLOGY, GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, PHOTOGRAPHY, etc, and the series of endowed Lectures will be found under their respective headings Topics of general interest include short reviews of popular books, particulars of the leading religious denominations and societies, notices of the many Exhibitions both past and prospective, and other subjects, which have held a place in public attention Biographies of most of the famous personages who have attracted notice in the past year also appear, together with a list of some of the principal notable births and marriages as well as deaths, which have occurred in '88 A new feature, in the shape of the various points of law exemplified during the year, may be of interest to the legal mind Amongst the chief events of the year '88 may be noticed the reception given in London to Mr T D Sullivan, M P, and other Irish members, on their release from prison on February 7th the resignation of Lord Dufferin from the Viceroyalty of India, and the appointment of Lord Lansdowne whose place as Governor General of Canada was taken by Lord Stanley of Preston, the mistaken arrest of Irish members in London shortly after the opening of Parliament by Royal Commission and the visit of Mr Morley and Lord Ripon to Dublin when the freedom of that city was conferred upon them In March the death of the Emperor William occurred, an event that profoundly impressed the people of this country and occupied the attention of the press to the almost total exclusion of other topics In this month Prince Oscar of Sweden was married to Miss Münck at Bournemouth On March 25th the Local Government Bill (see SESSION 88, sect 25) was introduced by Mr Ritchie in a masterly speech, which attracted much attention On the 27th H M S *Nile*, the armoured twin screw double turret ram sister ship to H M S *Trafalgar*, was launched News was this month received of an extraordinary blizzard in New York State the withdrawal of the Italian troops from Abyssinia, the burning of the Baquet Theatre at Oporto by which over a hundred lives were lost, the culmination of the Wilson scandals in Paris, and the removal of General Boulanger from the French army In April Her Majesty the Queen visited the late Emperor Frederick at Berlin, and was accorded a most enthusiastic reception by the German people The Boulangist agitation and disturbances of April were keenly watched in this country During the month there was a serious colliery explosion at Workington, attended with loss of life The remains of the late Mr. Camille Roth, of the London Stock Exchange, were cremated at Woking—the event being noticeable inasmuch as Mr. Roth was the first man of Hebrew faith who left instructions for cremation of his remains. In May there was an imposing demonstration in London against the Van and Wheel Tax, and there was a strong agitation throughout the country on the subject of the tax In this month an agitation was raised on the subject of national defences, the Southampton election, too, by which Mr F H Evans (G L) was returned by majority of 885 created considerable political excitement On the 31st there was a great fire at a drapers in the Edgeware Road, by which five female assistants lost their lives Part of the English fleet was at Barcelona in May, and contributed to the formation of perhaps the most remarkable naval display and gathering ever seen in the Mediterranean On June 15th the Emperor Frederick died, and there was a renewal of the exhibitions of sympathy that had followed the decease of his illustrious father in March The disputes of the doctors who attended upon His Majesty were much discussed by the English press Sir Morell Mackenzie's (*q v*) work in reply to charges made against him by the German doctors, and which was published in October, closed this painful controversy so far as the public were concerned During this month news was received of the killing of Col Battye, of the 5th Goorkhas and Capt H B Urmston, of the 5th Sepoys by the tribes of the Black Mountain territory This led to an expedition being sent to punish the natives, a task successfully accomplished in the autumn In July the Vandeleur evictions occupied the attention of politicians, a Royal Commission, presided over by Lord Herschell, investigated the charges made against the Metropolitan Board of Works, a Select Committee of the House of Commons inquired into the circumstances attending the formation of the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Co (*q v*), the naval manœuvres (*q v*) commenced, and the Pan Anglical Conference (*q v*) was held In mining circles much attention was aroused by the De Beers mining disaster, by which twenty four whites and over two hundred blacks lost their lives The bicentenary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada was celebrated in various ways August opened with a railway accident at Hampton Wick, by which four persons were killed and twenty five injured In this month the final report of the Education Commissioners was issued, Edison's phonograph (*q v*) was introduced by Colonel Gouraud to the English press by a series of receptions at Norwood, and the Warwick Bank scandals were ended by G C Greenway being sentenced to five years imprisonment, and Kelynge Greenway to twelve months'. The opening of the International Railway, giving direct communication between Paris and Constantinople, took place during this month, and its importance to us as a travelling people was discussed in the press Her Majesty the Queen visited Glasgow, Renfrew, and Paisley towards the end of the month, and was most heartily received The rejection of the Fisheries Treaty by the United States Senate was the subject of warm political controversy. Mr Simmons, the aeronaut, met his death from a balloon accident in August On September 25th the Special Commission of Judges appointed by Act of Parliament to investigate and report upon the charges made against Mr. Parnell and the Irish party in the *Times* articles and in

the speech of the Attorney-General during the hearing of the action of O'Donnell *v.* Walter and another, met at the Law Courts for the first time, resuming its sittings after settling preliminary matters on October 22nd (see PARNELL COMMISSION) Throughout the year there had been trouble in Sikkim, and on September 23rd the Thibetan forces were totally routed During September intelligence was received of the death of Mr Jamieson, a naturalist, and the murder of Major Barttelot, both of the Stanley expedition On the last day of this month what have become known as the Whitechapel murders reached their culminating horror in the discovery in the streets, at different spots, of two murdered women, the victims bringing the number whose death is attributed by some to the same undiscovered hand to six These crimes caused a profound sensation, and some newspapers violently attacked the police and Mr Matthews, the Home Secretary Exhaustive coroners inquiries were held in each of the six cases, but all ended in a verdict of wilful murder against some person unknown Many startling theories were put forward to account for the crimes, but despite the efforts of the police the mystery of their commission remains, at the time of writing, unelucidated An autumn session of Parliament commenced on November 6th, but during the last two months of the year public interest centred in the Parnell Commission (*q v*) An interesting exhibition of Armada relics was held in Drury Lane Theatre in November The improvement in trade, which commenced in January, continued during the year, and has been especially beneficial to the shipping interest (see TRADE) In October continued improvement was rendered improbable by a threatened gigantic strike in the coal trade, but the masters conceded an advance of 10 per cent to the men, and the trouble passed away The financial event of the year was the conversion of the New and Reduced 3 per cents into 2¾ per cent stock, with the provision that in ten years the interest shall be further reduced to 2½ per cent The operation, which was practically unopposed in parliament, and the country, was successful beyond expectation, holders of 3 per cents readily assenting to the change The principal feature of the budget was the separation of local from imperial finance, necessitated by the introduction of the Local Government Bill The system of grants in-aid was abolished, and in place of them the Treasury handed over to the local authorities one-third of the probate duty, and the produce of certain new licence taxes The imposition of additional taxes upon public companies caused a great rush of company promotion to escape the new taxes, and the year was remarkable for the unusual number of new issues of limited liability concerns Most prominent among these was the Salt Union, which united the greater number of the salt manufactories in the kingdom in one trust The gigantic operations of the French Copper Syndicate call for passing notice (see SYNDICATES) The past year has been one of much eventful interest.

"United Right," The See FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES

United States. A confederation of thirty eight sovereign states united together by a federal bond for imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial The first is vested in a president elected for four years by electors appointed by each separate state He is commander of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on afterwards being passed by a two third majority of each House of Congress The administration is conducted under immediate authority of the president by seven ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure though confirmed by the senate A vice president is also chosen in the same manner, he is *ex officio* president of the senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the president he assumes his office for the remainder of the term and the senate elects a temporary vice president The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of (1) a senate of 76 members—viz, two chosen by each state legislature for six years—who confirm or reject all appointments by president, and its members constitute a court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office, (2) of a house of representatives of 325 members, chosen every two years by all duly qualified male citizens and apportioned among the states according to population In addition to the representatives, delegates from "territories" (not yet organised into states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote The Congress may propose an amendment to the constitution if two thirds of both houses deem it necessary, and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states The judicial power is confided to a supreme court (the members of which are nominated by the president for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the federal government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc Perfect equality is accorded to all religions, education free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states—the cost being met from state or local funds, and the federal government contributing a portion The power to enact municipal laws is reserved to the states of which the constitutions and modes of administration bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a governor and the legislative to one or two chambers, as the case may be Roughly speaking, each state has voluntarily surrendered to the central government all federal matters, including taxation for federal purposes only, while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state are divided into eight "territories," the districts of Columbia, Alaska, and three Indian territories When duly qualified by population, etc, it is competent for the confederacy to form the territories into new "states" and admit them into the Union There is also a "district of Columbia," a neutral territory under the direct government of the confederacy, in which is situated the capital, Washington. The total area of the Union is 3,6[illegible] sq. miles; the population, by census of 1[illegible], was 50,497,057; it

may now be estimated at about 63,000,000 stated revenue for '88-89, $371,403,277; $266,932,180. The national debt in '88 amount to $1,700,771,948 There also exist local debts in nearly all the states, amounting in '86 to about $228,347,467 The army is limited by Act of Congress to 25,000 men and 2,155 officers, the actual strength is about 26,430 In addition, each state is supposed to have a militia, in which all men from eighteen to forty five, capable of bearing arms, should be enrolled (For army and navy see ARMIES and NAVIES, FOREIGN) Imports (June 88), $723,957,114, exports, $683,862,104 Of the imports nearly one-fourth came from the United Kingdom, and of the exports more than one half went to the United Kingdom Chief exports to Great Britain, breadstuffs and raw cotton, chief imports from Great Britain wrought and unwrought iron, and manufactured cotton, linen, and woollen goods The principal industry is agriculture, timber trade, and mining—the iron and cotton manufacturing industry is large, though fostered by protective duties, the shipping industry is practically confined to the coasting trade through the operation of the tariff (For concise description, geographical, political, statistical, to end of January 88, see ed 88) The year '88 has been one of special importance in the American republic for several reasons During that year the Democratic Party (from which so much was expected (see AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES) through the administration of Mr Grover Cleveland (*q v*), elected President in 84, the first Democratic President in twenty four years) was defeated, and the Republicans once more achieved possession of affairs by the election of General Benjamin Harrison (*q v*), of Indiana It is probable that this election will have the effect of completely altering many of the ardently hoped for schemes for binding closer the bands which join Great Britain to the United States The Fisheries Treaty (see FISHERIES QUESTION), arranged under the diplomatic agency of Mr J Chamberlain (*q v*) early in the year, and agreed to by Mr Cleveland and his entire Cabinet, was thrown out by the Republicans in both Houses of Congress The Interstate Commerce Bill, a democratic measure which gave some slight advantage to Canadian railroads, was bitterly opposed by the Republicans, who continued throughout the year to push for additions and amendments which should affect in an untoward manner the Canadian interests Finally, the abrupt and unexpected withdrawal of Lord Sackville, the British Ambassador, was entirely due to a trap laid for his lordship by the wire pullers of the Republican electioneering campaign, and was forced upon the President by the same men The "Mills" Bill, a measure for the partial reduction of the exorbitant tariff duties levied on imports, was also a Democratic measure This was defeated by the Republican majority in the Senate Chamber at Washington, the principal reason given for opposing it being that its passage would benefit England —The year has been one of unusual interest and sensation, for reasons other than political In February, a terrific cyclone almost completely destroyed the city of Mount Vernon, State of Illinois, killing over one thousand inhabitants, the fire which followed the storm destroying two-thirds of the business portion of the city. Owing to the bad condition of the iron trade, the steel and iron factories of Messrs. Andrew Carnegie & Co, and of Messrs Edgar & Thompson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, were closed, and over eight thousand persons were in one day thrown out of employment.—In New York City on February 28th the Union Square Theatre was completely destroyed by fire, the water and flames doing considerable damage to the Star Theatre, where Mr Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry were at the time performing On the same day, at Vallejo, California, the boiler of a steam ferryboat exploded, killing seventy persons and injuring many others On February 29th a case which had been pending for some weeks against the millionaire, Jay Gould, for larceny on account of alleged misappropriation, came up before the grand jury, but was quashed by the jury failing to find an indictment —March opened with Mr President Cleveland's sending to Congress the documents relating to the Fisheries Treaty, which after discussion lasting over several weeks, was rejected Owing to a heavy decline in prices of cotton, an excitement arose in the cotton market at New York, which quickly reached the nature of a panic, and several large failures occurred On the 6th Miss Louisa M Alcott, the authoress of "Little Women, died at the age of fifty five years Trouble with France threatened, owing to the prohibition by the French Government of the importation of American pork into France President Cleveland, however, instructed Foreign Secretary Bayard to communicate with President Carnot, and a favourable settlement was shortly afterwards reached Sir Thomas Esmonde, the Irish baronet, traversed the country, speaking in favour of the Irish Nationalist cause Mr Memminger, who was Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederate States during the Civil War, died on the 8th. The city of New York and most of the eastern states were visited (12th) by a "Blizzard"—*i e*, an exceptionally severe snowstorm accompanied by an intensely cold wind The streets were blocked with snow, the railway lines were closed to all travel, and for three days traffic and business of all kinds was nearly suspended A great deal of damage was done to life and property, and nineteen boats of the New York Pilot fleet were destroyed with all hands On the same day died Henry Bergh, the well known philanthropist and founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the United States During this month Congress passed a bill prohibiting Chinese immigration for twenty years, and making it necessary that any Chinaman leaving the country and wishing to return must prove either that he has a family, or property to the value of one thousand dollars in the country. General Adam Badeau brought suit against the widow of the late General U. S Grant for compensation for assisting to prepare the deceased general's memoirs. The courts decided the case in favour of Mrs Grant Congress passed a bill (15th) to prevent the undervaluation of imports which are taxed at a *pro rata* duty. The strike of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad employés was declared off by the Knights of Labour (*q v.*), a virtual acknowment of defeat, while at the same time three thousand Chicago house painters went out on strike St. Patrick's Day (17th) was observed all over the United States. The Irish in the city of New York were very incensed at the action

of the Mayor, Abram S Hewitt, in refusing to allow the green flag bearing the harp of Erin to fly over the City Hall. Mr Hewitt said New York was an American city, not an Irish, and he would permit none but American flags to fly from his executive building Besides, he would not be party to an insult to a friendly kingdom by a virtual acknowledgment that one of its dependencies is a separate and independent nation At a meeting of Germans in New York City to express sympathy for the death of the Emperor William, Carl Schultz, the German Socialistic reformer, now settled in America, eulogised the deceased monarch in a graceful speech Later in the year Mr Schultz paid a visit to Germany, from which country he was a political exile, and was received in friendly manner by Prince Bismarck On the 17th, the "Cuban" mail train, from New York to Jacksonville, Florida, was wrecked while crossing the "Hurricane Trestle Bridge over the Alabama river Thirty four people were killed and a number were injured, mostly by the fires in the railway carriages Laws were afterwards passed making the heating of railway cars by other means than stoves a necessity Morrison R Waite, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed by President U S Grant, died (17th) —A remarkable speech was made at the Steinway Hall, New York, on April 13th, by the Hon James Russell Lowell, on "The Independent in Politics, advocating reform The occasion was the opening of a new Democratic Club and Society On the 4th the strike and boycott of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad ended Claus Spreckles, the Californian "sugar king determined to build an enormous refinery at Philadelphia, at a cost of over half a million of dollars, in order to fight the "Sugar Trust monopoly, and he entered into a "combine with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Strikes among the brewers took place in Chicago, New York, Buffalo, and St Louis—over 10,000 men going out The strikes continued for some weeks, when the men gave in On April 13th, some Nova Scotia fishermen were refused a landing at Boston under the "alien contract law On the 17th the celebrated "Mills" Tariff Bill was introduced to the House of Representatives at Washington, by Roger Q Mills, of Texas This bill proposed a general all-round reduction of duties on imports amounting to nearly 40 per cent It was bitterly opposed by the Republican Party in Congress, the Press, and on the platform Finally, after nearly six months discussion, it was forced through the House in a considerably modified condition, but when it went before the Senate it was thrown out by a small majority The birthday of the late General U. S. Grant was celebrated throughout the country on the 27th, particularly notable gatherings being held in Boston and Pittsburgh During the month floods in the valleys of the Connecticut, Merrimac and Kennebec rivers in New England, and in the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota did a great deal of damage — On May 9th the "Chace" Copyright Bill passed Congress On the 13th lightning struck several oil tanks at Oil City, Pennsylvania, creating an immense fire, which lasted for several days, and almost devastated the entire city Early this month died one of America's greatest lawyers and most brilliant men—Roscoe Conkling, ex-Senator — from injuries received during exposure to the inclemency of the blizzard on the 12th March —On June 1st, the High License Law went into effect in the state of Pennsylvania, with the result of closing 75 per cent. of the liquor saloons throughout the State. During this month the National Democratic Convention was held at St Louis, and nominated Grover Cleveland for a second presidential term, and Allan G Thurman for the vice-presidency The Republican National Convention was also held at Chicago, nominating General Benjamin Harrison for President, and Levi P Morton for vice president The presidential campaign began, and continued to the end, on November 6th, with an intensity of fervour never before equalled in the United States, where these elections are invariably carried on with the keenest and bitterest party feeling It ended on the day mentioned, by the election of General Benjamin Harrison, whose party carried the State of New York against the Democrats, thus giving him thirty-six clear votes more than Cleveland at the Electoral College For the benefit of the uninformed the following account of the presidential elective method is given in brief Each state, according to its population, has the privilege of sending a certain number of delegates, named electors, to the convention of Electoral College, charged to register their votes for the candidate their constituents have declared for by majority of votes (See AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES for number of the electoral votes) Each party in each state nominates and elects first of all their electors or delegates to the Electoral College When the day of election comes round the votes of the people are polled, but they do not count for the presidential candidate, but for the representatives to be sent to the College to vote These delegates, of course, are in honour bound to vote for the man their constituents desire, but there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent them from voting in direct opposition They are free agents, however, only in name —Returning to our summarised history of the year, early in July died one of America's grandest and bravest soldiers, General Philip Sheridan, Commander-in Chief of the United States Army, after a painful and lingering illness He was the hero of Thomas Buchanan Reed's famous poem, "Sheridan's Ride A proposal was made in the House of Representatives (13th), at Washington, to subsidise certain Ocean Steamship Companies, in order to improve trading facilities for the United States mercantile marine, which at present labours under disadvantages not common to the ships of foreign nations For example, while every American vessel leaving an American port is obliged to carry a stated complement of boats, buoys, etc , this rule does not apply to foreign vessels, which can ply back and forth in American waters subject in this respect only to the legislation of their own nationalities The Personal Rights League was incorporated in Chicago (19th), as the beginning of a national movement against prohibition Plots discovered to destroy portion of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad Dynamiters and anarchists apprehended in Chicago, and informed against by Frank Chleborn, one of their number, afterwards found to be a detective Heavy storm at Wheeling, West Virginia more than twenty persons killed; houses and bridges washed

way 20th $500,000 appropriated by Senate t Washington for a new harbour at Philadelphia, 500,000 for a dry dock at League Island, Delaware River, Philadelphia, $75,000 for a sea wall at same place, and $250,000 for a State Home for disabled soldiers and sailors Government investigators discovered extensive frauds practised in New York by importers, in weighing and sampling sugar The manufacturing committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, reported (30th), that "Trust monopolies (see SYNDICATES) cannot be reached by the restrictive legislation proposed The Senate appropriated $250,000 for investigating means for redeeming arid lands in the United States by irrigation The Atlantic cable companies all agreed to advance their rates to 25 cents (one shilling) a word on and after Sept 1st Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, after numerous appeals and the intervention of the British minister, was hanged at St Louis —Aug 2nd The Fisheries Treaty was rejected by Congress Collision between the Atlantic liners *Geiser* and *Thingvalla* near Halifax, Nova Scotia (14th) 105 crew and passengers drowned, 31 saved Total appropriations for Fiscal year stated to be $421,000,000 Cyclone in Delaware Maryland, and Pennsylvania, 22nd many lives lost, much property ruined President Cleveland s "Retaliation" message sent to Congress (23rd) Sept 6th Death of Lester Wallack, the celebrated actor, at Long Island, New York Mr Cleveland s letter accepting the nomination for President published (8th) Edwin C Burleigh, Republican candidate for Governor of Maine, elected by majority of 20 000 votes (10th) 12th, David B Hill renominated for Governor of New York by the Democrats (re elected Nov 6th) Great damage to crops reported in South Carolina and Georgia, by floods Floods all over the country, south and west —In October the "Mills" Tariff Bill, after passing the House of Representatives, was rejected by the Senate During the Fiscal year ending Oct 7th, title to 8,605,194 acres of land was conveyed from the Government either by letters patent, or by certification under specific grants On the 8th Melville Weston Fuller, of Illinois, whose appointment by President Cleveland was confirmed by Congress, July 20th, took the oath at Washington, and his seat as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, *vice* Morrison R Waite, deceased The bakers of New York announced their intention to reduce the size of their loaf, on account of the advance in the price of wheat consequent on the "corner" at Chicago Serious rioting in Chicago, where several thousand persons mobbed the tramway cars, and many shots were fired by car officials, on account of the importation of cheap labour from other States (10th) Fearful railroad disaster at Mud Run, near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 64 persons killed (11th) During the months of June, July, August, September, October, and November an epidemic of yellow fever raged in and around Jacksonville, Florida Several hundred people died, among them many prominent journalists and medical men, including Professor Richard A Proctor, the eminent astronomer Congress appropriated $100,000 for the prevention and mitigation of the disease, and subscriptions from all parts of the State were sent to aid the quarantined sufferers. The epidemic relaxed in fury as the frosts of winter approached. On the 30th, in consequence of the seizure of a U S merchant steamship, the *Haytien Republic*, at St Marc, Hayti, Foreign Secretary Bayard sent the U S man-of war *Kearsage*, under Commodore Harmony to Hayti, to protect American interests —It is necessary to make a slight reference to what is known as "The Sackville incident." On Sept 4th, Lord Sackville (*q v*), the British Ambassador, received a letter from a person calling himself "Murchison, from Los Angeles, California The writer stated that he was a newly naturalised citizen of English birth, and he asked, for his own and friends guidance, Lord Sackville s advice as to which presidential candidate he should vote for Lord Sackville replied, in a private letter, in which he decidedly recommended his correspondent to vote for Cleveland as the better friend to England of the candidates, and referring in not very complimentary terms to the Cleveland administration It appears that the "Murchison' letter was a decoy, and that Lord Sackville took the bait only too readily It was a political party trick arranged by the Republicans to throw an unfavourable impression upon Mr Cleveland for the Irish voters In order to counteract this Mr President Cleveland after a very brief correspondence with the British Government rather abruptly informed Lord Sackville that his services at Washington were no longer desirable or desired This action instead of having the hoped for effect, brought a certain amount of disrepute upon Mr Cleveland, for want of courtesy and diplomatic *savoir faire* It was agreed on all sides that Lord Sackville had merely been made a scapegoat for political purposes, and on Nov 6th this action of Mr C contributed to his defeat On Dec 3rd the session of Congress was opened at Washington The message of the President reiterated his former views on surplus taxation and tariff reform, and made special reference to the relations existing between Great Britain and the U S A respecting the Fisheries Question and the "Sackville incident"

Universities, British See under separate headings

Universal Prime Meridian and Universal Day, The See ed 86

Universal Review, The (monthly, 2s 6d) The first number appeared May 15th, 88 The *U R* contains articles on art, literature, and politics—a special feature being its illustrations Its staff of contributors includes some of the most distinguished writers of the day The *U R* is published on the 15th of each month. Editor Mr Harry Quilter Office, 24, Warwick Lane, E C

Universities Law on A somewhat singular dispute arose in the Queen s Bench Division (Feb '88), with respect to the office of examiner in natural science at Oxford University. Professor Ray Lankester, the holder of the office, objected to going to Oxford to hold a preliminary *viva voce* examination in animal morphology, on the ground that it was useless, and not required by the statute The University authorities, on the other hand, held that it was an integral part of the examinations as required by the statutes, and must be carried out accordingly They therefore removed Professor Ray Lankester from his position. The Professor obtained a rule to compel the authorities to restore him to his office, but, after argument, the Queen's Bench Division ordered the rule to be discharged.

Universities' Settlement in East London This is the outcome of a project formed by members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for planting a colony in East London, "To provide education and the means of recreation and enjoyment for the people, to inquire into the condition of the poor, and to conside and advance plans calculated to promote their welfare The project took definite shape in 1884 in the establishment of **Toynbee Hall** in Commercial Street, under the direction of the Rev S A Barnett vicar of St Jude s, Whitechapel A number of members of both universities have taken up their residence in the Hall, which has become the centre of educational effort and social life in the overcrowded district in which it is situated See ed '87

University College School, Gower St, established 1832, prepares specially for the London matriculation and other public examinations **Pupils**, 620 **Head Master** H W Eve, M A Amongst its **alumni** is the Rt Hon Joseph Chamberlain

University Expenses In both **Oxford and Cambridge**, there is now a system of residence called **non-Collegiate** As the name indicates the students who thus reside are in no way connected with any particular college but they have *all* the privileges of the University exactly the same as other students They pass the same examinations and take the same degrees The chief object in reviving this system was to lessen the great expenses which have gathered round college life This has been achieved, as will be seen from the following tables —

OXFORD (1) **Cost of Matriculation**	£	s	d
1 Matriculation fee to the University	2	10	0
2 Entrance fee to the Delegacy	2	10	0
3 Caution money (returned on removal of name)	-	-	-
4 Entrance fee to library	0	10	
5 Dues for first quarter	1	7	
6 Lodging house delegacy fee	0	3	
Total	9	1	

• (2) **Lowest average cost per year**	£	s	d
Board and lodging for 24 weeks at 30s a week	36	0	0
University and Delegacy dues	6	0	0
Examination fees (on the average)	2	0	0
Tuition	6	6	0
Total	50	6	0

This cost is usually exceeded because men wish to join clubs, take part in sports, etc

CAMBRIDGE (1) **Cost of Matriculation**, covering the same expenses as detailed under Oxford, is £12 12s (2) The minimum annual expenditure is £54 Full details of these remarkable systems of modern education can be obtained by writing, in either case, to the Rev the Censor

University Extension The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the **University of Cambridge**, about four years later **Oxford** took it up—abandoning it, however, until 85, and in 76 was formed the **London Society for the Extension of University Teaching** within the Metropolitan area **Dublin University** is associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham, **Owens' College**, Manchester, is also in the field, and the **Scotch Universities** are making a similar plan for laying siege to the north The **University of Sydney**, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in 87, and the **Chautauqua Home Reading Club**—the largest organisation of the kind in America—is promoting a similar system of higher education Such is a general view of the present position of this movement, an insight into its working is afforded from the following details regarding the Cambridge, London, and Oxford schemes

CAMBRIDGE This scheme is **controlled** by a syndicate of thirteen, appointed by the University senate Under it there are **two terms** in the year—October to December, and January to March—and a course of twelve lectures given in each term Preceding each lecture a class is held for about an hour, during which students are orally examined by the lecturer, who also goes over the written papers done at home by the more advanced students every week At the end of each term a **special examination** is held and **certificates awarded** on the results Six certificates so won entitles the winner to the **Vice Chancellor's Certificate** —the highest distinction as yet attainable by the students During 87 88 courses of instruction were given, in the term October to December, at 45 centres to 5,980 students, in the term January to March at 29 centres to 3 599 students, the **attendance** of students and the number of centres being always much larger in the former term Of the **centres** 10 were under the joint management of **Cambridge** and **Durham** while 5 others are affiliated to Cambridge These **affiliated centres** —Derby, Hull, Newcastle on Tyne, Scarborough and Sunderland—are a new feature in the scheme and in '89 three more centres are to be added The **privileges of students at these centres** are—(1) entrance to Cambridge University without submitting to the 'previous or little go examination, (2) remission of one year s residence before proceeding to the degree examination, (3) assumptions of the title 'Students affiliated to the University of Cambridge A **town may come under** the operation of this educational **scheme** in providing a place of meeting for the classes and a fee of £45 per term to the University for teaching All the **local expenses** are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees In 85 four **mining students** were able to visit Cambridge for a month s study through winning each a £10 prize offered for that purpose In 87 this experiment was repeated with satisfactory results, and it is likely that the next development in University Extension will be in the direction of enabling students to visit the University and to have access to the laboratories and museums with a view of finishing off the instruction begun in the local centres Full details of the scheme and how to proceed in forming a new centre will be given on application to the Secretary of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge —The **LONDON Organisation** comprises a **council** of 32 members, President, the Rt Hon G J Goschen Bedford College,

Birkbeck Institution, City of London College, College for Men and Women, King's College, London Institution, Queen's College, Royal Institution, University College, and Working Men's College, each nominate a member of the council; the remaining 22 are elected by members of the society. Any one may become a member of the society by paying an annual subscription of two guineas, or £50 for a life membership. These subscriptions and voluntary subscriptions constitute the society's revenue. The council is assisted and advised on educational matters by the **Joint Board**, which consists of three representatives from each of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. The Joint Board nominates the lecturers and awards certificates to the students The scheme of work is similar to the Cambridge scheme—two terms in the winter, each of three months, weekly lectures with oral and written examinations. Instead of the Vice-Chancellor s certificate, students under this scheme with six ordinary certificates are awarded **Certificates of Continuous Study**, which are recognised by the **Science Department** as a teaching qualification The **Local Centres** are managed by local committees, who fix and receive the students fees The society simply provides lecturers and examiners, the charge being £27 10s for a course of 10, and £32 10s for a course of 12 lectures The students' fees vary from 1s to half-a-guinea, according to the locality and the discretion of the local committees The (Dec '88) courses are being delivered at 33 centres in different London districts During the corresponding term of '87 courses were delivered at 26 centres, and the students numbered 3,155 **Sec. to the Council**:—R D Roberts, M A, D Sc, Charterhouse, E C. — **OXFORD** The work accomplished under the auspices of this University in the past year has shown a marked advance on the previous results. The number of **courses** delivered were 87; the lecture **towns** numbered 53, and the **students** attending the lectures were 13,076 More than one of the band of experienced lecturers has travelled no less than 8,000 miles in visiting the various centres The unique idea of inviting several hundreds of students to visit **Oxford**, in August last, and, whilst residing there for ten days, to attend various short courses of lectures given by men most eminent in their individual studies, proved very successful, and—if we may believe the students themselves — most delightful Nine hundred, the majority of them being ladies, thus had the advantage of listening to a charming lecture by the **Bishop of Ripon** on "**Novels**," and other lecturers not less distinguished. It is already proposed to hold a similar **gathering** in '89. [illegible], under the direction of a leader, are now about to be established, and other developments will no doubt take place in this excellent movement. **Sec.**, M. E Sadler, M.A., Examination Schools, Oxford.

Upper Canada Former name of **Ontario** (*q.v.*)

Uppingham. **Archdeacon Johnson's School**, **founded** 1584, reorganised 1875; income, £1,000. Three **exhibitions** of £60, £50, and £40 **offered** every year to some place of higher education; and 16 of about £30 each to Cambridge. **Head Master**, Rev E Carver Selwyn.

Uruguay Formerly called **Banda Oriental.** A republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil Area, 72,150 sq m; pop. ('86), 596,463 Capital, **Monte Video**, pop. 104,472, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata Government vested in a president elected for four years Legislature is composed of a Senate elected for six years by departments, and a Chamber elected for three years, one for each 3,000 of population In the recess a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assume legislative power and control of general administration State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated Education fairly good: about one in twenty of inhabitants attend school **Estimated revenue** for '88, £3,135,960; **expenditure**, £2,847,400, **debt** ('87), £15,360,000. **Imports** ('86), £4,296,735, **exports**, £5,066,380. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the chief industry of the republic, and the bulk of the exports consists of animal products—dried and salted meat, preserved meat, extract of meat, hides, bones, tallow, wool, and sheep-skins. Nearly the whole of the commerce passes through Monte Video In '87 there were 338 miles of railway and 1,162 miles of telegraph. Army about 3,500, with reserves about 23,000 — With the exception of the Blanco unsuccessful insurrections in 1871-2 and a rising in Monte Video in 1875, peace has been fairly well maintained during the last fifteen years; although an insurrection headed by General Arredondo broke out on March 29th, 1886 The revolution was, however, suppressed by the Government The Chamber of Representatives in September '88 passed a degree proroguing for the space of two years the terms for ratifying **marriages** contracted in the Republic by **non-Catholics**, and legitimating the children in conformity with the '78 laws For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC

Usagara A territory belonging to the **German East African Company** (*q v*).

Vaccination Acts ('67-74). These Acts constitute the several boards of guardians of the poor vaccination authorities for their respective unions. Each union is to be divided into as many vaccination districts as convenience requires, and in each district a duly registered medical practitioner is to be appointed public vaccinator, and to receive for each vaccination a minimum fee varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s., according to the distance which he has to go. Contracts made by a board of guardians with a public vaccinator require confirmation by the Local Government Board. Within seven days after registration of the birth of a child the registrar must serve upon the parent notice requiring the child to be vaccinated within three months, and stating when and where the public vaccinator will attend to perform the operation When the child has been vaccinated, it must, upon the same day in the following week, be taken before the public vaccinator for inspection. If the vaccination has been unsuccessful it must be repeated; but if it should be thrice unsuccessful, or if the child has had small pox, the public vaccinator is to give the parent a certificate exempting the child from further vaccination. If the vaccination has been successful he must transmit to the vaccination officer (whose function it is to see the law enforced) a certificate to that effect The public vaccinator, if of opinion that the child is in a state not allowing of successful vaccination, is to transmit to the vaccination officer a certificate to that effect available for two months, and renewable if circumstances so require. Where the vaccination is performed by any other medical man, the parent is charged with the transmission of certificates. No charge is to be made by the public vaccinator. Vaccination at the public expense is not to be considered poor relief for purposes of disqualification. A justice of the peace may make an order for the vaccination of any child under fourteen years, if he find that the child has not previously been vaccinated The penalty for any offence against the Acts is a fine not exceeding 20s The wilful signing of a false certificate or duplicate is punishable as a misdemeanour. For further details consult the text of the Acts and the General Order of Oct. 31st, 1874, made by the Local Government Board. In the year 1880 Government introduced a bill to exempt from any further penalties under these Acts any parent who had already paid one full penalty of 20s., or had been twice adjudged to pay any penalty. The bill was dropped.

Vaccination, Anti-. This name is loosely applied both to the opinions of those who maintain the worthlessness of vaccination in itself, and of others who, while either favourable or indifferent to vaccination, oppose enforcing it by penalties against anti-vaccinators proper. **Against vaccination** itself it is urged (1) That it does not *prevent* small-pox, as shown by—(α) In 1871 91·5 per cent. of the patients of the Highgate Small-pox Hospital, and in 1881 96 per cent., had been vaccinated, at a time when only 90 per cent. of the London population was claimed as vaccinated, (β) In the small-pox epidemic of 1871, the first 173 cases in Cologne and the first 224 in Liegnitz had all been either vaccinated or re-vaccinated, thus showing that small-pox can and does *originate* among the vaccinated; in Sheffield in '87, and in Preston in '88, small-pox has assumed almost the form of an epidemic, though these cities are vaccinated up to over 90 per cent. of the birth-rate. (2) That it does not *mitigate* small-pox, since (α) in the 1871-3 epidemic in Cologne the mortality amongst vaccinated infants was 80 per cent. of cases, amongst unvaccinated infants it was 56 per cent. (β) In Perth in '87, of 8 cases, including 4 nurses, in the City Infirmary, whereof 1 were fatal, all had been re-vaccinated. (3) That vaccination is itself a grave danger to life and health, as inferred from (α) the great increase, since the enforcement of vaccination by law, in infant mortality from diseases confessedly inoculable, — skin diseases having increased 187 per cent, scrofula 259 per cent., syphilis more than 300 per cent., in children in the first year of life, whilst the fatal cases of vaccino-erysipelas—which between 1859 and 1869 averaged 8 annually—rose to an average of 27 between 1870 and 1880, (β) That for the six years 1881-6 the deaths of 328 children have been children had died and 5 more were seriously diseased through vaccination in the preceding June. **Against the enforcement of vaccination by law** it is urged (1) That sanitary measures succeed where vaccination fails; as in Leicester and Keighley, where vaccination has been entirely neglected for some years without any outbreak of small-pox (2) That vaccination either (α) protects from taking small-pox, or (β) mitigates it when it has been taken, or (γ) does neither of these things If it neither protects nor mitigates, then it is useless, and ought not to be enforced by law. If it only mitigates, then, since the mildest small-pox is admittedly as contagious as the most severe, vaccinated small-pox is no less dangerous to the community than unvaccinated, therefore there is no reason, and therefore no right, to enforce vaccination by law If the doctrine be that it protects from taking small pox, those who believe this doctrine will go and be vaccinated, and then, being themselves safe, have no reason, and therefore no right, to enforce vaccination upon others by law. (3) That this law is compulsory only on the poor, and that a law compelling a choice between money and the love of children can only fail to be demoralising when it ceases to be effective. Sec. **London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination**, Mr. W. Young, 77, Atlantic Road, Brixton, London, S W

Valetta. The capital of **Malta** (*q.v.*).

Value, Double Standard of. See BIMETALLISM.

Vambéry, Arminius. The eminent Hungarian traveller, geographical explorer and writer, b. 1832 at Duna-Szerdahely. He studied at Pesth. In '48, having joined the national Hungarian movement, he on its suppression by Austria left his native country and sought refuge in Constantinople, where he studied Oriental languages. When there he formed the idea of visiting Central Asia, and was the first European to succeed in making

his way through the Turcoman provinces. Starting in '63, he traversed the Turcoman desert, visiting Khiva and Bokhara. In the last-mentioned place he had an interview with the Emir without being recognised as a foreigner. After visiting many other places, he returned by the south of the desert. This remarkable expedition was fruitful in geographical, philological and ethnological information, contained in a work entitled "Relation of Travel in Central Asia ('62-64) by a Pretended Dervish," published in Hungary, in Germany, and in England. On his return to Pesth, Vambéry was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Pesth. He has written several other important works on his travels. In December the Professor wrote an article in the *Pester Lloyd* respecting Great Britain's new commercial relations with Persia.

Vancouver City. A young town and port on the mainland of British Columbia, terminus of the **Canadian Pacific Railway.**

Vancouver Island. A large island on the Pacific coast of Canada, at one time a distinct colony, but now part of **British Columbia** (*q.v.*)

Van Diemen's Land. Former name of **Tasmania** (*q.v.*). The island was discovered in 1642 by Tasman, and named after Van Diemen, the governor of the Dutch East India Settlements, the friend and patron of the great navigator. **Name changed** about 1851.

Vanua Levu. Second largest island of the **Fiji** group (*q.v.*)

Vegetarianism. See ed '86.

Venezuela. A republic in South America, governed by a president, assisted by Senate, three members nominated by each province, and a House of Representatives, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but efforts have been recently made for its improvement. Area 632,695 sq. miles; pop. in '86 2,198,320. Capital, **Caracoas**, pop. 70,500. **Revenue** in 1885 about £1,172,950, **expenditure** about the same amount. In 1881 the debt, which formerly amounted to nearly £11,000,000, was consolidated; it is now estimated at about £4,000,000. Army about 2,500, exclusive of militia about 60,000 strong. The principal occupation of the people is agriculture. The **chief exports** are cacao and coffee, with a little cotton, indigo, sugar, and tobacco Gold, copper, and coal exist. In '87 the relations between Venezuela and **England** were suspended, owing to a boundary dispute. Some valuable **gold** deposits were found on territory which was claimed by the authorities of Venezuela and also by those of British Guiana (*q.v.*). In July '88 information reached England of the commencement of a **revolution**; the United States were still continuing to watch the course of events—not, however, as yet intervening. Matters towards the end of the year gradually became once more quiet. A **cable** was laid between Venezuela and Curaçao in '88. For Ministry, etc., see DIPLOMATIC.

Venue. See ed. '88, and **consult** "Sweet's Law Dictionary."

Verdi, Giuseppe, until the rise of Arrigo Boito, was the only Italian opera composer of eminence, and his works still dominate the Italian stage. He was the son of an innkeeper at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma, was b. 1814, and studied at Milan. His first work of any importance was the incidental music to a drama, "Oberto di San Bonifazio" (1839), but he quickly rose to supremacy on the opera stage with such works as (to name only the chief of them) "I Lombardi" (1843), "Ernani" (1844), "Rigoletto" (1851), "**Il Trovatore**" (1853), "**La Traviata**" (1853), "Un Ballo in Maschera" (1859), "Aida" (1871) and "Montezuma," produced in 1878. In "Aida," written for Ismail, Khedive of Egypt, and produced at Cairo, Verdi has adopted much of Wagner's style. A fine dramatic gift and a love for showy, taking melodies, he at the root of Verdi's remarkable success In 1874 he composed the "Requiem" for Alessandro Manzoni. His latest work, "**Otello**," was produced at Milan, Feb. 5, 1886. **Consult** "Verdi, Milan, and Othello," by Blanche Roosevelt.

Verne, Jules. French romancer, b. Feb. 8th, 1828, at Nantes. He studied law, both there and at Paris. He began writing short pieces [illegible] ige, and [illegible] series of marvellous stories, which have made his name almost a household word. His **best known stories** are "Five Weeks in a Balloon" "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea" "A Floating City"; "Adventures of Captain Hatteras"; "The Mysterious Island"; "Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar" "Dick Sands, the Boy Captain"; and "Le Pays de Diamants." His works are characterised by a combination of scientific knowledge and imaginative power. An unsuccessful attempt on his life was made in March 1886. A new book by M. Verne, entitled "The Flight to France," appeared in '88

Vice-Chamberlain, The, assists the **Lord Chamberlain** (*q v.*), and acts for him in his absence. Both are Privy Councillors (see MINISTRY).

Vichy. A most **fashionable bathing resort** in France, beautifully situated on the river Allier, in a fine valley surrounded by picturesque mountains, 35 miles south of Moulins by rail. Population 6,256. Its **hot alkaline springs**, which rise at the foot of the volcanic mountains of Auvergne, are the most efficacious of the kind that are known. They vary in temperature from 60° to 112° Fahr., are used both for drinking and for bathing, and are resorted to in cases of indigestion, chronic catarrh, gout, etc. The **Etablissement Thermal** is perhaps the largest edifice of the kind in Europe, casino, theatre, assembly and reading rooms, etc.

Victoria. The smallest of the colonies in the Australian continent. Occupies the south-eastern corner. Divided from New South Wales on north by Murray river, and from South Australia on west by 141st meridian of E long. Extends 420 miles E. to W., and 240 miles N. to S., containing 87,884 sq. miles. Pop 1,003,043, besides about 12,000 Chinese and 780 aborigines. Capital **Melbourne**, pop. 380,000, situated on Port Philip and river Yarra. In 1836 it consisted of half a dozen huts; now it is a splendid city, and rivals Sydney. Among its chief institutions are the university, museum, mint, botanical gardens, observatory, public library, and hospitals. Other **cities** are **Ballarat**, 41,000; Sandhurst or Bendigo, 40,000; Geelong, 21,000; Castlemaine, 8,600. **Leading towns**, Creswick, Echuca, Hamilton, Kyneton, Maryborough, Portland, Sale, St. Arnaud, Stawell, Warrnambool, etc. Victoria is **divided** into 37 counties, within which there are at present 60 cities and boroughs and 123 shires or rural municipalities. The whole colony is also

divided into four great districts. These are **Gippsland**, 13,898 sq. m, part mountainous, part rich alluvial soil, heavily timbered, much farming and grazing, gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, coal, marble, grows oranges, fruit, hops, tobacco, opium, lake fishing, shooting, picturesque, **Murray**, mountainous, forested, much grazing country, gold, vines, tobacco, **Wimmera**, 25,000 sq m, pastoral, sandy plains, scrub, badly watered, **Loddon**, pastoral, auriferous Climates generally healthy, pleasant, but warm Hot north winds, and cold winds from south, rather distressing at certain seasons The great Australian Cordillera, the dividing range, passes into Victoria on the north east, and traverses it from east to west It is known as the Warragong and Muniyong Mountains, sometimes erroneously styled Australian Alps The chief river is the Murray, forming the greater part of the northern boundary The only other navigable streams are the Yarra Yarra and some small rivers in Gippsland There are various lakes, mostly salt, some on the sea margin One fifth of the land of the colony consists of mallee scrub, lakes, lagoons, etc Nearly a quarter is mountain forest Less than half has been alienated About 17,000,000 acres of available land still remain open for selection, as lease hold runs, purchased farms, or fifteen acre free homesteads Gold is found both in quartz and in alluvial deposits Besides gold, the minerals worked have been copper, tin, iron, antimony, limestone, marble, coal, slate, ochre, silver, kaolin, magnesite, gypsum, diamonds, and sapphires—the last two to a small extent **Executive** is vested in Governor and responsible Ministry Two Houses of Parliament upper, Legislative Council, lower, Legislative Assembly Council consists of 42 members, of whom 14 retire every two years Members must possess estate worth £100 per annum Electors must occupy property worth £10 per annum if their freehold, £25 if rented, except they are university graduates, clergy, school masters, doctors, lawyers, or officers of army or navy Legislative Assembly of 86 members elected triennially on manhood suffrage Cl—— of all denominations and convicts ex cluded from both Houses Victoria is represented in the Federal Council of Australia Port Philip is defended by forts The colony possesses 2 ironclads, 3 torpedo boats, and 2 gun boats, 5 armed launches, and naval reserve of 480 officers and men, with 85 guns There is a volunteer militia of 5,382, cavalry, infantry, engineers, artillery, with 95 guns The paid staff, artillery and torpedo corps, number 217 Education is compulsory, and is free and secular There is a Minister of Education, who is responsible for appointments and school properties There are colleges and grammar schools, and numerous private or religious denominational establishments For **financial statistics** see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Revenue derived from customs, land tax, sales of land, stamps, railways, and telegraphs Wool is the staple production, other than minerals In round numbers the Colony possesses 10,700,000 sheep, and wool crop 120,000,000 lb, 300,000 horses, 1,300,000 cattle, 250,000 pigs, and 70,000 goats. Agriculture now improving 1,100,000 acres under wheat, 185,000 under oats, 9,700 acres under vine, producing 1,003,827 gallons of wine and 3,875 gallons of brandy; tobacco, 1,866 acres, producing 13,734 cwt. Olive and mulberry also planted and grown successfully. In 1886 there were 2,417,582 acres in cultivation. The output of gold since 1851 is estimated at value £212,000,000 About 1,753 miles of railway completed, 316 constructing, connection with New South Wales system open, that with South Australia nearly finished About 4,000 miles of telegraph line Manufactures advancing with rapid strides There are 2,813 factories and works, of which 1,409 employ steam power, aggregate horse power 20,000, and 50,000 hands. Capital so invested represented as £10,900,000. There are over 1,200 squatting and grazing runs, averaging 20,000 and 5,550 acres respectively Originally a part of New South Wales. Settlement begun in 1834, by a few shepherds and stockmen Then known as "**Australia Felix**," and afterwards called **Port Philip Settlement** Remained part of New South Wales till 1851, when separated, and received representative government as colony of Victoria Pop then about 76,000 Existence of gold known previous to this year, but kept secret, Government endeavouring to suppress all search for it In 1851 many finds, resulting in great rush of gold seekers to the colony In 1854 population risen to 312,000 Then occurred **Ballarat riots**, and a serious battle between military and diggers Responsible government granted the same year, and a constitution formed Representation and electorate for legislative council reformed in 1881, after much party political strife **International Exhibition** in 1880-81 Victoria is the smallest colony of the Australian group, but is probably the most important at present in regard to wealth and population Public opinion in Victoria was very much disturbed by the question of **Chinese immigration** during 88, and a **conference** of the Australasian colonies took place, at which Victoria was represented In July, the **Budget** of the colony was brought forward by the Premier, and the extraordinary **surplus** of £837,415 was found to exist The actual **revenue** was £8,236,000, including balance from previous year, and the **expenditure** amounted to £7,398,000 For Ministry, etc, see DIPLOMATIC **Consult** Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook for 1888, Hayter's "Victorian Year Book, Blair's "Cyclopædia of Australasia, Walch and Turner's "Victoria, Wallace's "Australasia, etc, and official publications

Victoria. The city and capital of **Hong Kong** (*q v*), pop about 40,000 Is being fortified A naval station and commercial emporium

Victoria Capital of **British Columbia**, a province of the Dominion of Canada Situated on Juan de Fuca Straits, on south of Vancouver Island Pop 14,000

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 64, 65 and 80, is **for Ladies**, and consists of four classes **Registrar**, Sir A W Woods

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and **Empress of India**, was b at Kensington Palace May 24th, 1819 She is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, third son of George III, by Louisa Victoria, Princess of Saxe Coburg, and sister of Leopold I, King of the Belgians The young princess, whose father died when she was only nine months old, was brought up under the care of her mother and of the Duchess of Northumberland, who superintended her education She **succeeded** her uncle William IV **June 20th, '37, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28th, '38** She **married**,

Feb. 10th, '40, **Prince Albert** of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who died of gastric fever Dec 14th, '61 Her mother, the Duchess of Kent, died March 16th in the same year For many years after the death of the Prince Consort, H M lived in seclusion, though she regularly performed her official duties On **Jan 1st, '77**, H M, in accordance with an Act of Parliament adopted during Mr Disraeli's administration in the previous session, was proclaimed **Empress of India** by the Viceroy at Delhi On several occasions prior to her marriage the Queen was subjected to annoyance at the hands of insane admirers, and several other attempts have at different times been made upon **H M's life** In 69 she published "**Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands**," an interesting account of the happy days spent at Balmoral with her husband and family In 85 a **second volume** was issued by her under the title of "**More Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands**" In April 88 Her Majesty **visited** Italy, Austria, and Germany After her return to England she attended a special performance of Sir A Sullivan's "Golden Legend at the Albert Hall, on May 8th She met with an enthusiastic reception on the occasion of her visit to **Paisley** and **Glasgow**, where she opened the new Municipal Buildings in August, and visited the Glasgow Exhibition (*q v*) Her Majesty was the guest of Sir Archibald Campbell of Blythswood on this occasion In November Her Majesty received her daughter, the widowed **Empress Frederick**, at Windsor, where she purposes remaining for some while (For an account of the chief events of H M reign, the jubilee of which was celebrated in 87 with great rejoicing, see QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE, ed 88, for list of members of Royal Family see ROYAL FAMILY)

Victoria Cross The, was instituted in Feb '56 at the termination of the Crimean war, for the purpose of rewarding conspicuous acts of bravery performed by soldiers, sailors or marines The decoration consists of a Maltese cross of bronze having the royal crest in the centre, with a scroll bearing the words "For valour Soldiers upon whom it has been bestowed wear it with a red ribbon, and sailors with a blue ribbon, upon the left breast Non commissioned officers and men receive with the V C a pension of £10, and each additional act of valour, besides being recorded by a bar placed upon the suspending ribbon, entitles the hero to a further pension of £5

Victoria Harbour The port and town of **Labuan** (*q v*)

Victoria University, founded and incorporated by royal charter 80, grew out of **Owens College**, Manchester, which was established 51 Besides Owens College it now **comprises** University College, Liverpool (81), and the Yorkshire College, Leeds (74), and aims at becoming a federation of colleges, not like Oxford and Cambridge, but wherever efficient colleges may arise **Chancellor**, the Duke of Devonshire, **Vice-chancellor**, A W Ward, Litt D, LL D Undergraduates exceed 400 in number Grants certificates of proficiency to women and examines schools Its **Degrees** with their hoods are — **B A.** (*h.* black cloth or silk with an edging of pale blue silk), **M.A.** (*h* black cloth or silk with a lining of pale blue silk), **B.Sc** (*h.* black cloth or silk with an edging of pale red silk), **M.Sc.** (*h.* black cloth or silk with a lining of pale red silk), **LL.B.** (*h.* black cloth or silk with a broad edging of violet coloured silk) **M.B.** (*h* black cloth or silk with a broad edging of red silk), **M S**, Master of Surgery (*h.* black cloth or silk with a lining of red silk), **Litt.D. Ph D**, **D Sc**, **M D** (*h* alike—viz., velvet or satin serge of a gold colour, lined with silk of a lighter shade of the same colour)

Village Communities. See LAND QUESTION, ed 88

Village Communities of India. See ed 87

Vincent, Charles Edward Howard, M.P., son of the late Rev Sir Frederick Vincent, Bart, b at Slinfold 1849 Educated at Westminster School and Royal Military Coll, Sandhurst Entered the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 68, but retired with the rank of lieutenant 73 He subsequently became correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Berlin 71, and its military commissioner during the Russo Turkish War Appointed **Director of Criminal Investigations** 78, and **resigned** in '84. He was returned as **Conservative member for West Sheffield** in 85 and **re-elected** in 86 He succeeded in passing through Parliament the **First Offenders Act** (*q v*), giving magistrates discretionary powers to release young prisoners on a first conviction He has recently identified himself with the **Fair Trade movement**

Vincent, Sir Edgar, K C M G, b 1856, son of late Rev Sir F Vincent Educated at Eton, joined Coldstream Guards, attached to Mr Goschen's Embassy at Constantinople 80, Director of Turkish Indirect Revenues '82-4 **Financial adviser to Egyptian Government** since 84 Sir Edgar has shown very considerable financial ability and during his four years of office has successfully steered Egyptian finance through difficult times to a position it has never before occupied His chief characteristics are financial ingenuity and tact

Violin. See ed 87

Virgin Gorda A West Indian island of the Virgin group, belonging to the Presidency of the **Virgin Islands** in the British federal colony of the **Leeward Islands** Area 10 sq m It is hilly and barren for the most part, but is not hot, and is healthy Suffers from hurricanes There has been but little cultivation since the fall in the price of sugar A copper mine is worked, and it is said there is gold

Virgin Islands An archipelago in the West Indies, lying immediately to the east of **Puerto Rico** Of the principal islands Spain holds **Culebra** and **Bieoque**, Denmark possesses **Santa Cruz**, **St Thomas**, and **St John**, and England owns **Tortola**, **Virgin Gorda**, and **Anegada** The latter form a presidency of the British federal colony of the **Leeward Islands** Total area of the presidency 64 sq m, total pop 5,500. For details see under the name of each island, and BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table)

Visp-Zermatt Railway It was reported in Oct '88 that the ground for a **new line** of railway -to cost 6,000,000 francs—between the above mentioned places had been **staked out**, following generally an existing bridle-path The line, which is to be **ready** for passenger traffic in '91, will be of narrow gauge, without cog wheels, and will cross the Visp torrent five times The length is 28 miles, rising 3,160 feet to Zermatt, there will be several rather sharp curves, and six small tunnels It is stated that hitherto the scheme had been considered impracticable, but when the line is completed tourists will be placed at the foot of the Matter-

horn in two and a half hours after leaving the main line in the Rhone Valley

Viti Levu Largest of the Fiji islands (*q v*)

Vivisection is practised as a means of investigation, by direct experiment upon animals, of the laws which govern life, the processes of disease and the action of therapeutic remedies See ed 87

Vivisection, Anti. A movement against vivisection or the performance of painful surgical and medical experiments upon the inferior animals, whether in search of knowledge or for purposes of demonstration See ed '87

Volapük is the outcome of an attempt by the late Herr Schleyer, of Constance, to provide the world with what would undoubtedly be a most useful medium of communication—namely, a universal language It is the result of twenty years labour on the part of this celebrated polyglot German scholar, who believes that men of science and letters, as well as bankers and traders, in all parts of the world, will by the adoption of his tongue, be able to converse and correspond with one another with ease, lucidity, and accuracy The word Volapük is derived from *puk*, language, and *vol*, universal, literally "universal language The basis of the system is that each letter, whether vowel or consonant, shall have one and the same sound The orthography is rigidly phonetic, the words being invariably pronounced as they are written, and *vice versa* The principle of the French pronunciation has been adopted, and the accent is invariably placed on the last syllable The new language, so far as construction is concerned, also follows the French, which Professor Schleyer regarded as the simplest and clearest of all European languages (See more fully ed 88) Consult "Volapük the Universal Language, a Grammar, Reading Book, and Vocabulary, by Prof Kirchhoff

Volga and Don Canal. During the past summer, according to the *Times* correspondent at Odessa, writing under date Aug 26th, two French engineers have been making investigations as to a projected canal to connect the rivers Volga and Don at Tsaritsyn and Kalatch The result apparently arrived at is that first of all the Don will have to be placed under better control by the construction of embankments, the channel deepened, and a regular line of steamers established The Government have already undertaken the improvement of the Don and northern Donetz channels, and it is said that the large grain and timber merchants of Rostoff are much interested in the canal scheme

Volkskunde See FOLK LORE

Volkspartei, The. See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Volunteers. The movement originated in 1859, when the following letter of service was addressed to the Lords Lieutenant of counties "War Office, Pall Mall, May 1859 —Her Majesty's Government having had under consideration the propriety of permitting the formation of volunteer rifle corps under the provisions of the Act of 44 Geo III, cap 54, as well as of artillery corps and companies in maritime towns in which there may be forts and batteries, I have the honour to inform you that I shall be prepared to receive through you and consider any proposal with that object which may emanate from the county under your charge. The principal and more important provisions of the Act are, that the corps be formed under officers bearing the commission of the Lieutenant of the county, that its members must take the oath of allegiance before a Deputy Lieutenant or justice of the peace or a commissioned officer of the corps, that it be liable to be called out in case of actual invasion, or appearance of an enemy in force on the coast, or in case of rebellion arising out of either of those emergencies, that while thus under arms, its members are subject to military law, and entitled to be billeted and to receive pay in like manner as the regular army, that all commissioned officers disabled in actual service are entitled to half pay, and non commissioned officers and privates to the benefits of Chelsea Hospital, and widows of commissioned officers killed in service to such pensions for life as are given to widows of officers of Her Majesty's regular forces, that members cannot quit the corps when on actual service, but may do so at any other time by giving fourteen days notice, that members who have attended eight days in each four months, or a total of twenty four days drill and exercise in the year, are entitled to be returned as effectives, that members so returned are exempt from militia ballot, or from being called up to serve in any other levy, that all property of the corps is legally invested in the commanding officers, and subscriptions and fines under the rules and regulations are recoverable by him before a magistrate The conditions on which Her Majesty's Government will recommend to Her Majesty the acceptance of any proposal are That the formation of the corps be recommended by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, that the corps be subject to the provisions of the Act already quoted, that its members undertake to provide their own arms and equipments, and to defray all expenses attending the corps, except in the event of its being assembled for actual service, that all rules and regulations which may be thought necessary be submitted to me, in accordance with the 56th section of the Act, that the uniform and equipments of the corps may be settled by the members, subject to your approval, but the arms, though provided at the expense of the members, must be furnished under the superintendence and according to the regulations of this department, in order to secure a perfect uniformity of gauge. The establishment of officers and non commissioned officers will be fixed by me and recorded in the books of this office, and in order that I may be enabled to determine the proportion, you will be pleased to specify the precise number of private men which you will recommend, and into how many companies you propose to divide them I may only add that I shall look to you as Her Majesty's Lieutenant, for the nomination of proper persons to be appointed officers, subject to the Queen's approval —I have the honour to be, etc, Your most obedient servant, J. PEEL." In the last fifteen years the force has steadily increased in numbers In 68 the total enrolled were 199,194, in 69, 195,287, in '70, 193,893, in '71, 192,608, in '72, 178,279, in '73, 171,937, in '74, 175,387, in '75, 181,080, in '76, 185,501, in '77, 193,026, in '78, 203,213, in '79, 206,265; in '80, 206,537, in '81, 208,308, in '82, 207,336; in '83, 209,365; in '84, 215,015; in '85, 224,012, in '86, 226,752; and in '87, 228,038. The latest return showed the distribution of arms to be: Light Horse, 239; Artillery, 42,196; Engineers

(including submarine miners), 11,101, Rifles, 57, Rifles, 173,695, medical staff corps, 750 The largest return is that of the Northern Dis

32,112, Western District 22,889, Eastern District (Colchester) 11,471, South Eastern (Dover) 7,527, Southern (Portsmouth) 6,904, and Woolwich 1 556 There was by last returns a total of 6,129 officers, and 12,792 sergeants qualified as such, and therefore drawing the Government proficiency grant of 50s The ages of enrolled members on Nov 1st, 87, were under 17 years 805, under 18 years 8,517, under 19 years 18,082 under 20 years 21,880, under 21 years 22 065, under 22 years 19,453, under 23 years 16,720, under 24 years 14,517, under 25 years 12,347, under 26 years 10,661, under 27 years 9,620, under 28 years 8,451, under 29 years 7,647, under 30 years 7,170, 30 to 35 years 20,410, 35 to 40 years 13,195, 40 to 45 years 8,348, 45 to 50 years 5,592, upwards of 50 years 2,558 There were accounted for as having passed through the ranks and being available on emergency service, 228,038 men Of these there were under 1 year's service 45,940, under 2 years' 37,593, under 3 years 33,406, under 4 years' 25,491, under 5 years 17,120, under 6 years' 11,933 under 7 years 9,122, under 8 years' 7,610, under 9 years 6,133, under 10 years' 5,518, under 15 years 14,272, under 20 years' 7,434, and upwards of 20 years 6,466

W

Wace, Rev Henry, D D, one of the most eminent of living theologians, was b in London 1836 Graduated in honours at Brasenose Coll, Oxford, 60 Ordained 61 After holding successive curacies at St Luke s, Berwick Street, and St James s, Piccadilly, he was in 75 appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's Coll, Lond, and in 83 Principal of that institution He is a prebendary of St Paul's and hon chaplain to the Queen Boyle Lecturer 74, '75, on "Christianity and Morality" and Bampton Lecturer at Oxford 79 on "The Foundation of Faith" He is joint editor with Dr Wm Smith of the "Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects and Doctrines," and editor of the "Speaker's Commentary on the Apocrypha"

Waddington, William Henry, French diplomatist, antiquary, and archæologist, son of a naturalised Englishman, b at Paris Dec 11th, 1826 He received his education at Rugby, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the second place in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1849 He was also bracketed for the Chancellor s Medal On coming of age M Waddington was naturalised Minister of Public Instruction in the cabinet of M Jules Simon (1876 7), and was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs (1877 9), under the ministry of M Dufaure During this period of office he represented France with credit at the Congress of Berlin In 1880 M Waddington refused the London Embassy, but (July 1883) he succeeded M Tissot at the Court of St James s The speech delivered by M Waddington on the Paris Exhibition (*q v*), in 88, produced a strong feeling that British manufacturers should be there represented

Wadi Raian Reservoir Scheme Between Cairo and Thebes there occurs a canal which quits the Nile on its western bank, which it follows, however, for 150 miles, and then turning to the west, spreads into irrigation streams, cultivating the province of Fayoum Mr Cope Whitehouse, after calling attention to the fact that 1,000 sq m of Fayoum lie beneath the level of the Nile, and that over 130 sq m are 130 ft below the level of the sea, some time since announced the discovery that to the south of the Fayoum province, and only about 70 m south-west of Cairo, there exists another depression Surveys made by competent engineers, and topographical observations by Dr Schweinfurth, Col. Ardagh, and Major Surtees, prove that this basin has a surface of 1,000 sq m. at the Nile level If at the flood season the water could be turned into this depression, there would be a water space larger than the Lake of Geneva Mr Cope Whitehouse, in directing the attention of the Egyptian Government to the high importance of thus utilising and controlling the waters of the Delta, seeks to identify the Lake Mœris of the Ptolemaic maps with the now dried up Wadi Raian Col Scott Moncrieff directed Major J H Western R E, Director General of Works in Egypt, to report upon the matter, and that officer did so under date May 12th 87 The report was an exhaustive one, and in favour of the feasibility of the project The cost, it is thought, cannot exceed a million sterling for which outlay the area and productive capacity of the Delta may be nearly doubled. It is pointed out that the revenue of Egypt exceeds £1 sterling per acre, and the value of the Wadi Raian scheme may therefore be easily appreciated The question was mentioned by Mr Woodall in the House of Commons on July 15th, but Sir J Fergusson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the report in question had not yet been officially received It was reported from Alexandria, under date April 8th '88, that Col Moncrieff had reported favourably on the Whitehouse scheme, considering Wadi Raian convertible into a great reservoir with a surface of 256 square miles, and capable of augmenting the Nile volume by 20,000,000 cubic metres daily during the hundred days of low Nile His estimate of the cost was £827,000, and he considered the realisation of the project would be a distinct benefit to Egypt

Wakefield, Rt Rev William Walsham How, D D, First Bishop of, b at Shrewsbury 1823 Educated at Shrewsbury School and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated, 47 He held successively the curacies of St, George s, Kidderminster, and Holy Cross Shrewsbury, the rectory of Whittington, the rural deanery of Oswestry, and the rectory of St Andrew Undershaft with St Mary Axe, London Prebend of St Paul s Cathedral, '79, and Bishop Suffragan of Bedford in the same year Dr H devoted himself energetically to the work of promoting the spiritual and social well-being of the overcrowded population in the East of London He was translated to the new see of Wakefield (Feb. '88), which includes such populous towns as Halifax, Birstal, Wakefield, etc He has written several works of a pastoral, exegetical, and devotional character, and

his well-known "**Pastor in Parochiâ**" has passed through many editions.

Waldersee, Count, the recently appointed **Chief of the General Staff** of the **German army,** was b. 1832. **Married** an American lady, who had received the title of **Princess Maria von Noër** as the morganatic consort of the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. Entered the army in '50, and served with much distinction through the war of '66. After the war with France in '70, Count W. received a colonelcy as a tribute to his conspicuous services during the great campaign. In '82 he became Quartermaster-General, and acted as **Deputy-Chief of the General Staff,** on behalf of the aged Count von Moltke (*q v.*). On the resignation of the latter, in August '88, Count W. succeeded to the position of Chief of the General Staff.

Walfisch Bay. A harbour of refuge on the coast of **Damaraland,** south-west Africa, in 23° S. lat. Formerly a great resort of the American South Sea whalers, whence its name Acquired by Great Britain in 1878. With Penguin Island area of territory about 450 sq m, pop 800 Annexed to Cape Colony, and administered by a Resident Magistrate Disputes with the German settlers occurred during the past year (**88**).

Wallace, Alfred Russell, LL.D, F.L.S., distinguished ethnologist, b. at Usk 1822, educated at Hertford Grammar School. In '48 he accompanied Mr. Bates to the Amazon, and embodied the results of his observations in the regions of that river in "**Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro.**" He subsequently proceeded to **Southern Asia,** and spent eight years among the **Malays,** collecting material for his valuable work "**The Malay Archipelago.**" His other important scientific works are, "Tropical Nature," "The Geographical Distribution of Animals," "Island Life," and "**Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection.**" Of late years, Dr. W has turned his attention to the study of the **Land Question**; and the publication of his "**Land Nationalisation, its Necessity and its Aims,**" led to the establishment of the **Land Nationalisation Society,** of which he is **President.** He was awarded the **Royal Medal** of the **Royal Society** in '68, and in '70 the **Gold Medal** of the **Société de Géographie of Paris.** Dr W. has also distinguished himself by his opposition to compulsory vaccination.

Walter, John, principal proprietor of the *Times*, was born in London, 1818. Educated at Eton and Exeter Coll, Oxford, where he graduated in honours Entered Parliament as **member for Nottingham** in '47, and represented that constituency till '59, when he was returned for Berkshire. He failed to secure re-election in '65, but was again returned in '68, '74, and '80. He retired from Parliamentary life in '85. On Jan. 1st, '88, Mr. Walter celebrated the **centenary** of the *Times* (*q.v*), which was started by his grandfather and continued by his father. The Walter family have introduced many improvements in the printing press, and their name is inseparably associated with the history of journalistic enterprise. Mr. W.'s name has been prominently before the public in connection with the Parnell Commission (*q v.*).

Walsh, Rt Rev. Dr., Roman Catholic **Archbishop of Dublin,** was born in that city in 1841. Educated at Maynooth and Dunboyne. In '67 he was elected Professor of Theology at Maynooth, of which institution he became President in succession to the late Dr. Russell. He was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in '85. Dr. W. is an ardent Nationalist, and has exerted great influence in the promotion of the **Parnellite movement.** He visited Rome last year, and unsuccessfully exerted his influence with His Holiness in the interest of the Irish Nationalist Party.

War Office. Under this Department are the military factories for the manufacture of arms, gunpowder, etc., and the army clothing depôt at Pimlico. The parliamentary chief of the Department is the **Secretary for War,** who is aided by a **Parliamentary Under-Secretary, a Permanent Under-Secretary, a Financial Secretary,** and the **Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance.** The **Commander-in-Chief** has charge of the combatant *personnel* of all regular and irregular forces, and is immediately responsible for their discipline and efficiency; and he makes appointments and promotions so far as they may be made by the Crown, but these are countersigned by the Secretary of State, who is responsible to Parliament. The employment and disposal of the forces come within the province of the Secretary of State. A **committee** formed to inquire into a possible reorganisation of the War Office has recently held its sittings. See SECRETARY OF STATE, MINISTRY, ARMY, MUTINY ACT.

Warburton Lectures. These were founded by **Dr. William Warburton,** an eminent divine and controversialist, who was born, in 1698, at Newark-upon-Trent, where, after having been articled to an attorney, he practised for a very short time, previous to the abandonment of his profession, in order to devote himself to the service of the Church. Having taken orders in 1723, he became successively vicar of Grieskey, Notts, in 1726, rector of Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire, in 1728; Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1746; Prebendary of Gloucester, 1753, and of Durham, 1755; Dean of Bristol, 1757, and Bishop of Gloucester, 1759. He died at Gloucester June 11th, 1779. By an **indenture** (July 21st, 1768), Dr W. transferred the sum of £500 Bank Four per cent. Annuities Consolidated, to certain trustees, for the purpose of founding a lecture, in the form of a **sermon,** "to prove the truth of Revealed Religion in general, and of the Christian in particular, from the completion of the Prophecies in the Old and New Testaments which relate to the Christian Church, especially to the apostasy of Papal Rome." He further ordains that "the Trustees shall appoint the Preacher of Lincoln's Inn for the time being, or some other able Divine of the Church of England, to preach this Lecture; that the **Lecture** shall be preached **every year** in the **Chapel of Lincoln's Inn** (if the Society give leave), and on the following days—viz, the first Sunday after Michaelmas Term, the Sunday next before and the Sunday next after Hilary Term, that the Lecturer shall not preach the said Lecture longer than for the term of four years, and shall not again be nominated to preach the same; and when the term of four years is expired, that the said Lecturer shall print and publish, or cause to be printed and published, all the Sermons or Lectures that shall have been so preached by him." The **first series** of the Warburton Lectures was delivered by **Dr. Richard Hind,** who was at the time of their publication (1772) Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, and who afterwards became successively Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1775-'81, and of Worcester, 1781-1808.

Dr. Hind's volume was entitled "An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies concerning the Christian Church; and in particular concerning the Church of Papal Rome." Dr. Hind's immediate successor in the Warburton Lectureship (1772-76) was **Dr. Samuel Halifax**, "Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty," and afterwards successively Bishop of Gloucester (1781-89) and St. Asaph (1789-90); who was followed, at two or three removes, by **Robert Nares**, A.M., F.R.S., F.A.S., Archdeacon of Stafford, a philologer and lexicographer, who in the period 1800-1804 delivered the Lectures, afterwards in 1805 published as "A Connected and Chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church." In 1807-11, the Warburton Lecturer was **Edward Pearson**, D.D., Master of Sidney College, Cambridge, and Christian Advocate in that University, and in '33-36, **Dr. Frederick Nolan**, F.R.S., M.R.S.L., vicar of Prittlewell, Essex, delivered a series, which he published in '37, on "The Chronological Prophecies; as constituting a Connected System, in which the Principal Events of the Divine Dispensations are determined by the Precise Revelation of their Dates." The roll of recent Lecturers includes the names of **Dr. Alexander McCaul**, Professor of Divinity, King's College, London, Prebendary of St. Paul's '37-40; of **Frederick Denison Maurice**, M.A., chaplain of Guy's Hospital, and one of the Professors of Divinity in King's College, London, who in '46 published the substance of three of his Warburton Lectures in a volume bearing the title of "The Epistle to the Hebrews," which were thus separately issued because they were believed to "have a direct reference to one of the leading controversies of our day, namely, of Development"; and the late **Benjamin Harrison**, M.A., Archdeacon of Maidstone, who died March 25th, '87, and who published in '49 the twelve lectures he had distributed over the period of his lectureship, as "Prophetic Outlines of the Christian Church and the Anti-Christian Power, as traced in the Visions of Daniel and St. John."

Ward, Mrs. Humphry, who has recently acquired considerable popularity as the authoress of "**Robert Elsmere**," "a novel of agnosticism," is a daughter of the late Thomas Arnold, author of the well-known "Manual of English Literature," a niece of Matthew Arnold, and granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. She married in '72 Mr. Thomas Humphry Ward, at that time a tutor of Brasenose Coll., Oxford, now art critic of the *Times* and editor of *Men of the Time* and of a well known edition of the English poets. "Robert Elsmere" was reviewed by **Mr. Gladstone** in the *Nineteenth Century*.

Warren, Col. Sir Charles, R.E., G.C.M.G., F.R.S., son of Sir Chas. Warren, K.C.B., was b. 1840. Educated at Cheltenham, Sandhurst, and Woolwich. Lieutenant (1857); Captain (1869). Employed in excavations at Jerusalem (1867-70). In 1876 and afterwards he was employed in various administrative and military capacities in Cape Colony. Made C.M.G. for laying down boundary line of Griqualand West (1877), Lieut.-Col. for distinguished services in Kaffir war (1878), and administered government in Griqualand West (1879-80). Was in Egyptian campaign (1882-3), and was employed under the Admiralty in Arabian desert to search for Professor Palmer and his party (K.C.M.G.). Sir Charles received the honour of G.C.M.G. Jan. '88. In 1884-5 he was sent into Bechuanaland as H.M. Special Commissioner and Major-Gen. commanding troops, restored tranquillity in that country without bloodshed, and erected it into a British Protectorate (G.C.M.G.). In recognition of his various services received the thanks of the Home and Colonial Governments on several occasions. Was appointed, Jan. 16th, 1886, Major-Gen. commanding troops and Governor General Red Sea Littoral, Suakim, and was recalled to take up appointment of Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. Sir Charles has incurred much commendation on the one hand and obloquy on the other for the manner in which he has exercised the powers vested in him for the regulation of open air meetings and processions, especially in Trafalgar Square (*q.v.*). In consequence of an article which Sir C. W. contributed to *Murray's Magazine*, a discussion arose in the House of Commons as to the propriety of its publication. Tension between the Home Secretary and Sir Charles Warren led to the resignation of the latter in November.

Watches. See ed. '88.

Water Colours. See ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, and ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Water Companies (Regulation of Powers) Act, '87, limits the powers of the water companies to cut off the tenant's water supply where the rate is paid by the landlord. See

Water Supply (Legal Cases '88). Legal disputes between consumers and water companies seem to have become more frequent since the victory of Mr. Dobbs. In July the owner of a house at Highgate sued the **New River Water Co.** for damages under novel circumstances. The Company had given notice to the plaintiff to alter his fittings, as they intended to give Highgate a constant supply of water, and the plaintiff had accordingly made alterations which were subsequently approved by the Company's inspector. The Company, however, failed to give a constant water supply to the top of the house, and the plaintiff thereupon sued for a portion of the expense he had been put to. The action, which was tried in the City of London Court, ended in a verdict for the plaintiff.—In another case, heard in the Queen's Bench Division, it was laid down that a water company have no right to sue the owner of an empty house for arrears of water rate, when they have not supplied, but have only remained in readiness to supply water. Where, however, a landlord contracts to pay his tenant's rates, and the tenant neglects to pay his rent, the landlord has power to cut off the water supply, notwithstanding the Water Companies Act of 1887.—In the case of **Cook v. The New River Company** (February) a question arose as to the right of the owners of business premises to have water supplied them by meter and paid for according to the quantity consumed, as distinguished from a charge made upon the rateable value of the house. The case turned upon the construction of the New River Company's Special Act. It appeared that the supply of water was required, among other things, for a hydraulic lift, and the Court of Appeal decided that, whether the plaintiff's premises constituted a dwelling-house or not, under sect. 35 of the Act the plaintiffs had no right to require a supply of water for all purposes by meter.—The question whether the owners of unoccupied

house property are liable for water supplied after the expiration of the current quarter, was raised in the case of the **British Empire Assurance Co. v The Southwark and Vauxhall Water Co** (Queen's Bench Division, April) The Court decided the point in the negative It was stated that the decision would affect the water companies of the country to the extent of some £60,000 a year

Waterhouse, Alfred, A R A, b 1830 Studied architecture at Manchester His first important work was the Manchester Assize Court, and he has been the architect of the County Gaol, Owens College, and the Town Hall, in the same city In London Mr Waterhouse has designed the Natural History Museum, the Prudential Assurance Company's Offices in Holborn, the New University Club, the **New St Paul's Schools** and the **City and Guilds Institute** in the Exhibition Road Balliol College, Oxford and Caius and Pembroke, Cambridge, have been partly rebuilt from his designs Elected A R A (1878) Mr Waterhouse has chiefly adapted the Gothic and Romanesque styles of architecture to modern requirements

Waterloo Cup See COURSING

Watkin Range-Finder, The It has long been known how difficult it is to properly estimate with the eye the distances that in long ranges are covered by rifled guns Should the target happen to be a moving one the difficulty is thereby increased The question has occupied the attention of the army authorities for many years, and varying trials have been made with the object of determining how the proportion of hits on a given target at various distances could be increased **Colonel Wray** was appointed president some years since of a **committee** for working out the question of **'mechanical range finding** for the British army In 71 **experiments** were conducted at **Woolwich** with a range finder and it was demonstrated that the results of those who were firing without one, as against a party of men using a range finder, stood in the score of hits as fourteen to sixty three The committee was also charged with the question of "a thoroughly practical and efficient system for determining the **position of objects at sea** in relation to coast batteries The practical solution of this question has been attained by **Major Watkin,** R A His position finder has been for some fifteen years under consideration, but it has now, in a perfected form, received **official recognition,** and substantial reward has been accorded to the inventor of this all important apparatus Major Watkin has been **granted** by the Government a sum of £25,000, together with a retaining fee of £1,000 a year for ten years The nature of the developed invention is properly a secret As originally designed, an accurate chart of the anchorage or approaches to be defended was divided into squares, each having recorded on it its distance from the fort, together with the elevation and deflection due to such range The chart was then placed under the arms of an instrument at the **directing station** Well hidden "**observing stations**' giving half a mile of base, were also established on each side of the fort, and a man at each station followed with a telescope the movements of the object to be fired at. The telescopes being electrically connected, moved two corresponding arms on the face of the chart at the "directing station' in such a manner that the point of intersection of the arms showed the exact position of the target on the squares On the number of any square being telegraphed from the "directing station to the battery, it was reproduced on a dial placed between every two guns, and the gunners had simply to train and elevate their pieces accordingly The squares are abolished in the perfected apparatus, and the act of laying the telescope from the directing station indicates to the batteries the training and elevation It is not necessary for the target to be visible, and firing may take place over a hill The importance of the invention is without doubt of the very first character, and fully warrants the recognition though long deferred, accorded by the Government

Watts, George Frederick, R A, b 1820 In 43 his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome" obtained one of the three highest class prizes of £300 at Westminster Hall Three years later, in a similar competition, his colossal oil pictures, "Echo, and 'Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes,' secured him one of the three highest class prizes of £500 Mr Watts executed one of the **frescoes** in the Poets Hall of the **Houses of Parliament,** and painted in fresco the west end of **Lincoln's Inn Hall** His 'Judgment of Paris, contributed to the Grosvenor Gallery in 87, was a canvas of remarkable power and originality of treatment Elected R A, 68 Mr W exhibited **'The Angel of Death"** at the **New Gallery** last year He very generously lends his best pictures to local exhibitions, and has recently presented several of them to the nation

Way, Right of A right of way may be defined as the right of passing over land not one's own Rights of this kind are public, if enjoyed by everybody, private if enjoyed only by a certain person or description of persons Wherever there is a public right of way there is a highway The origin of a highway is in a dedication thereof by the owner to the public, and such dedication may be either express or implied It will be implied from use of the highway by the public for a moderate number of years But it is not generally known, and ought to be remembered, that the property in the land occupied by a highway is usually in the owners of the land adjoining such highway Should the highway have been legally closed, its area would again be at the discretion of the owner A private right of way is either a customary right or an easement a **customary** right if not annexed to the ownership or enjoyment of any particular tenement, an **easement** if so annexed The **customary** right has its origin in long use, the **easement** either in long use (twenty years enjoyment giving a qualified, and forty years enjoyment an absolute right of way) or else in express grant by deed Private rights of way are variously limited The right to use a footway does not give a right to drive carts or cattle along it The right to use a path for the purpose of going to church or market does not include the right to use it at all times or for all purposes The right annexed to a tenement to use a way to that tenement cannot be enlarged merely because the tenement has been put to a totally new use The obstruction of a public way constitutes a public nuisance, and is a ground of indictment, the obstruction of a private way is a disturbance, and is a ground

for an action for damages But if the obstruction of a public way occasions special loss to a particular person (*e.g.*, if, besides the inconvenience to which he is put, his horse or cart is injured) he has also an action for damages

Ways and Means The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Commons (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (see FINANCE), and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed Thus, in 1885 Mr Childers' Budget resolutions increasing the spirit duties were agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means, and the higher duties were collected on the following day, and until the bill embodying the resolutions, and the Government which had framed them, were defeated, when the old duties were reverted to At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to Her Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill

Ways and Means, Chairman of See CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS

Wellington Capital of **New Zealand** (*q v*), pop 27,800, on Port Nicholson, North Island

Wellesley Province Part of **Straits Settlements** (*q v*)

Wellington College, Berks **Founded** 1853, in **memory** of the great **Duke of Wellington**, and for the education of the sons of deceased officers **Scholarships**—one each of £50 and £30, tenable at either University **Pupils**, 425 **Head Master**, Rev F C Wickham, M A

Welsh National League See ed 88

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of the Revs John and Charles Wesley John was born at Epworth on June 3rd, 1703, and Charles at the same place on December 18th, 1707 They were both educated and became tutors in the University of Oxford, at which place, in 1729, they began a strict religious movement which led to their being designated "Methodists" In 1735 John Wesley went, under the direction of General Oglethorpe, to the new colony of Georgia, in South America, to be a missionary to the colonists and the Indians He was then a high churchman of the strictest type His mission was a failure He returned to England early in 1738, and in the May following, having been instructed by certain German Moravians, both the brothers were converted within four days of each other They began a new course of life, and amid abounding wickedness they preached justification by faith alone in all churches to which they had access, and when these were closed to them, they preached in the open air, first near Bristol, then in London, on both Moorfields and Kennington Common, to assemblies of from five to twenty thousand, and hundreds of persons were converted In December 1739 a few of Wesley's converts came to him asking for spiritual counsel, and he appointed a weekly meeting for them The numbers who attended increased rapidly, and the old ruined foundry was taken in Moorfields (now Tabernacle Street), where the first Methodist society was organised Their work prospered and spread. Both the brothers began to itinerate over England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland were soon included in their journeys, and societies were established in all the populous parts of the country The Foundry was the central home of Methodism for nearly forty years; City Road Chapel was opened 1778 The first Methodist chapel John Wesley built was in the Broadmead, Bristol, and he continued to form new societies to the end of his long life Charles Wesley at his death left some 6,500 hymns and sacred poems, some of which are sung in every Christian country Charles Wesley died March 29th, 1788, aged 80, John Wesley died March 2nd, 1791, aged 87, leaving 61,463 persons as members of his Society in Great Britain, and 382 preachers —In 1797, owing to the expulsion of Alexander Kilham from the Methodist ministry, a new society was formed, which began with 5,000 members, and was denominated the '**Methodist New Connexion**" It has missions abroad, especially in China, and its total membership by last returns was 34,254, with 214 ministers —In 1811 another society was commenced, as the result of expelling from membership Hugh Bourne and William Clowes, they are called the "**Primitive Methodists**" (*q v*), they have foreign missions, and a membership of 191,662, with 1,038 ministers —In 1815, the '**Bible Christian**" **Society** was originated by the expulsion of William O Bryan they have a mission in Australia, a membership of 30,034, and 251 ministers —The **Methodist Free Churches** were formed out of members expelled from Methodism in 1828, 1835, and 1849, all of which amalgamated in 1857 they have foreign missions in Africa and Australia, their total membership is 85,049, with 421 ministers —There are also two other small societies, known as the "**Wesleyan Reform Union**," and the "**Independent Methodists**," their united membership being 14,410 The Methodists in Ireland number 25,369, with 236 ministers All above enumerated are those who are church members, not merely attendants at divine worship —In connection with British Methodism there are affiliated Conferences in France, South Africa, West Indies, and Australia, and foreign missions The Wesleyans have four **colleges** for the training of ministers—at Richmond, Didsbury, Headingley, and Handsworth, and colleges at Sheffield, Cambridge, and Taunton There are also high-class schools at New Kingswood (Bath) for the sons of preachers, and at Southport and London for preachers' daughters, in addition to several proprietary colleges which are not connexional, also a Children's Home and Orphanage, in six branches, under the direction of the founder Dr Stephenson The Primitive Methodists have two colleges, and the New Connexion, Methodist Free Churches, and Bible Christians have one college each Each of these societies has a "**book room**," from which are issued many thousands of hymnbooks, magazines and other publications every year John Wesley's cheap publications, in the last century, were the pioneers of good and cheap books for the English people —The greatest development of Methodism has been in the **United States of America**, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially Methodism began in New York by two Irish families in 1766; the

original promoters were Barbara Heck and Philip Embury In Dec 1784 it was organised by Dr Thomas Coke as a Methodist Episcopal Church, who at that time ordained Francis Asbury its second bishop Dr Coke being the first Their churches and societies are now divided into North, South, and Coloured, the church North has a membership of 1,900 000, the church South has nearly 1,000,000 members, and the other branches are smaller The following is a tabulated summary of the Methodists throughout the world, as represented by the official returns published immediately preceding January of the present year —

	Ministers	Class Members
English Wesleyans in—		
Great Britain	1,982	505,156
Ireland	254	25 951
Foreign Missions	353	37,176
French Conference	29	1 541
South African Conference	166	38 529
West Indian Conferences	87	48 659
Australian Conferences	600	80,63-
Methodist New Connexion	189	35 474
Primitive Methodists	1 041	192,874
Bible Christians	256	31,455
Methodist Free Churches	410	85 259
Wesleyan Reform Union	19	8 997
Independent Methodists		6,159
In United States of America—		
Methodist Epis Ch , North	12,032	1 934,684
Methodist Epis Ch , South	4,406	99c,904
Methodist Protestant Church	1,340	129,263
Evangelical Association	1,069	132 508
United Brethren Church	1,348	173,265
American Wesleyan Church	179	17,727
Free Methodist Church	373	12,314
African Meth Epis Church	2,550	405,000
African M F Zion Church	2,110	314,000
Colored Meth Epis Church	1,729	165 000
Union American M E Ch	40	3,660
Other Methodist Churches	70	26,000
In Canada—		
Methodist Church in Canada	1,610	199 479
Totals		5,601,666
Total Ministers and Members		5,635,888

These are duly accredited members of the Methodist Society, heads of families mostly Take the low average that there are four adherents to Methodism for every member of society, we have a total of persons who attend Methodist worship constantly of 28,179,440, all of whom properly belong to Methodism For foreign mission statistics see MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

West End Mission. See LONDON WESLEYAN MISSION Superintendent, **Rev Hugh Price Hughes** (*q v*), who now preaches every Sunday at St. James s Hall The annual meeting ('88), held to celebrate the establishment of the mission, showed that the enthusiasm manifested at its commencement had not diminished

Westcott, Rev. B F., D D , Canon of Westminster and Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; was b 1825 Educated at Cambridge, where he graduated with honours Assistant-master at Harrow ('52 69), Canon of Peterborough ('69), Regius Professor of Divinity ('70), Canon of Westminster ('84). Canon Westcott is distinguished for his critical acumen, and, besides his well known work on the Canon, is known for his Commentaries on the "Gospel and Epistles of St. John," and his "Greek Testament, issued in conjunction with Dr Hort

Western Africa. British Possessions See GAMBIA SIERRA LEONE, GOLD COAST, LAGOS, NIGER DISTRICTS, and WALFISCH BAY, and for Executive Council see DIPLOMATIC

Western Australia A colony comprising all the western half of Australia beyond the 129th meridian of E long It is 1,280 miles N to S, and 800 E to W, including area of 1,060,000 sq m , pop 42,488 Divided into thirteen electoral and five land districts, also twenty six counties in S W Land districts are Central, Eastern Central South Eastern, Northern, and Kimberley Capital Perth, pop 10,000, chief port Fremantle, pop 5,000, other towns Albany, Geraldton Roebourne, York, Northampton, etc Cunarvon on the Gascoyne, and Derby on the Fitzroy are new port townships in the north Settlement almost entirely confined to S W though enormous tracts of rich grass recently discovered in N now being taken up Interior and S E sterile, scrubby, with salt marshes South west covered with immense forest of giant timber , jarrah, karri, tuart, and sandalwood especially valuable for export Many rivers the Swan, Fitzroy, Glenelg, De Grey, Gascoigne, Murchison, etc , but none navigable at all seasons Resources of the colony enormous, but undeveloped as yet Lead and copper are worked , gold, coal, tin, zinc, and iron exist Forest wealth incalculably vast Pearl fisheries rising in value. The Kimberley and northern districts contain boundless pastures, and much land suitable for sugar, tobacco, wheat, etc A gold field was discovered and opened here in 1886, and a great rush to it ensued By last accounts it had proved generally disappointing In other parts are regions and climates admirably suited for silk growing, vintage, olive, etc , as more than experiment has already demonstrated —Ruled by Governor and officials and Legislative Council, 9 nominated and official members, and 17 elected on £10 suffrage for five years Is represented in the Federal Council of Australasia The Church of England takes half the population, and nearly half the remainder are Roman Catholics Education provided for and compulsory Volunteer force of 588, and one torpedo boat There are 274 miles of railway open and 557 constructing, 700 of road, 2,404 of telegraph Great efforts are being made to promote the construction of railways on a grand scale on the "land grant system,' and so to open up back country For financial statistics see BRITISH EMPIRE, etc (table) Exports consist of timber, wool, lead, copper ore, whale-oil, guano, sandal wood, pearls, and pearl-shell. There are in the colony 86,248 acres under cultivation, of which wheat occupies 24,043 acres, oats 1,766 acres, barley 5,185 acres, vines 624 acres Average produce is 12 bushels of wheat per acre, and about 16 of oats and barley Wine made, 59,488 gallons The stock consists of 38,360 horses, 88,254 cattle, 1,809,071 sheep, and 24,655 swine —Land of good class may be taken up at 10s per acre for fee simple, payable in ten annual instalments Free grants are made conditional on all being fenced and one-fourth

cultivated within ten years. Founded in 1829 as **Swan River Settlement**. Till 1850 struggled for existence, having scanty population, no capital, and no market. Then made a convict station, till transportation ceased in 1868. Since, has been making slow advance. Only capital and labour required to raise Western Australia to a position equal to the eastern colonies. It is gradually acquiring more attraction for immigrants than has hitherto been the case. Speculators and others are turning their attention to the colony, in view of the immense natural wealth it contains, while the Government is desirous of promoting immigration in every possible way. Such are the inducements offered that ere long it is probable Western Australia will receive additional population and make rapid advance In '88, in common with the other Australian colonies, public opinion in Western Australia on the question of **immigration** was much aroused. **Consult** Nicolay's "Handbook for Western Australia," Gordon and Gotch's "Australian Handbook," Forrest's "Explorations in Australia," Giles' "Geographic Traevls in Central Australia," etc.

West Indies. The name given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq m, and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.—**Politically** the various islands are divided among five European Powers, with the exception of Hayti, which is independent, and the small islands appertaining to Venezuela. The possessions of Spain cover an area of 46,770 sq m, pop 2,275,997; consisting of **Cuba, Puerto Rico, Pinos, Bieoque, and Culebra** (*q.v*). Great Britain holds a large number of islands, whose total area covers 13,487 sq. m., pop. 1,289,882. They are grouped into six Governments **Bahamas, Jamaica, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Barbados, and Trinidad** (*q.v.*). The islands belonging to France are **Guadeloupe** and **Martinique**, with their dependencies: area 1,769 sq. m., pop 350,330. Holland holds **Curaçao, Oruba, St. Martin, Buen Ayre, St. Eustatius**, and **Saba**: united area 403 sq. m., pop. 44,734. Denmark possesses **St. Croix, St. Thomas**, and **St. John**: united area 118 sq. m., pop 33,763 Hayti is divided into the two republics of **Hayti** and **San Domingo**. Whole area 28,249 sq. m; estimated pop. 1,100,000, entirely of negroes and mulattoes, there being only a few score whites. For further details see under the name of each island respectively, and COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS. **Consult** "Her Majesty's Colonies," and Layard's "Through the West Indies."

Westminster Assembly, The See ed. '88.

Westminster, Very Rev. Geo. Granville Bradley, D.D., Dean of, was b. 1827. Educated at Rugby, where Dr. Arnold was then head master, and at Univ. Coll., Oxford, of which the late Dean Stanley was then tutor. He graduated First Class in Classics '44, and was elected a Fellow of his College the same year. He was subsequently assistant master to Dr. Tait, at **Rugby**, and **Head Master of Marlborough Coll.**, where he introduced the study of [illegible]es and science. He was elected [illegible] **Coll., Oxford**, in '70, appointed [illegible] He is the **author** of "Recollections of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley," "Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes," "**Lectures on the Book of Job, delivered in Westminster Abbey**" ('87), and of a standard work on Latin prose.

"**Westminster Review**" (quarterly, 6s.) was founded (1824) under that title, changed (1835) to the *London Review*, then named the *London and Westminster Review* (1836); on commencing a new series in its present form (1852) reverted to its original title. The *Westminster Review* treats of political and social subjects, and has [illegible] appe[illegible] [illegible]e occasion of much controversy. In April '87 [illegible] monthly series was commenced, and the scope of the magazine extended. **Office**, 57, Ludgate Hill, E C

Westminster School, or the Royal School of St. Peter's, Westminster. Founded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 40; 10 annual vacancies. The **Westminster Play**, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions at **Christ Church, Oxford**, and of exhibitions at **Trinity College, Cambridge**. **Head Master**—Rev W. Gunion Rutherford, M.A. Motto—"*Dat Deus incrementum.*" Most distinguished **alumni**: *Poets*—Ben Jonson, Dryden, Cowper, Southey, George Herbert, William Cartwright, Prior, Rowe, Cowley, Giles Fletcher, Churchill, John Dyer, the two Colmans, Bonhill Thornton, Cumberland, Charles Wesley, Toplady, and others. *Historians*—Gibbon and Froude *Statesmen*—Warren Hastings, Elijah Impey, Lord Halifax, the Duke of Newcastle, and six other Prime Ministers. *Lawyers*—John Glyn, Judge Jeffries, Earl Mansfield, Sir David Dundas, and many others. *Divines*—Too numerous to mention; 15 pupils of Busby at one time on the bench of bishops. *Soldiers*—Charles Mordaunt, the great Earl of Peterborough, Lord Raglan, Earl Lucas, etc. Richard Hakluyt, *the Geographer*. Christopher Wren, *Architect*.

Wharncliffe Meeting. See ed. '88.

Wheat, Average Price of. The average price of wheat per quarter during the half-year ending Lady Day was in 1878, 51s. 7*d*.; '79, 39s. 7*d*; '80, 46s. 7*d*; '81, 42s. 7*d*.; '82, 45s. 8*d*; '83, 40s. 11*d*; '84, 38s. 11*d*.; '85, 32s. 2*d*.; '86, 30s. 3*d*; '87, 32s. 8*d*; '88, 30s. 4*d*.

Whitaker's Almanack. Mr. Jos. Whitaker's first almanack was issued in 1850. It was published at a penny, but only survived two or three years. The present almanack first appeared in 1868 (for 1869), and has steadily increased in its circulation. In 1878 the half-bound edition was enlarged by the addition of supplementary sheets, and a further extension was made in '87, the price being advanced to half a crown. The design on the familiar cover of the shilling almanack was executed by John Leighton. **Office**, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.

White, Sir William Arthur, K.C.M.G., b. 1824. Educated at Trinity Coll., Camb. After holding various diplomatic appointments, he was summoned to Constantinople as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary during the Conference ('76-77). Created C.B. ('78). Mr. White proceeded to the Turkish capital as

chargé d'affaires (April 23rd, '85). The Bulgarian crisis developing many complicated features, Sir W White retained the post until Sir E Thornton could take up his new appointment, having been succeeded at St Petersburg Created (Jan 29th, 86) K C M G On Feb 25th he received his letters of recall from Constantinople, but the rapid succession of events in the Levant and the Balkans kept him almost constantly at the Porte, and eventually it was decided to appoint Sir William the Ambassador Resident, and to recall Sir E Thornton On Jan 8th, '87, it was stated that Sir William had been definitely named Ambassador Plenipotentiary at Constantinople Sir W W received the order of **G C B** in 88 On the occasion of his daughter's wedding, the Sultan sent a diamond tiara to the bride

White Books. See BLUE BOOKS

White House, The Official residence in Washington of the President of the United States Built of white stone, whence the name originates

Whitehead, Alderman, Lord Mayor of London, is a native of Raisbæch, Westmoreland, and claims descent from George Whitehead the friend of William Penn Alderman Whitehead removed to London and successfully engaged in the Bradford trade, from which he retired a few years ago He has twice contested his native county as a Gladstonian Liberal and in '85 was defeated by the Hon William Lowther by only six votes His lordship has interested himself in **Technical and Commercial Education** and celebrated his installation by leaving out the "circus element from the mayoral procession

Whitman, Walt, American poet, a native of Long Island, New York, was b 1819 In his youth he was apprenticed both to the printing and carpentering crafts He abandoned these, however, for scholastic and journalistic pursuits In his younger days he was a great walker, and made long journeys on foot through the United States and Canada, receiving inspiration by the way for his remarkable poems, which are characterised by strong individuality and a disregard for literary conventions The **best known** of his **works** are 'Leaves of Grass, "Drum Taps, and "Democratic Vistas During the **Civil War** he devoted himself to the care of the wounded in the hospitals of Virginia and Washington He subsequently entered the **Government service** at the latter city, where he remained till 74, when he retired to Camden, New Jersey In 87 his **English admirers presented** him with a timely **testimonial** in the form of a purse of gold, amongst the subscribers being **Lord Tennyson**

Whittier, John Greenleaf, b 1807, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, U S A In 29 he became editor of the *American Manufacturer*, a Boston newspaper, afterwards editor of *New England Weekly Review*, entered the legislature of Massachusetts in 35, became secretary of the American Anti Slavery Society in '36, at Philadelphia, edited *Pennsylvania Freeman* in '38 39, when his office was sacked and burnt by a mob, returned to his native state ('40), and became correspondent of the *National Era*, an anti slavery paper published at Washington in 47, contributed anti slavery and other lyrics to this paper, and has lived for years in literary retirement, publishing some [illegible] of poems, which have given him a prominent place among American authors The best edition of his poems is the "Centennial edition," published in '76

Wilde, Oscar, poet, art lecturer, and literary critic, second son of Sir W R Wills Wilde, the eminent surgeon and archæologist, and of Lady Wilde ("Speranza"), was b in Dublin,'55 Educated at Trin Coll Dublin (where he gained the Berkeley gold medal for Greek), and Magdalen Coll, Oxford (two first-classes moderations '75, Lit Hum 78) Awarded the **Newdigate Prize** for his poem on "**Ravenna**" Mr W on coming to London became known as the leader [illegible] same year Mr W accepted an invitation to lecture on the æsthetic movement in the United States In 83 his play of "**Vera**" was produced in New York Became ('87) **Editor** of "**The Lady's World**" which he converted into "**The Woman's World**," an artistic illustrated monthly magazine

"Wilde," The See GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Will and Codicil A will is an instrument disposing of property, as from the death of the owner In order to be valid in English law a will must be in writing and signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, such signature to be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time The witnesses must attest and subscribe the will in the presence of the testator If any beneficial interest whatsoever is given by the will to any one of the witnesses, or to the wife or husband of such witness, the witness is none the less good, but the gift of the beneficial interest is void Creditors are admissible witnesses A will is revoked by subsequent marriage, or by the burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same by the testator or in his presence and by his direction, or by writing executed in the same manner as a will and declaring an intention to revoke, or by a subsequent will executed in the same manner A will speaks from the death of the testator without reference to the time of its execution The Courts, in interpreting wills have endeavoured to ascertain the testator's intention without observing the same strict rules as are applied to the interpretation of other legal documents The result has been an accumulation of rules and decisions which are extremely perplexing and defeat their own end A will of real estate operates as a conveyance needing no further sanction But if the real estate be situated in Middlesex or Yorkshire, a memorial of the will must be registered within six months of the testator's death if he dies in Great Britain, and within three years if he dies elsewhere A will of personal estate must be proved that is to say, the executors must deposit it in the Probate Division of the High Court, receiving a copy called the probate, which is the only proper evidence of the rights of the executors. The will is proved by the oath of the executor that he believes it to be what it purports to be; but in particular cases the evidence of one or of both of the attesting witnesses is necessary. A codicil (Lat *codicillus*, dim of *codex*=a book or writing) is a supplement to a will. The law relating to the execution, interpre-

tation, etc., of codicils is in all respects the same as that which applies to wills But a codicil, if it does not expressly revoke a will, will not be construed to do so. In cases of **Intestacy** there are certain well defined rules under which the property of deceased persons is distributed As regards **personal estate**, where the intestate dies leaving a widow and children, the widow takes one third and the children the remainder Where the wife only survives, and there are no blood relations, half goes to the wife and the other moiety to the Crown A surviving husband, however, takes the whole of his deceased wife s property Where there is a widow left, and no near relations, half goes to the wife and the rest to the next-of kin Where there is a father, and brother or sister, the whole goes to the father Where, however, there is a mother, or brother or sister, the property is divided amongst them equally A wife and father divide, as do a wife and mother The distribution of **real estate** where the owners have died intestate follow a different rule, the **heir** taking the property The old local customs relating to the estates of intestates have been abolished

Willemstadt Capital of **Curaçao** (*q v*)

William I, late Emperor of Germany, son of Frederick William III, King of Prussia b March 22nd, 1796 His military career dates from 1813, when he played a part in the War of Freedom While Governor of Pomerania ('48) the revolution broke out, and he had to fly to England He became member of the Constituent Assembly sitting at Berlin ('48) He commanded the forces operating against the revolutionists in Baden He was Regent of Prussia (58 61), and came to the throne in 61 Under the reign of the Emperor William the war with Denmark added the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom of Prussia Next followed the war with Austria, which ended at Sadowa in favour of Prussia the feudal contest existing between the two nations as to which should be supreme in Germany The war was brought about through the diplomacy of Prince Bismarck, with the view to establish a North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia, and an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance was concluded with Bavaria, Baden, and Würtemberg France saw with uneasiness the rising military power of Prussia, and the Emperor of the French, whose government was failing at home, endeavouring to restore his *prestige* by a bold stroke, entered upon the war with Germany (70-71), resulting in the fall of the Empire, and the subjugation of France The Prussian King besieged Paris, and forced it to surrender (armistice signed Jan 19th, '71) After the signature of the treaty of peace (Feb 71), by which France lost the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and had to pay Germany an indemnity of £200,000,000, King William of Prussia was crowned as the first Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles The life of Emperor William was several times attempted Died Mar 7th, '88. (See GERMANY) Consult Barnard Smith's "Life of William I and Archibald Forbes' "William of Germany"

William II., King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, is the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III, by Victoria, Princess Royal of England. He was b Jan 27th, 1859 He succeeded his father June 15th, '88. His early education was entrusted to private tutors, one of whom, writing in *Murray's Magazine*, has described him as "a frank, well-mannered, genial boy" He devoted himself to his studies with great industry, and "could write English and knew English history and English literature as well as boys of fifteen at an ordinary public school In '74 he proceeded to the gymnasium of Cassel, and submitted to the ordinary discipline of that establishment until 77, when he entered the University of Bonn, where, it is said, he formed those predilections for the army which have characterised his subsequent career After leaving the University he applied himself assiduously to his military duties, and almost daily took part in the exercises of the troops for about five hours. He also paid much attention to home and foreign affairs, and was a frequent visitor to the Reichstag He also initiated himself into the business of diplomacy under the direction of Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck at the Foreign Office He **married** on his twenty second birthday in 81 the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein Augustenburg, a niece of Prince Christian Their son, the **present Crown Prince**, Frederick William Victor, was b May 6th, 82 The energy with which the young Emperor devoted himself to the affairs of the army previous to his accession created the impression that he would favour a policy prompted by military ambition Referring to the reports as to his warlike proclivities, he made a **speech** at Brandenburg in February last in which he repudiated the statement that his proclivities were warlike Also in acknowledging the expression of sympathy by the German people on account of the events which had put the Imperial family in mourning, he gave the assurance that, "like my ancestors, I shall direct my serious endeavours exclusively to advancing and increasing the welfare of the country in undisturbed and peaceful labour Immediately after his accession the Emperor issued a **General Order** both to the **army** and to the **navy** In the former he declared "the confidence with which I step into the place to which God s will calls me is immovably strong, for I know what a sense of honour and duty my glorious ancestors have implanted in the army, and I know in how great a measure this feeling has always and at all times been manifested in the army firm and inviolable attachment to the War Lord is the inheritance which is handed down from father to son, and from generation to generation, and in the same way I refer you to my grandfather, who stands fresh in all your memories as the personification of the glorious and venerable War Lord such as could not be more finely conceived I refer you to my beloved father, who as Crown Prince already won a place of honour in the annals of the army, and to a long line of glorious ancestors whose names shine brightly in history, and whose hearts beat warmly for the army Thus we belong to each other, and the army Thus we are born for one another, and thus we will stand together in an indissoluble bond in peace or storm as God may will it. You will now take the oath of fidelity and obedience to me, and I swear ever to remember that the eyes of my ancestors look down upon me from the other world, and that I shall one day have to render account to them of the glory and honour of the army." On June 27th he

opened the **Prussian Diet** in person, and in his speech from the throne, said that his policy would be to follow in the lines laid down by his grandfather and his father in the government of Prussia, and also with respect to Imperial policy Much importance was attached to the visit which His Majesty subsequently paid to the Tsar at Peterhoff After several interviews between their Imperial Majesties the Emperor William left Cronstadt for Stockholm, where he arrived on July 26th, on a visit to **King Oscar** He subsequently visited the **Emperor Francis Joseph** in Vienna early in October, and from thence proceeded to Rome on a visit to **King Humbert** on October 11th, and was enthusiastically received On the following day he paid a visit to the **Pope** at the Vatican, proceeding thither from the house of the Prussian Embassy

William III., Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, **King of the Netherlands** (Holland), b 1817 He succeeded his father, the late King William II, 49 His mother, Queen Anne Pauline, was the sister of the late Tzar Nicholas I of Russia In 27 he put an end to the Concordat with the Holy See He married twice, his first wife being the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I, Duke of Würtemberg She died in 1877 He married, in 1879, the Princess Emma Adelaide Wilhelmina Theresa, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck and Pyrmont, and sister of the Duchess of Albany King William by his first wife had issue, Prince William Nicholas Alexander Charles Henry, b 1840, d 1879, and Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange b 1851, died at Paris June 21st, 1884 His Majesty suffered from a serious illness last year, which caused much anxiety and a Council of Regency was appointed by the States General (see NETHERLANDS) The heir presumptive is Princess Wilhelmina, b 1880

Williams, Mr Montagu, a distinguished member of the criminal bar, and now one of the police magistrates for Greenwich was at various times a tutor, soldier, playwright, actor, critic, and journalist Called to the bar in 1862, Mr Williams devoted himself entirely to criminal practice Within the last few years Mr Williams voice unfortunately gave way and for this reason probably he accepted a police magistracy

Williamson, Alexander William Ph D, F R S, LL D Dublin and Edin, b May 1st, 1824 Studied in the universities of Heidelberg and Giessen, under Gmelin and Liebig Appointed Professor of Practical Chemistry in University College, London (49) For important researches on "Etherification and the Constitution of Salts, Professor Williamson was awarded in 62 the **Royal Medal** of the Royal Society **President of the British Association** ('73) He is a member of the Senate of the University of London He took an active part in promoting the establishment of degrees of science at the University of London, and has written **numerous works**, amongst others being his "**Handbook of Chemistry.**" In November '88 Prof W delivered an interesting address on agriculture at Haslemere

Wills, Law on, '88 *In re* **Newdegate** was an action to determine the construction to be put on the will of the late Mr Newdegate, M P The plaintiff, General Newdegate, claimed to be entitled to annuities of £500 and £100 as first tenant for life under the will, and also to a legacy of £5,000 given to him personally by a codicil The defendants, who were the remaindermen and trustees, contended that the legacy was given by way of substitution for the annuities The plaintiff also claimed the right of immediate occupation of the mansion-house and park of Arbury, which the defendants alleged they had a right to let on lease for 21 years, to pay off incumbrances On May 7th Mr Justice Chitty delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiff on both points —On the same day an action relating to the **Chantrey bequest** was decided by Mr Justice North Sir Francis Chantrey, a famous sculptor, died in 1841, and by his will directed that, subject to the life interest of his wife and certain small annuities, the income of his personal estate should be paid to the president and treasurer of the Royal Academy, to be expended in purchasing works of art of the highest merit executed in Great Britain They were forbidden to purchase anything but completed works, in other words, they might not give orders for works of art to be executed on commission The opinion of the Court was now asked as to whether the terms of the bequest permitted the purchase of plaster or wax models of statuary to be afterwards executed in bronze or marble It was shown that sculptors invariably sold their work at this stage to ordinary customers that the creative part was really finished then, the rest of the work being merely mechanical, although demanding great manual dexterity, and that it would be a great hardship to make a sculptor incur the expense of executing his work in the bronze or marble, without knowing whether he would find a purchaser for it The Court held, however, that such purchases could not be made, the judgment resting chiefly on the fact that the testator, himself a sculptor, must have known of the distinction between sculpture and painting in this respect, and yet had expressly forbidden the purchase of anything but completed works of either kind — **Abdallah v Rickards**, tried before Mr Justice Chitty on the 5th and 6th of June, was a will suit arising out of the following remarkable circumstance The testator was a Mr Henry Selby Rickards, a native of Colchester, born about the year 1814 In 1840 he went to Egypt and settled there He dropped his English name and took the Turkish one of Abdallah He became a Turk in all his customs and habits, and adopted the Mohammedan religion, even to the extent of being circumcised and making a pilgrimage to Medina In 41 the testator married Fatoom Hanim, the daughter of an Egyptian Sheikh of Cairo, and descended from the prophet The marriage was performed according to the Mohammedan rites, and the children of the marriage, of whom there were seven surviving, had been given Mohammedan names, and had been brought up as Mohammedans In 69 Fatoom died, and in the same year the testator went through a form of marriage with his own brother's daughter, Catherine Rickards He returned to England in 70, and lived at a house he had purchased at Sydenham till 75 From that year till his death, in '86, he resided in a house belonging to himself at Beyrout, in Syria It was abundantly proved that up till '70 the testator lived and behaved as a learned and devout Mussulman—praying, fasting, and attending mosques in an open and

public manner. On the other hand the evidence was as clear that from '70 he attended Christian places of worship with considerable regularity, and that his four children by Catherine Rickards were brought up as Christians By his will made in 85 testator left the bulk of his real and personal property to his wife Catherine Rickards, and after her death to his children by her, £800 only being bequeathed to "my children by an Egyptian mother, Anim Bey" These children by Fatoom or Anim Bey now claimed that they were entitled to the bulk of testator's property on the ground that they were his heirs according to Mussulman law, and that he was only entitled according to that law to leave away from them by his will one third of his own property and one fourth of their mother s They also rested their claim on a compromise which had been agreed to and executed before the British Consul General at Beyrout, between the executors of the will and Anim Bey Abdallah, eldest son of the testator, acting for himself and by powers of attorney for all his brothers and sisters By this agreement the plaintiffs were to have one third of testator's property and withdraw all other claims The issues raised were these Firstly, was the compromise valid and binding? and, if not, secondly, was the testator a domiciled Mussulman at the time of his death, and therefore restricted in his testamentary dispositions by that law? The first point turned on the construction of sect 37, subs 2, of the Conveyancing Act '81, which empowers executors to settle claims for debts Mr Justice Chitty held that the agreement in question was bad, and not within the terms of the section, because it essayed to deal with the real as well as the personal property of the testator, and was therefore *ultra vires*, executors having nothing to do with realty He refused to separate the terms of the compromise and hold it valid as to the personal estate only The view he took was that the agreement was to be looked at in its entirety, and that as it purported to effect a compromise which was *ultra vires*, the plaintiff was unable to enforce it As to the second point his lordship considered that the testator resumed his domicile of origin when he lived in England as a Christian from 70 to 75, and that the onus of showing that he again intended to change his domicile when he went to Beyrout and stayed there till his death, was on the plaintiffs They had failed to prove the change of domicile, and therefore the testator was to be considered as a domiciled Englishman at the time of his death, and his will was unrestricted by the provision of Mohammedan law Judgment for the defendants, the executors of the will, no order as to costs —**Reg v Rev Canon Douglas** figured for some time in the daily papers as the "Abduction by a Canon case One Brinniloy, an Italian organ grinder, living at Nottingham, married an Englishwoman, who was probably a Protestant, and had eight children by her, of whom Pleasance Brinniloy, the girl said to be abducted, was one Brinniloy had his children baptised as Roman Catholics, but allowed them to attend the parish church, and attended there himself occasionally In '85 his wife died, and in Oct. '87 he went to Canon Douglas and stated that he wished his younger children brought up in his own faith Thereupon, at the canon's suggestion, a will was unable to write, affixed his mark to this document in the presence of witnesses In December of the same year he died, and the canon placed Pleasance, one of the younger children, in a convent at Nottingham Jemima, the elder sister, called one day at the convent and obtained permission for Pleasance to attend a brother's funeral, promising, of course, to bring her back Having thus gained possession of the child, she refused to restore her, and she had her placed in a Protestant Orphanage. While walking out one day with the other children of this school, Pleasance was carried off by some of the inmates of the convent whence her sister had removed her, and was now detained there A rule was obtained for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and an issue was directed to be tried at Derby, whether Canon Douglas was properly appointed testamentary guardian to Pleasance Brinniloy The case came before the Lord Chief Justice, and the jury found for the will on all the issues raised, namely — (1) That the deceased knew and understood the effect of the will, (2) that he intended it to operate as his last will and testament, (3) that there was no fraud, (4) that there was no undue influence, (5) that the testator was of sound mind and memory The Divisional Court accordingly discharged the rule

Wills, Sir Alfred, a judge of the Queen's Bench Division, was b in 1828, and after a distinguished academical career, entered at the Middle Temple, by which Inn he was called to the bar in '51 He obtained a solid reputation as a junior Q C (72) His appointment to the bench enriched the judicature with the presence of an able lawyer and a man of the highest personal character Mr Justice Wills never took any great part in politics, but has published one or two little works about Alpine scenery Appointed towards end of 88 President of the **Railway Commission**

Wills, William Gorman, dramatist, b in Kilkenny, Ireland, 1828 Educated at Trin Coll Dublin, He subsequently became student at the Royal Irish Academy, and devoted himself to portrait painting He is the author of a large number of plays and adaptations, of which the best known are "**The Man o'Airlie**," "**Charles I**" (which ran for 200 nights at the Lyceum in 72 73, and which first brought [illegible] Wilson Barrett) at the Princess s, '85, and the adaptation of "**Faust**," in which Mr Irving and Miss Terry achieved their most brilliant successes The play, produced in Nov '85, ran for 188 nights The same play, on the return of Mr Irving from America, was revived, and had another prolonged run in '87-'88

Wimbledon Meeting. A meeting held annually under canvas at Wimbledon, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, for the encouragement of rifle shooting among the volunteers Various prizes are competed for, the principal event being the Queen's Prize, value £250, with the badge of the Association, won in 1888 by **Lieut. Fulton, Queen's Westminsters** Owing to the necessity for seeking a new home, consequent on the notice to quit given by H R H the Duke of Cambridge, on the ground of the danger yearly occasioned to the neighbourhood of Wimbledon, there has, during '88, been much discussion with regard to the future meeting-place of the N.I

Various suggestions have been made from time to time advocating such places as Cannock Chase and Brighton for this purpose. In Dec. '88 the position most favoured seemed to be that of Brookwood, near Woking, Surrey.

Winchester, Rt. Rev. Edward Harold Browne, Lord Bishop of. The see was founded 635, and has an income of £6,500. In precedence bishops of this diocese rank after London. His lordship, the 84th bishop, and prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter (1873), is the son of Lieut.-Col. Robert Browne, J.P., D.L., of Morton House, Bucks, and was b. 1811. Educated at Eton, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he graduated as Wrangler (1832), took the Crosse Theological Scholarship (1833), the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship (1834), and the Norrisian [illegible]
Hon. D.C.L. of O[illegible]
Ordained deacon (1836), priest (1837), by the Bishop of Ely, he was consecrated **Lord Bishop of Ely** (1864), and translated to the diocese of Winchester (1873). Formerly was Fellow and Tutor of his College (1837-40), curate of Stroud, Gloucester (1840); perpetual curate of St James's, Exeter (1841); perpetual curate of St. Sidwell, Exeter (1841-43), Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew in St David's College, Lampeter (1843-49), prebendary of St. David's (1848-50), vicar of Kenwyn and prebendary of Exeter (1849-57), Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge (1854-64), vicar of Heavitree (1857), Canon of Exeter (1857-64), Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Exeter (1852 64). As an author his lordship is best known by his learned "**Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles**" (1850 · 12th edition 1882).

Winchester College, the oldest of our public schools, **founded** (1337) by William of Wykeham as a nursery for the "**New College**" he had recently founded at Oxford Until 1854 the scholars were nominated without examination, but in that year the old system was exchanged for open competition. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for **foundationers**, who are elected by the governors. Her Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are 4 **exhibitions** of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, 6 **scholarships**. **Head Master** — **Rev. W. A. Fearon**, D.D. **Motto**—"Manners makyth man." **Alumni**—Lloyd, Turner, and Ken (three of the "seven bishops" of 1688); Lord Selborne, Addington (premier 1801), Lord Sherbrooke, Dibdin, Sidney Smith, Dr. Arnold, G. E. Buckle (*q.v.*), present editor of the *Times*.

Windsor, Military Knights. See ARMY.

Windthorst, Dr. Ludwig The leader of the Roman Catholic party in the parliament of Prussia, b. in 1812. He studied at the Universities of Göttingen, and Heidelberg. After having filled several posts in the legal profession, he became, in 1863, Minister of Justice under the Hanoverian Government, being also a member of the Hanoverian Estates of the Realm. In 1867 he entered the Prussian Parliament, and constituted himself the champion of the Catholic Church of Germany. At the present time he occupies a prominent position in the Reichstag.

[illegible]**rd Islands.** The southern section of [illegible]r Antilles. Politically the name is [illegible] Colony, whose constitu- [illegible] in 1885, and now consists of the islands of **Grenada** and the **Grenadines, St. Vincent, St. Lucia,** and **Tobago.** Area 635 sq. m., pop. 148,736. These islands previously formed separate colonies, and possessed other forms of government. They now together form one Crown colony, with a Governor, Executive and Legislative Councils, wholly unelective. [illegible]ch island has a subordinate Administrator and staff. Before the new arrangement the Governor of Barbadoes was vested with supreme authority over the Windward Islands; but now that connection has been severed. **St. George,** in Grenada, is the capital, and seat of government. See under the several islands. **Consult** "Her Majesty's Colonies," Layard's "Through the West Indies," etc.

Winnipeg. The capital of **Manitoba** (*q.v.*), pop 30,000. At the junction of Red and Assiniboine rivers, some miles above their outflow into Lake Winnipeg. Mere hamlet '71, pop. 240; now a fine city.

"**Winter, John Strange**" (**Mrs. Henrietta E. V. Stannard**), **author** of "Cavalry Life," "**Bootle's Baby,**" and many other popular novels, is the only daughter of the late Rev. Henry Vaughan Palmer, and was born at York in 1856. Was recently eulogised by Mr. Ruskin as "the author to whom we owe the most finished and faithful rendering ever yet given of the character of the British soldier." Most of her works appear in one shilling volumes, all of which have had enormous sales both in England and America. A **dramatic version** of "**Bootle's Baby**" was played for four months during last summer at the **Globe Theatre** with marked success. Was married in '84 to Mr. Arthur Stannard, a civil engineer.

Witnesses' Expenses. A witness may refuse to give evidence unless his expenses are previously paid The judge at the Westminster County Court (March) fined a man £5 who declined to take the oath until he received his expenses; but the fine was subsequently remitted, on the discovery that the witness was right in his contention.

Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond, P.C., K.C.B., son of the celebrated traveller Dr. Samuel Wolff, was b at Malta 1830 Educated at Rugby. Entered the Foreign Office at the age of 17. Was made attache to the British Legation at Florence 1852. Subsequently transferred to the Colonial Office. Sent to the Ionian Islands as secretary to the Lord High Commissioner, an appointment which he held until their cession to Greece in '62 (K C M G). He first entered Parliament in 1874, as member for Christchurch, and in 1880 was elected member for Portsmouth, for which borough he continued to sit up to the election of '85. On his entry into parliament he showed an early capacity for dealing with foreign affairs, and in particular he gave valuable aid to the administration of Lord Beaconsfield in all matters relating to its Eastern policy, which led to his appointment, in 1875, as British High Commissioner for the delimitation and organisation of "**Eastern Roumelia**" (K.C.B.). In parliament he became a member of the "Fourth Party," and took a prominent and authoritative part in all debates on the **Eastern Question**, including Egypt. His acquaintance with Egyptian and Turkish affairs led to his being sent (1885) by the Salisbury administration to Constantinople, as **Plenipotentiary for the settlement of the affairs of**

Egypt, in accordance with the Ottoman Government Appointed as **Ambassador to Teheran** Jan 88, where he has already achieved success

Wolseley, General, K P, G C B, G C M G, 1st Visct (creat 1885), b 1833 in county Dublin Entered the army in 52 Ensign Wolseley served with the 80th Regime[illegible] latter part of the **second Burmese war** He was dangerously wounded at the head of a storming party in the last and most critical act on of the war Lieutenant W served in the **Crimea** from December 54 with the 90th Light Infantry, and as assistant engineer, and was twice wounded Captain W served in **India** with the 90th, and on the staff in the campaigns of 57 59, and received a brevet majority Lieut Col W served in the China war of 60 Col W served in Canada from 62 70, and commanded the **Red River Expedition** in 70 Major Gen Sir G W, K C M G, commanded the troops in the **Ashantee War** in 73 74 Lieut Gen Sir G W also held the command of the troops in the **South African War** in 79 As General he commanded the army in the Egyptian War of 82, and was raised to the peerage, and took the command of the troops in the **Soudan campaigns** of 84 85, and was made a Viscount and K P Lord W received £25,000 for services in Ashantee, and £25 000 for Egypt He has held many staff appointments, and has been **High Commissioner to Natal** and to **Cyprus** He was appointed **Adjutant-General of the Army** in 82 and has held that appointment, with two intervals of active service, ever since He has received a large number of medals and orders Lord W contributes occasionally to periodical literature, his "**Soldier's Pocket book**" is well known, and several editions have appeared He made several speeches during the past year in advocacy of **army reform**, and was generally regarded as having inspired a sensational article in the *Daily Telegraph* on the alleged inadequacy of the national defences A **speech** delivered by him at a public dinner in denunciation of the general administration of the army provoked a severe rebuke by the Prime Minister in the **House of Lords** Lord Salisbury, however, subsequently declared himself satisfied with Lord Wolseley's explanation He was afterwards appointed **Ranger of Greenwich Park**, where he now resides

Women, Higher Education of See ed 87

Women's Offering See QUEEN'S JUBILEE PRESENTS, see ed 88

Women's Rights See ed 86

Wood, F P See CYCLING

Wood, Major-Gen Sir Henry Evelyn, V C, G C M G, K C B, b 1838 Was in the Royal Navy 1852-55 Served in the Crimea, including the battle of Inkerman, and was severely wounded in the assault on the Redan Joined the army in September 55, and was transferred successively to several regiments Lieut W was engaged in many actions in the Indian Mutiny campaigns of 1858-9, and gained the **Victoria Cross** He was brigade major and afterwards commanded 1st Beatson's Horse Lieut.-Col. Wood raised and commanded a native regiment in the **Ashantee War**, in which he was wounded Col. W. served in the Kaffir and Zulu campaigns of '78-81, and commanded the troops in several actions Sir E W served in the **Transvaal** campaign of '81, and succeeded to the command on the death of Sir George Colley Maj Gen Sir E W commanded a brigade in the **Egyptian War** of '82 He served also in the Soudan campaign of '84 85 Sir E W has received thirteen medals and orders in recognition of his services In Dec '88 Sir E W was appointed to the command of the troops at Aldershot

Woolner, Thomas, R A, b 1825, showed an early talent for sculpture, and was placed in the studio of William Behnes Exhibited remarkable skill in producing models of a poetical and historical character His "Death of Boadicea (1843) attracted much attention, and gave promise of his subsequent eminent career Mr Woolner, who favoured the ideas of the "pre Raphaelite school (*q v*), visited Australia in 1854 Amongst his **latest works** are **statues** of Captain Cook for Sydney harbour, of Sir Stamford Raffles for Singapore, and of Bishop Fraser of Manchester, and the monument to Sir Edwin Landseer in St Paul's Cathedral Elected R A (1874), he was for some years **Professor of Sculpture** in the **Royal Academy**

Worcester, Right Rev Henry Philpott, D D, 102nd Bishop of (founded 679), b at Chichester 1807 Educated at St Catharine's Coll Cambridge (senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman), elected a Fellow, and (1845) Master of his College and Canon Residentiary of Norwich ordained deacon (1831), priest (1833), was subsequently chaplain to the late Prince Consort, consecrated to this see (1860)

Working Men's Clubs and Institutes See ed 88

World, The (weekly 6*d*) This well known journal for men and women has been the forerunner of many society papers It has always made a special feature of its interviews with celebrities "at home, among the earliest notabilities thus interviewed being H R H the Prince of Wales More recently the popular Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) was the subject of an interesting interview, which took place early in 88 Editor, **Mr E H Yates** (*q v*) **Office**, 1, York Street, Covent Garden

Wrangler The title given to some thirty of the most successful competitors in the highest mathematical examination at Cambridge, answering to the first class in the final mathematical schools at Oxford, the men of the second class being styled senior optimes, and the third class junior optimes The term wrangler (verb 'to wrangle, used in its older sense, "to argue,) was adopted from the fact that the candidate used at one time to undergo *vivâ voce* examination only The student who heads the list is called "Senior Wrangler,' the others being placed second, third, etc, according to merit. The examination, formerly held in January only, takes place twice in the year, the Tripos list being also issued in June

Wreck Commissioner, The, assisted by two or more assessors, of nautical, engineering, or other special skill or knowledge, chosen by the Home Office from a list of assessors appointed by the Secretary of State, holds a formal investigation, at the request of the Board, into the loss or abandonment of any ship, or into any shipping casualty, and may suspend the certificates of masters and mates The Wreck Commissioner is also Judge of all the Courts of Survey These courts hear appeals against orders of the Board of Trade in cases where ships have been detained by

their officers for being unseaworthy or overladen **Chief Clerk**, also **Registrar** of the Court of Survey for London, W E S Thomson (£600) Owing to the death of the Wreck Commissioner (Mr Rothery) the appointment is vacant, and there is some doubt as to whether the office will not be reorganised altogether

Wreck Statistics See LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA

Writs Should a seat become vacant during a session, from any one of the causes mentioned under the head of HOUSE OF COMMONS, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged Provision is also made for the issue of writs during the recess without the intervention of the House, it being enacted that the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices The Lunacy (**Vacating of Seats**) Act, 1886, provides a procedure by which the seat of any member who may have been received into a lunatic asylum shall be declared vacant

Wyndham, Charles, actor, made his first appearance in a small part at New York in 1861 Shortly afterwards he served as surgeon in the Confederate army during the civil war Coming to this country, he began his theatrical career on the London stage in 1866, and has always maintained a high reputation as a leading comedian For many years Mr Wyndham has been lessee of the **Criterion Theatre** In Feb 87 Mr W was the recipient of a massive **loving cup** from the **Prince of Wales** as a **souvenir** of a performance of **David Garrick**" at **Sandringham**, Jan 87 Early last year Mr W, in company with Miss Mary Moore, performed in the above named play, in German, at the **Residenz Theatre**, **Berlin**, and won great applause from the German critics On his return he played in the same piece at his own theatre

Yachting Of the thirty six leading **Yacht Clubs** in the United Kingdom the **oldest** is the **Cornwall**, which was established at Falmouth as far back as 1720, although the date of the Admiralty warrant is the same as that of the **Northern**, stationed at Rothesay The **Prince of Wales** is commodore of the **Royal Yacht Squadron** (Cowes), the **Albert** (Southsea), the **Alfred** (Kingstown), and the **Thames** Yachts of fifteen tons and upwards, **Government measure**, must be **registered** at the Custom House in London, or at one of the ports, and owners are not allowed to fly the **colours** of the club to which they belong without first having obtained the proper Admiralty warrants The sailing rules, scale of time allowances, and measurements, are guided by the **code** arranged by the **Yacht Racing Association** in **1880**, and **regattas** are held at various points of the coast during the summer months, whilst in the month of August the waters of the Solent are thickly studded with yachts of varying rig, tonnage, and nationality The season of '88 proved comparatively tame after the eventful contests of the preceding year, but the customary **regattas** furnished some enjoyable racing In two or three instances **accidents**, unfortunately attended with loss of life, marred the enjoyment of yachtsmen, and two of the crew of the yawl **Iona** were drowned through collision with the steamer **Indian Prince**, off Prawle Point, on the evening of Sept 15th Much interest was shown in the racing qualities of the cutter **Yarana**, designed by Mr G I Watson, for Mr P A Ralli, and built by Messrs. D and W. Henderson of Glasgow, this being the first serious attempt to fit a yacht into the **new rating rule** Her strong points in sailing were found to be in light to moderate breezes, and during the season she [illegible] flags [illegible] maintained her prestige, Mr Jameson's cutter securing some of the most coveted prizes of the year A **famous schooner** is the **Alarm**, 248 tons, which in the 33 years it was before the public, from 18[illegible] to 186[illegible] won [illegible] out of 37 matches, the value of the prizes which she secured amounting to over £2[illegible]0, She was broken up in 88 Her **original owner** was Mr Joseph Weld of Lulworth Castle who was one of the fifty gentlemen who met at the Thatched House Tavern, St James's, in 1815, to establish "**The Yacht Club**, which was partly formed at Cowes three years earlier, and which is now known as the **Royal Yacht Squadron** Another celebrated yacht, the **Cambria** was in the early part of the year sold is a trader for the West Coast of Africa, and of the many victories gained by this schooner may be mentioned those over the American yacht **Dauntless** in the **Atlantic race** and **Sappho** in the **International meeting** of 68 on the Solent The **Cambria** was also the **first yacht** to pass through the **Suez Canal** At a **meeting** of the **Council** of the Yacht Racing Association, held on July 11th **Rule VIII** was expunged, and 27 clubs voted in favour of admitting **centre-boards** without any restriction whatever According to "Lloyd's Yacht Register, the **number of yachts** owned in **England** at the close of 87 was 2,867, with an aggregate tonnage of 130,912, and the number owned in the **United States** is by the same authority estimated at about 1,100

Yates, Edmund Hodgson, editor and proprietor of *The World*, was b 1831 After completing his education, he obtained an appointment in the Post Office, from which he retired in 72 Mr Yates early distinguished himself He was "The Flâneur" of the *Morning Star*, and subsequently dramatic critic to the *Daily*

News, and London correspondent of the *New York Herald*. Mr Yates has also held various editorships, including *Temple Bar*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, and *Time* He is the author of many novels, of which the most popular, perhaps, are, "Broken to Harness," "Running the Gauntlet," "Kissing the Rod," "Black Sheep,' "Land at Last"

Yellow Books. See BLUE BOOKS

Yeomen of the Guard A bodyguard to the sovereign, first instituted by Henry VII, and the oldest corps in H M Service Its head quarters are at the Tower, and the men, who wear the picturesque dress of Tudor days, are better known as "beef eaters" (*buffetiers*) The captain is always a peer and a privy councillor See MINISTRY

"Ye Sette of Odd Volumes. See ed 87

Yeomanry, Old English See LAND QUESTION, ed '88

York August Meeting See TURF

York, Rt Hon. and Most Rev. William Thomson, F R S, **Lord Archbishop of,** and Metropolitan, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000 His Grace, the 86th Archbishop in succession, was b. at Whitehaven 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury and Queen's College, Oxford, where he entered as a foundation scholar, and graduated B A (1840), D.D. (1856) Ordained deacon (1842) by the Bishop of Oxford, and priest (1843) by the Bishop of Winchester Consecrated **Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol** (Dec 15th, 1861), translated to York (Feb 1863) His Grace became successively Fellow, Tutor, Dean, and Bursar of Queen's College (1847 55), Provost of Queen's College (1855 62), was Bampton Lecturer (1853), Select University Preacher (1856), Preacher at Lincoln's Inn (1858), Chaplain in-ordinary to the Queen (1860), and rector of All Saints', Marylebone (1855) As an author and editor his Grace is well known He is the author of several sermons, addresses, and pamphlets published at various times, and has written more important works, among which may be mentioned, "The Atoning Work of Christ," **Bampton Lectures** (1853), "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought' (1849)

Yorkshire Anglers' Association See ANGLING

Young England Party. See ed 88

Younghusband, Lieut. See GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS

Zambesi and Shiré Rivers The Zambesi is the largest of the African rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean It rises in the Barotse country, running south and then east, with a course of 1,500 miles Its banks were the scene of Livingstone's earlier wanderings, and he discovered the famous **Victoria Falls**, more sublime than Niagara Native traders descend to the Portuguese settlements on the lower river South of the Zambesi lie the countries of **Monomotapa**, **Mashona**, and **Manica**, where are many ancient ruins, testifying to the presence of a civilised people The most recent explorers seem to have found proof that these were Phœnician Gold is said to be plentiful The Shire drains Nyassa and Shirwa lakes, falling into the Zambesi about 90 miles from the sea By the Zambesi, the Shire, and Lake Nyassa English enterprise is finding its way into Central Africa Though navigation is broken by falls, there are steamers on the Shire and Nyassa, and an increasing English settlement, whose trade already amounts to £200,000 per annum But the traveller Hinkelmann was killed by natives near Mopea on the Shiré in 1886 These rivers form a natural waterway and means of access to vast populous regions, rich in gold, iron, ivory, and many native products. See NYASSA, BLANTYRE, MOZAMBIQUE Consult a paper by H. E. O'Neill, in "Proceedings R. G. S.," July 1885.

Zanzibar. A territory on the east coast of Africa. Consists of the island of Zanzibar, 55 by 25 miles, area 625 sq. m.; pop. 200,000. the isles of Pemba and Mafia, and some points on the **Suaheli coast** In 1886-7 a Joint Commission representing Great Britain, Germany, and France, fixed the boundaries of the Seyyid's dominions on the mainland, with reference to those of native chiefs and those acquired by Germany To the last Power was assigned the country inland from the Rovuma river to **Kilimanjaro**, which is administered by the **German East African Co** (*q v*), together with Vitu and Manda Bay and Port Durnford Great Britain acquired a protectorate over the country from Kilimanjaro north to Tana river, with port of Mombasa Zanzibar is left with a strip of coast extending ten miles inland, and from Cape Delgado to Kipini and the Ozi river, north of which it has only the isolated points of Lamoo, Kismayu, Brava, Merke, Mukdusha, and Warsheikh The town of Zanzibar has a population of 100,000, and is the emporium of a large trade The islands are excessively fertile, producing cloves, rice, sugar-cane, manioc, millet, cocoanut, oranges, etc. Of the rivers descending to the Suaheli coast, the Juba, Kingani, Wami, Rufiji, and Rovuma, are more or less navigable, the last two for many miles up The whole coast is said to be capable of producing unlimited quantities of such valuable commodities as cloves, sugar, cocoa, coffee, nutmegs, cinnamon, Guinea pepper, sesame, indigo, cotton, tobacco, the oil-palm, etc. Cattle thrive well in some districts. **Zanzibar** was conquered in 1784 by the Imam of Muscat. It is now independent, and is ruled by sultan or Seyyid, **Bargash ben Said**, son

the Imam of Muscat, who succeeded in 1870 Caravans start to the interior and the Great Lakes from Mombasa, Pangani, Saadani, Bagamoyo, Dar-es Salam (whence a road is being cut to Nyassa), and Quiloa They carry arms, cotton, beads, and brass wire, returning with gum copal, cloves, ivory, wax, indiarubber, cocoanut oil, oil seeds, etc The population of Zanzibar island consists of Arabs, intermixed with various East African races, Hindu and Malagasy traders, and numerous foreigners Chief are the Arab land holders and slave employers The **slave-trade** (*q v*), nominally suppressed by treaty with the Seyyid, is still carried on secretly There is an army of some 1,400 men Industries are chiefly the extraction of cocoanut oil, and, now, sugar boiling The Seyyid s revenue is £220,000 Imports in 1880 £709,900, exports £870,350, imports in 1883 £1,220,000, exports £800,000 The trade is with Great Britain, Germany, America, France, India, and Arabia Chief imports, raw and bleached cotton and manufactured goods, chief exports, ivory, caoutchouc, skins, sesame seed, cloves, and orchilla The commercial importance of Zanzibar has been recently increasing, and there is no doubt will now tend to progress vigorously Trouble between Zanzibar and Portugal occurred early in 87, with reference to the possession of territory at Cape Delgado and Tungi Bay The dispute was peacably terminated through the intervention of Great Britain and Germany During 88 the death of the Sultan occurred (March) and was succeeded by his son, the **Sultan Seyyid Kalijah** Difficulties arose between the Germans and some of the other Powers fighting taking place In consequence of the revolt of the coast towns against the German Company blockade of the Zanzibar coast to suppress slavery, in which England Germany, Italy and Portugal joined is at present (Dec 6th) in progress **Consult** report of Consul Kirk, in Reports of H M s Consuls, Part xiii 82, Keith Johnston s 'Africa', H Johnston s Kilima Njaro Burton s 'Zanzibar', Thomson s and Stanley s various works etc See DIPLOMATIC

Zebehr Pasha, at one time one of the greatest leaders, particularly of slaves in the Soudan He obtained much authority there and acting under the Government at Cairo suppressed several revolts in Darfour and adjoining provinces During Gordon s first administration Z s son rose in revolt, and being defeated by the Egyptian troops was afterwards shot along with several of his officers After this there was always supposed to be a blood feud between Gordon and Z, who was ultimately about 73, sent to Cairo, where he remained in dignified exile After Gordon reached Khartoum in the beginning of 83, he pressed with great vehemence on the **English Government** to send Z to Khartoum as his successor, and with instructions neither to go to Darfour nor the Bahr Gazelle provinces, to keep the peace with Abyssinia, and to pursue no one who had been engaged in suppressing his son s revolt Gordon had a [illegible] opinion of Z s courage, administrative ability, and personal influence, but the English Government declined to follow his advice, chiefly because they feared that Z would revive the slave trade, turn traitor, and probably kill Gordon instead of assisting him Some time after the fall of Khartoum, Z was arrested at Cairo and charged with being engaged in a conspiracy against the Khurri, and was removed to Gibraltar, but was released some months ago A letter appeared in the *Times* (Dec 8) from Sir John Adye, eulogising Zebehr and advocating the employment of his services

Zeilah. A town and port on the north Somali coast of the Gulf of Aden It forms part of the British Protectorate established in 1885 on this coast It is a market for the exchange of produce from the interior with European goods In the seventh century, and for long after, Zeilah was the capital of the Arab empire of the same name It was in Egyptian hands before England took it See BERBERA, ADEN, and SOMALILAND

Zhob Valley Expedition See ed '86

Zola, Emile Born April 2nd, 1840, in Paris. Educated at the Lycee St Louis, in Paris, he began life at Messrs Hachette s, the distinguished French publishing firm He devoted much of his leisure to literary work, and soon appeared as a novelist in "Les Mystères de Marseille, and "Therèse Raquin, exhibiting his remarkable power of critical analysis of human nature "**L'Assommoir,**" perhaps his most popular work, has gone through fifty editions On the stage Zola has not had much success, but a dramatised version of "L'Assommoir ran for two hundred nights, and an English adaptation, "Drink, had a great success He is also the author of "**Nana,**" "Pot Bouille, and many other works As a critic, Zola has contributed much to the *Voltaire* and the *Figaro* He is a writer of remarkable power and industry His last novel is "**La Terre**" The book has been prohibited in Austria and England (Oct 88) on account of its alleged indecency M Zola was appointed a **Knight** of the **Legion of Honour** last year

Zollverein See ed 88

Zorrilla, Leon Manuel Ruiz, Spanish Republican leader was b at Burgo de Osma, in Old Castille, in 1834 Practised law in Madrid, and entered the Cortes in 1858 as a progressist For participation in the June rising of 1866 he was exiled but soon returned to Spain, and became Minister of Public Instruction and Commerce under the provisional government of 1868 In all Señor Zorrilla has been three times a Minister of State was twice Prime Minister, and once during the reign of Amadeo, President of the Cortes Among the more notable of Señor Zorrilla s political acts was the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, and he also assisted in removing the differential duties upon English goods in granting freedom of worship, and in instituting civil marriage After the resignation of Amadeo, Señor Zorrilla left Spain, and has since lived abroad, chiefly in London and Paris whence he has carried on an active Republican propaganda

Zululand A country in South Africa, north east of Natal, now a British possession Area about 10,000 sq m, pop probably 200,000. Is well watered and capable of cultivation, with 140 miles of seaboard St Lucia Bay, the best harbour, proclaimed British (1885), is full of shoals, and very unhealthy The coast is damp and hot, but suitable for sugar and other semi tropical products The interior is rugged and intersected with rapid rivers, but being high, is cooler, drier, and more healthy than the coast At the beginning of

this century, Chaka, a Zulu chief, organised his people into an army on a European plan He became master of the whole country between the Limpopo and Cape Colony In 1838 his brother Dingaan succeeded him Sundry of Chaka s generals became independent, forming kingdoms far to the north and west, and under Panda, the successor of Dingaan, the Zulu kingdom became reduced to the territory now called Zululand In 1873 Panda was succeeded by **Cetewayo** (pron Ketchwy'o), who reorganised the Zulu regiments Cetewayo became embroiled with the Natal government, and in 1879 British troops entered Zululand in three columns The centre, under Lord Chelmsford, suffered a terrible reverse at Isandhlwana, where 1,000 British troops were slain In spite of the heroic defence of Rorke s Drift, it had to retreat On the south Col Pearson defeated a Zulu force, but was beleaguered in Etchowe for some months On the north Sir Evelyn Wood suffered some reverses, but defeated the Zulus at Kambula Kop Eventually the Zulus were utterly overthrown at Gingihlova and Ulundi, and Cetewayo made prisoner Zululand was then partitioned into thirteen chieftainships, but disorder soon ensued In 1882 Cetewayo was restored to a part of the country, with a Native Reserve under a British Resident, between him and Natal But he was soon overthrown by the chief Usibepu, and obliged to fly to the Reserve, where he died In 1885 6 many Boers trekked into Zululand from the Transvaal, seizing land and "squeezing out the Zulus The influx of Zulu refugees into the Reserve and Natal and the formation of a new Boer Republic, in defiance of treaties and native rights, caused great excitement in Natal The British Government eventually deputed Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, to negotiate with the Boer leaders He allowed their claim to the part of Zululand they had chiefly settled, and recognised their republic, while forbidding further encroachment The 'New Republic," as the Boers have named it, is now regularly constituted It occupies the western part of Zululand, and does not reach the coast Its area is 1 380 sq m , capital **Vryheid** In 1887 the British Government, being strongly pressed thereto both at home and in South Africa, formally annexed the whole of Zululand except the New Republic The area of this acquisition is 8,220 sq m It is to be governed as a separate Crown colony, and is at present administered by a Resident Commissioner under the Governor of Natal Late in 1887 the Zulu chiefs Dinizulu and Undabuko were cited to appear before the Governor, in consequence of their having sought Boer aid against the British During the year '88 a rebellion of **Dinizulu**, arising out of cattle thefts and the attempt to arrest the offenders with too weak a force, was magnified into a British defeat, in spite of subsequent successes by British troops and auxiliaries After protracted operations Dinizulu was conquered, and was sent under escort (Nov) to Etchowe, where, it was understood, he would be placed on his trial **Etchowe** appears to be the capital of the new British possession See NATAL, TRANSVAAL, SWAZILAND, and AMATONGALAND

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

(Dec 10) The annual show of the Smithfield Club was opened, and appeared to not only equal those in previous years, but even surpass them The exhibits from the Queen's farms, and also from those of H R H the Prince of Wales, again secured a large measure of success Her Majesty s list of prizes included two 1st, five 2nd, and three 3rd prizes—only three of the animals sent for exhibition being unsuccessful

Aquatics (Dec 11) Searle proved the winner in the four days International Sculling contest on the Brisbane river

Austria-Hungary (Dec 10) An exchange of telegrams took place between the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the accession of the latter

Births

(Dec 3) **Carmarthen**, the Marchioness of, *d*
(Dec 6) **Flavel**, Mrs S, the Mayoress of Leamington s
(Dec 9) **Tancock**, *v* of the Rev C C, head master of Rossall School *d*

Bolivia (Dec 10) The Antofagasta railway 400 m in length is to be proceeded with It will bring Bolivia into communication with Europe

Bright, Mr (Dec 11) The bulletin issued in the evening was to the following effect — "Mr Bright has had a fairly good day, and has fully maintained the strength he had gained this morning, although the state of the lungs is not quite so good as yesterday

Bulgaria (Dec 5) The Sobranye has agreed to the proposal of the War Minister to raise the effective strength of the Bulgarian army in time of peace from 22 400 men to 27 400

Cricket (Dec 10) The County Cricket Council s annual meeting took place at Lord s, and was attended by many delegates from the various counties The Local Government Act affects cricket as well as more serious subjects and Lord Harris therefore moved the following resolution (which was carried unanimously) — "That for purposes of cricket, county boundaries are not affected by the Local Government Act — The following are the dates of the five leading matches for '89 — July 1, 2, and 3 Oxford *v* Cambridge, at Lord s, July 4, 5 and 6, Gentlemen *v* Players, at Kennington Oval, July 8, 9, and 10, Gentlemen *v* Players, at Lord s, July 12 and 13, Eton *v* Harrow, at Lord s, and July 11, 12, and 13, North *v* South, at Manchester

Elections (Dec 11) The two candidates for the seat at Maidstone—Mr Cornwallis (C) and Mr. John Barker (L)—formerly held by the late Major Ross, are busily engaged in the contest, which promises to be a close one — It was announced that Lord Brooke had consented to champion the Conservative cause at Colchester, while Sir W B Gurdon in all probability would be the Liberal candidate

France (Dec 4) M Numa Gilly was suspended by M Floquet from the mayoralty of Nimes, in consequence of the publication of a book entitled "Mes Dossiers " (Dec 9) Capt

(Dec 10) The French share of the new Russian loan was subscribed several times over in Paris

Germany (Dec 5) Prince Bismarck sent a letter of thanks to the University of Giessen, which recently conferred the degree of D D on him (Dec 8) The Emperor, it was stated, had abandoned proceedings against the newspaper which had published what purported to be the Emperor Frederick s diary (Dec 9) White Book on East African affairs presented to Reichstag (Dec 10) The preliminary examination of Prof Geffcken was concluded, and it was understood that the Professor would soon appear on trial before the Supreme Court of the Empire It was announced that Prince Alexander of Hesse was lying at the point of death

India (Dec 10) Lord Lansdowne formally assumed charge of the government of India Lord Dufferin the late Viceroy, received ovations on his departure from Calcutta An important conference of delegates from Madras, the N W Provinces and Bengal, is expected to assemble shortly to discuss the relations of provincial to imperial finance

Italy (Dec 10) The new penal code, as well as other laws recently passed by the Italian Government, are considered so unusual as almost to warrant the departure of the Pope from Rome

Marriages

(Dec 8) **Donkin**, Dr —Auguste Margarethe, widow of the late Prof E H Palmer, of Cambridge

Obituary

(Dec 3) **Schestakoff**, Admiral, Russian Minister of Marine *68*
(Dec 7) **Wake**, Richard F R, artist on the *Graphic* staff, shot while sketching at Suakin, *23*
(Dec 8) **Angyelics**, Monsignor, the Patriarch of Carlovitz, *72*
(Dec 8) **Butterworth**, Joseph, of the Stock Exchange, *68*
(Dec 10) **Churchill**, Lady Alan Spencer, at Twickenham
(Dec 10) **Galliéra**, The Duchess of, a lady famous for her great wealth and benevolence The total sum of her various gifts is said to be not far short of 90,000,000 fr, which she bestowed in both Italy and France on various public objects *73*.

Obituaries—*continued*

(Dec 10) **Paley**, Prof grandson of the author of "Evidences of Christianity Graduated M A (42) Joined the Roman Catholic Church ('46) Classical Examiner to the University of London

(Dec 11) **Rylands**, John head of the firm of Rylands and Sons (Limited), at Longford Hall, Manchester The company has given employment for many years to 12 000 persons Mr R was reputed to be a millionaire 58

Panama Canal (Dec 10) The Commission held another meeting in Paris, and came to the decision that measures should be taken which would enable the Company to postpone some of its liabilities until the time when the Canal should be *un fait accompli*

Parliamentary (Dec 10) The House has been engaged during the last few days in passing the Estimates in Committee of Supply, but, in consequence of the disposition to discuss many questions arising from the Irish policy of the Government progress has been slow (Dec 11) The Irish Land Purchase Bill was passed in the House of Lords —the Commons amendment to the Lords amendment being agreed to In the House of Commons, the attention of the House was mainly directed to the consideration of the Scotch Civil Service Estimates and the Irish Estimates

Parnell Commission (Dec 11) The witnesses examined were Mr George Carter, owner of an estate in co Mayo, and Miss Lucy A Thompson, who stated that she had been boycotted ever since the establishment of the League

Patti, Mdme (Dec 11) A great reception was accorded to the *prima donna*, fresh from her triumphs in Paris at the Albert Hall when she sang with great effect Ave Maria, and other selections

Persia. (Dec 9) The report was circulated that a note, indicating a threatening attitude had been addressed to Persia by the Russian Government (Dec 10) The Persian authorities have gone so far as to prohibit the sale of corn to the Russians and this action seems to have fostered in the minds of the latter a strong anti Persian feeling

Pope, The (Dec 8) The Pontifical Secretary of State has interrogated the various Papal Nuncios abroad as to the Pope s proposal to hold a European Congress relative to the abolition of slavery

Russia. (Dec 8) It was reported that a group of French financiers were about to found a Russian mining company, with a capital of 70 000,000 fr , in Russian Poland, the project being patronised by the Russian Government. (Dec 11) The Minister of War, it is reported, demands that the artillery in Poland shall be increased and placed on a war footing

Salisbury Lord (Dec 11) In the House of Lords, Lord S delivered a speech dealing with England s relations to Persia, expressing the desire that the new measures undertaken, with regard to that country, might be beneficial not only to the people of England, but "above all things beneficial to the Persian people themselves"

Servia (Dec 9) The returns of the rural elections show that out of 540 seats the Progressists have only 60, the Liberals about 150, and the Radicals the rest (Dec 11) The abdication of King Milan was, in St Petersburg, considered imminent, unless the interference of Austria takes place Should such an event occur, Queen Nathalie might return to Servia

Spain (Dec 10) The new Ministry was announced to be constituted as follows —Premier, Senor Sagasta, Minister for Foreign Affairs, The Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, Minister of Finance Señor Venancio Gonzalez, Minister of the Interior, Senor Capdepon, Minister of Justice, Señor Canalejas Minister of Commerce, Count Xiquena Minister of War, Gen Chinchilla Minister of Marine, Admiral Aliaga, Minister of the Colonies Señor Becerra

Suakin (Dec 10) A telegram from Gen Grenfell announces that Osman Digna is stated to be at Handoub, with a force of 2,000 men (Dec 11) Great activity is still being displayed by the enemy, and troops in Cyprus and at Malta are now placed at Gen Dormer s disposal

United States (Dec 6) Completed returns of the popular vote registered in the recent presidential election show that Mr Cleveland received 5 526 503 votes and General Harrison 4 78 299 Therefore Mr Cleveland, though beaten owing to the present electoral system, in reality received a majority of 98 204 votes

Zanzibar (Dec 10) It was reported that Bagamoyo and Dar es Salaam were held by means of military blockhouses The Indians hope that the Germans will confine their warlike operations to these places A meeting was held by the British Indians for the purpose of formulating means for the release of those who are in the hands of the Arabs at Pangani and other places (Dec 11) It was announced in the House of Commons that Bagamoyo, which is destroyed, was by no means the most important post on the East Coast of Africa

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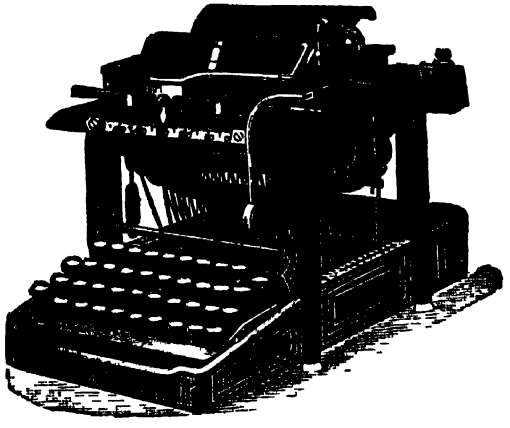
REMINGTON
STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

OVER 40,000 IN USE.



SPEED CONTESTS.

CINCINNATI, July 25th, Highest Speed on Legal Testimony.
REMINGTON, 97 Words per Minute.
CALIGRAPH, 77 Words per Minute.

NEW YORK, August 1st.
FIRST, SECOND, THIRD & FOURTH PRIZES
on Business Correspondence.

TORONTO, August 13th.
Tournament for CHAMPIONSHIP of the WORLD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

For Highest Speed ever recorded on Business Correspondence and Legal Testimony,—99 Words per Minute, excluding errors.

Full Particulars sent on Application to
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,

100, *GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

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London and Provincial
PRINTING INK COMPANY,

9 & 10, *Water Lane, Ludgate, E.C.*

SPECIALITIES.

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VARNISHES.

LETTERPRESS INKS.

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS.

POSTING INKS.

COPYABLE PRINTING INKS.

NEWS INKS.

BRANCH DEPÔTS:

21, Cannon Street, Manchester.

43, Moor Street, BIRMINGHAM.

Telegraphic Addresses:

"CULROSS, LONDON."

"CULROSS, MANCHESTER."

"CULROSS, BIRMINGHAM."

SPECIMENS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£240,000

Directors.

Rt. Hon Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., *Chairman.*
Hon. W. St. John F. Brodrick, M.P.
Rhodes Cobb, Esq.
William Dunn, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Hy. H. Fowler, M.P.
Daniel Mackenzie, Esq
Hugh B. Muir, Esq.
Fred. Peel, Esq.
Edward G. Price, Esq.
Hugh C. Ross, Esq.

General Manager—R. O. Yeats *Assistant Manager*—H. T. Horn. *Secretary*—Thos. J. Scott.

Battersea Branch—30, Victoria Road, Battersea Park, S.W.—H. H Hall, *Manager.*
Camden Town Branch—176, High Street, Camden Town, N.W. (Temporary Office).—A. S. Smythe, [*Manager.*
Chelsea Branch—14, Sloane Square, Chelsea, S.W.—J. Richardson, *Manager.*
Earl's Court Branch—201, Earl's Court Road, S W.—J. G. Barnes, *Manager*
Kensington Branch—88 and 90, High Street, Kensington, W.—H P B. Smith, *Manager.*
Kilburn Branch—74, High Road, Kilburn, N W.—J F Sabine, *Manager.*
Regent Street Branch—239, Regent Street, W.—E. Whiskard, *Manager.*
Streatham Branch—1, The Triangle, Streatham, S.W.—Edwd Smith, *Manager.* [*Manager.*
Upper Holloway Branch—820, Holloway Road, N —A S Smythe, *Manager*; A. G. Peace, *Sub-*

Current Accounts opened in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments.

Deposits received in sums of £10 and upwards, subject to seven days' notice, at the current rate of interest; or otherwise, as may be agreed upon

No charge made for collecting Country Cheques.

Agencies of Foreign and Country Banks undertaken, purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares and other Securities effected, Dividends thereon received, Coupons collected or negotiated, and every other description of Banking business transacted

To Customers of the Bank the utmost facilities will be afforded for the transmission of Money between London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Scotland, and for the payment or receipt of Money at any of those places in exchange for Stock, Shares, etc.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to all parts of Europe and elsewhere.

December, 1888.

Limited.

Established in 1833. **Capital. £1,000,000.**

Head Office—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai; and Agencies at Bushire and Bussorah.

Current Accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £300.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

Bills issued at the current exchanges of the day, on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge, and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised

Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted

---

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BAN

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers the Custody of Deeds and other Securities; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

THE BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post-free on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, *Manager.*

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the Birkbeck Building Society, 29. Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the Birkbeck Land Society, as above.

THE BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, *Manager.*

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835),

4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	**£1,000,000**
RESERVE FUND	**£800,000**
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS UNDER THE CHARTER	**£1,600,000**
	£4,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq
VISCOUNT ANSON
WILLIAM R ARBUTHNOT, Esq
ALBAN G H GIBBS Esq
JOSEPH HARROLD Esq
EDWARD W T HAMILTON Esq
SAMUEL JOSHUA Esq
W A McARTHUR Esq M P
JOHN SANDERSON Esq
MARTIN RIDLEY SMITH Esq
GEO DUNBAR WHATMAN Esq
THOS SUTHERLAND, Esq M P

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the Branches of the Bank in the Colonies of Queensland New South Wales Victoria South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand Bills negotiated or sent for Collection Telegraphic transfers made Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office

PRIDEAUX SELBY, Secretary

G. BARKER & CO.,

THE BANK,

MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.,

ESTABLISHED 1863

CURRENT ACCOUNTS made up to the 30th June and 31st December in each year and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances at the rate of Two per Cent per Annum, if not drawn below £25 and Three per Cent per annum if not drawn below £100 during the term of each half year No Commission charged, except in cases where a large number of transactions occur with a merely nominal balance Customers keeping accounts have the facility of having approved Bills Discounted, and of Loans upon negotiable security

FUNDS, Annuities Pensions etc collected

Shares or other Securities Bought Sold or Exchanged

LETTERS OF CREDIT and Circular Notes obtained payable abroad

AGENCIES of Foreign and Country Banks undertaken and every description of Banking Business transacted

DEPOSITS —Deposits of £1 and upwards received and Receipts issued

Special Rates

On Demand	3½ per cent per Annum	Interest payable Quarterly
7 Days Notice	4 , ,	
14 "	4½ , ,	
30 "	5 " ,	
3 Months Notice	6 " "	

Extra Bonus of 1 per Cent allowed on sums remaining on deposit 12 complete calendar months

Further particulars given or forwarded on application

THE CITY BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (100,000 Shares of £40 each), £4,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£10 per Share on 100,000 Shares), £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HY. JOHN ATKINSON, Esq., M.P.
JOHN CORRY, Esq.
THOMAS MORGAN HARVEY, Esq.
JOHN HENDERSON, Esq.
HENRY HOLMES, Esq.
SAMUEL JOSHUA, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOAQUIN DE MANCHA, Esq.
THOS. SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.P.
JAMES E. VANNER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE (Corner of Finch Lane), THREADNEEDLE STREET.
ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager. | DAVID G. H. POLLOCK, Assistant Manager.

BOND STREET	34, Old Bond Street	EDWARD G. MULLINS, Manager
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD	159 and 160, Tottenham Court Rd.	FREDERICK B KIRBY,
LUDGATE HILL	61 and 63, Ludgate Hill	GEORGE W. OAKLEY,
PADDINGTON	219 and 221, Edgware Road	J. S. BEVINGTON,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE	7, Lowndes Terrace	RICHARD S. FENNINGS,
ALDGATE	Aldgate Buildings, Corner of Fenchurch St. and Leadenhall St.	ALFRED JAQUES,
HOLBORN	34, Holborn Viaduct	WM HY. NICHOLLS,
OLD STREET	Great Eastern Street	WM H. HILLMAN,
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET	73, Queen Victoria Street	D. KIDD,
FORE STREET	100 and 101, Fore Street	THOMAS REED.

Secretary—H. W. LAMB.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers. In cases where a remunerative Balance is not maintained, a Charge for Commission is made. Parties keeping Current Accounts have the facility of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon negotiable Securities—or depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection—and of lodging with the Bank Deeds and other valuable property in Fireproof Strong-Rooms for safe custody.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Money, in amounts of £10 and upwards, is received from the public generally, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, and Interest is allowed thereon at the current rate of the day, the Bank notifying any change in the rate of Interest by Advertisement in one or more of the leading London Newspapers. If the money be withdrawn within a fortnight, no Interest is allowed. Persons having Current Accounts can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to Deposit Account.

The AGENCY of COUNTRY and FOREIGN BANKS, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken by the Bank. LETTERS of CREDIT, payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are granted, also Mercantile and Marginal Credits. CIRCULAR NOTES are issued by the Bank addressed to all, and payable at any, of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an appointed Correspondent. DIVIDENDS, etc. on Government and other Stocks, Annuities, Pensions, etc., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Shares, and Securities are also undertaken, and every description of Banking business is transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Head Office:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

RESERVE FUND ... ... £225,000 | CAPITAL £2800,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1888-89.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, ESQ.
SIR ALFRED DENT, R.C.M.G.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER, ESQ.
EMILE LEVITA, ESQ.
WILLIAM MACNAUGHTON, ESQ.
WILLIAM PATERSON, ESQ.
ROBERT STEWART, ESQ.
JAMES WHITTALL, ESQ.

MANAGER—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER. | SUB-MANAGER—CALEB LEWIS.

SECRETARY—WILLIAM CHARLES MULLINS.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK, LIMITED.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INSPECTOR ... ... THOMAS FORREST.

BOMBAY.	RANGOON.	BATAVIA.	HONGKONG.	HANKOW.
CALCUTTA.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.	FOOCHOW.	YOKOHAMA.
AKYAB.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.	SHANGHAI.	

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business there.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

Incorporated under "The Companies Statute, 1864, of the Victorian Parliament

JOINT BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA.

Capital, £2,000,000. Subscribed, £800,000 Paid-up Capital, £400,000. Reserve Fund, £90,000.

Head Office—MELBOURNE.

DIRECTORS—John Whittingham, Esq, *President*, J B Watson Esq, *Vice President*, John Robb, Esq, William McLean, Esq, J P Hon James Munro, M P *General Manager*—A Priestley *Assistant Manager*—J D S Pinnock **BRANCHES IN VICTORIA**—Albert Park Armdale, North Melbourne Prahran, South Melbourne, South Yarra. **BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES**—Sydney, Haymarket **SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS**—Hon F I Humphery M L C, *Chairman* Robert Hudson, Esq, J Y Mills, Esq, J P *Manager*—E MacDonald *Accountant*—John Docker **BRANCH IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**—Adelaide **ADELAIDE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**—W Bickford, Esq, J P W Longbottom, Esq, J P, F Basedow, Esq, M P *Manager*—William Neill *Accountant*—H D Cook

London Branch—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, E C.

DIRECTORS—Sir Henry Barkly K C B, &c, &c, Lieut-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G C M G, &c, &c, Hon Howard Spensley *Manager*—John H Butt *Accountant*—E H Christian *London Bankers*—Bank of England, London and Westminster Bank, Limited *London Auditors*—Messrs Turquand, Youngs & Co

COLONIAL AGENCIES—NEW SOUTH WALES—The Australian Joint Stock Bank QUEENSLAND—The Australian Joint Stock Bank The Queensland National Bank (Limited) NEW ZEALAND—The Bank of New Zealand SOUTH AUSTRALIA—The Bank of South Australia (Limited) WESTERN AUSTRALIA—The Western Australian Bank TASMANIA—The Commercial Bank of Tasmania (Limited)

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS—Bank of Scotland Edinburgh North of Scotland Bank (Limited), Aberdeen. Clydesdale Bank (Limited), Glasgow Bank of Ireland, Dublin Belfast Banking Co (Limited) Belfast Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Anglo Egyptian Bank (Limited) Banque Franco-Egyptienne Standard Bank of South Africa (Limited) Messrs Thomas Mosley & Co, Gibraltar

DEPOSIT AGENTS IN SCOTLAND—Messrs Crombie Bell & Bannerman, W S 137 Princes Street, Edinburgh J Knox Crawford Esq, S S C, 10, George Street Edinburgh Messrs Thomson Jackson, Gourlay & Taylor, 24, George Square Glasgow Messrs Paull & Williamson 12 King Street Aberdeen

DEPOSIT AGENTS IN IRELAND—Messrs Quain & Powell 2 College Street Dublin Messrs Robert Workman & Co 8, Corporation Street, Belfast Messrs W & R Morrogh 74, South Mall Cork

The London Branch issues Drafts on Demand upon the Colonial Branches of the Bank *free of charge*, purchases and collects Bills on the Australasian Colonies and undertakes every description of Colonial banking business *upon the most favourable terms* Deposits of £50 and upwards, for fixed periods from *Six Months to Five Years*, received upon terms to be ascertained on application

No 18, *King William Street E C* **JOHN H BUTT, Manager.**

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK,

CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON AGENCY, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, E C.

Committee in London.

J ALEXANDER, Esq
The Hon T C BRUCE, M P
Sir W R DRAKE
E GILBERTSON, Esq
P DU PRÉ GRENFELL, Esq
The Right Hon. Lord HILLINGDON
J W LARKING, Esq
Hon C W MILLS, M P
L M RATE, Esq
O C WATERFIELD, Esq

W ROBERTSON, Esq, *Manager, London Agency.*

When Established	1863
Capital	£10 000,000 Paid up, £5,000,000
Number and Amount of Shares	500,000 of £20 each to bearer, £10 paid
Liability of ditto	Limited to £20
Number of Branches and Agencies	Nineteen
Reserves 31st December, 1887	£318,846
Date of Meeting, Yearly, in June	Board Day, Wednesday
Business Hours	10 to 4, Saturday, 10 to 2
Share Quotations	October, 10

W. LANDER, *Secretary.*

CHIEF OFFICE—CONSTANTINOPLE.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

London	Paris	Beyrout	Larnaca (Cyprus)	Port Said
Alexandria.		Broussa	Limassol (Cyprus)	Salonica
Adrianople		Cairo	Magnesia	Smyrna.
Adalia.		Damascus	Nicosia (Cyprus).	Sparta.
Aidin.		Konjah.	Philippopolis.	

LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000—Paid-up Capital, £2,800,000—Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,655,620 4s. 9d.

DIRECTORS—Richard James Ashton, Esq.; Otto August Benecke, Esq.; John Nutt Bullen, Esq.; Bonamy Dobree, Esq.; Frederick J. Edimann, Esq.; Augustus Wm. Gadesden, Esq; Wilmot Holland, Esq.; F. Marshall Huth, Esq; Chas Edward Johnston, Esq.; Sir Penrose Goodchild Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B; Right Hon. Lord Magheramorne, K.C.B.; Henry John Norman, Esq.; Howard Potter, Esq; Henry Parkman Sturgis, Esq.

TRUSTEES—Otto August Benecke, Esq.; John Nutt Bullen, Esq.; Frederick J. Edimann, Esq.; Augustus William Gadesden, Esq.; Wilmot Holland, Esq

MANAGERS—City Office (41, Lothbury), W Astle; *Country Department* (41, Lothbury), H. F. Billinghurst; Westminster Branch (1, St. James's Square), G. R Hemmerde; Bloomsbury Branch (214, High Holborn), H. E. Keene; Southwark Branch (6, Borough High Street), J. T. Wallis; Eastern Branch (130, High Street, Whitechapel), C Fisher; St Marylebone Branch (4, Stratford Place, Oxford Street), C. Buttar; Temple Bar Branch (217, Strand), B R. Ketchlee; Lambeth Branch (91, Westminster Bridge Road), C. D Millett; South Kensington Branch (1, Brompton Square), P. N. Herbert; Victoria Street Branch (Victoria Street, S W.), W H. Alexander; Bayswater Branch (Westbourne Grove, W), A H Daws; Holborn Circus and Hatton Garden Branch (114 and 115, Holborn, E.C.), H. R, S Massey; Islington Branch (269 and 270, Upper Street, Islington, N.), I. G. Lindon; Tottenham Court Road and Hampstead Road Branch (44 and 46, Hampstead Road, N W.), A. P. Plante; *Secretary*, Tressilian P. Shipp; *Inspector of Branches*, H. L. Rutter.

The present Subscribed Cap
Shareholders. The sum of £
Surplus Fund is £1,655,6
properly introduced The
panies in England or the Colonies, attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks collects Dividends on Government Funds, Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad, acts as Agents for the receipt of Military and other Pay and Allowances, and generally transacts every description of Banking business. Sums of **£10** and upwards may be deposited repayable at call, sums of **£500** and upwards may be deposited upon seven days' notice of withdrawal. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper Cheques cannot be drawn against Deposit Accounts, nor will Depositors be entitled to any of the usual Banking facilities of a Current Account A receipt is given for each deposit, which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount according to the conditions printed thereon Circular Notes of **£10, £25, and £50** are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America. They are issued free of expense, and are payable by the Agents abroad, at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for commission Letters of Credit are also granted payable at all the Chief Towns and Cities abroad They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches *The Officers of the Bank are not allowed to receive any Christmas Boxes or Gratuities*

LONDON, *October*, 1888, T P SHIPP, *Secretary*

LONDON & SAN FRANCISCO BANK

(*LIMITED*).

Capital, £420,000, in 60,000 Shares of £7 each, fully paid.
RESERVE FUND, £55,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 22, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES HEMERY, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWBOLD, Esq.
ROBERT DAVIE PEEBLES, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
NORMAN DUNNING RIDEOUT, Esq. (California).

Auditors.
LIAM BEVAN, Esq.
QUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

Bankers.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Managing Director—R. D. PEEBLES, Esq. *Secretary*—D. HATCHER, Esq.

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Manager—A. SCRIVENER, Esq.

PORTLAND, OREGON.
Manager—W. MACKINTOSH, Esq.

Agents at New York—Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted, and Telegraphic Remittances made. Approved Bills negotiated or sent for collection, and, generally, Banking business of every description undertaken throughout the Pacific States and Territories.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL: Authorised, £2,000,000; Subscribed and Paid Up, £500,000.

LONDON: 40, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C. West End Branch: 25, COCKSPUR ST., S.W.
EDINBURGH: 23, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.
DUNDEE: 6, PANMURE STREET.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Aden.	Colombo.	Kobe (Hiogo)	Nagasaki.	Seychelles.	Tamatave.
Badulla.	Galle.	Madras.	Newera Ellia.	Shanghai.	Teheran.
Bombay.	Hong Kong.	Mahe.	New York.	Singapore.	Vladivostock.
Bushire.	Jaffna.	Mauritius.	Paris.	Sydney.	Yokohama.
Calcutta.	Kandy.	Melbourne.	San Francisco	Tabreez.	

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3, 4, and 5 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
At 6, 7, and 8 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
At 9 to 12 months' notice, 4½ per cent. per annum
At 3, 5, or 7 years' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Current Accounts opened and cheque-books supplied. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on the minimum monthly balance if not below £100. Advances made against approved banking securities.

Securities bought, sold, and received for safe custody from constituents of the Bank. Interest and dividends collected at a uniform commission of ½ per cent.

Drafts issued upon the Bank's Eastern Branches at current rates, free of commission. Bills collected or negotiated, and every description of exchange business conducted.

The fullest information can be obtained on application at any of the Branches and Agencies, or at the Head Office. GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, *Secretary.*

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000. Reserve Funds, £980,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—1, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS

RICHARD J. ASHTON, Esq.	ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.	EDWARD P. W. MILES, Esq.
CHAS. E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.	WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.	SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart.
FREDERICK G. DALGETY, Esq.	JOHN S. HILL, Esq.	CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
Major FREDERICK FANNING.	Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON	HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

Bankers—The BANK OF ENGLAND, and Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

COLONIAL BRANCHES

VICTORIA.—Melbourne, West Melbourne, South Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Brunswick, Geelong, Ballarat, Maryborough, Egerton, Tarnagulla, Clunes, Daylesford, Stawell (Pleasant Creek), Sandhurst (Bendigo), Rochester, Alexandra, Portland.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney, George Street (Sydney), Newtown, Leichardt, Newcastle, West Maitland, Greta, Young, Burrowa, Grenfell, Forbes, Parkes, Orange, Wagga Wagga, Junee, Cooleman, Hay, Broken Hill, Deniliquin.

QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, South Brisbane, Fortitude Valley, Toowoomba, Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Charters Towers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Port Pirie

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, Fremantle, York, Albany (King George's Sound), Geraldton (Champion Bay), Roebourne and Cossack (North-West Coast).

TASMANIA.—Hobart, Oatlands, Launceston, [Latrobe, Scottsdale.

NEW ZEALAND.—Auckland; Thames; Wellington; Palmerston North; Napier, Port Ahuriri, Hastings (Hawk's Bay); Gisborne (Poverty Bay); Nelson; Blenheim (Marlborough); Church, Southbridge, Lyttelton, Rangiora, Ashburton, Timaru, Waimate (Canterbury); Dunedin, Oamaru, Invercargill (Otago).

FIJI ISLANDS.—Suva.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange upon the Branches are issued by this Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Colonies are purchased or sent for collection

Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest, and for periods which may be ascertained on application

W. R. MEWBURN, *Manager.*

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Established in India in 1844 Registered in London under Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

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ESTABLISHED 1836 *Further Empowered by Special Act of Parliament*, 14 & 15 *Vict cap* 130

CAPITAL £500,000.

The business of this Company consists in the PURCHASE of, or LOANS upon—

REVERSIONARY INTERESTS vested or contingent, in well secured property, also

LIFE INTERESTS in *Possession*, or in *Expectation*

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest, or in consideration of redeemable deferred charges payable upon the *Reversions* falling in

PRESENT INCOMES are likewise granted upon the latter principle to persons entitled to Reversionary interests who may thus obtain an income until their property falls into possession, without being called upon for any payment until that event

Prospectuses and forms of proposal may be obtained from the Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed D A BUMSTED, *Actuary and Secretary.*

BRITISH WORKMAN'S ASSURANCE COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Established 1866. Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862

Chief Offices: BIRMINGHAM.

Branches and Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

Present Annual Income over £200,000

Funds exceed **£105,000**

Claims paid up to present date over **£508,400**

Policies bear a Stated **Surrender Value** Over **£31,000** returned up to present date.

Any Premium taken, from **1d.** per week to **£100** per year

Claims up to **£300** paid at once on satisfactory proof

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H. PORT, Managing Director.

November 1888. **D. A. BECKETT, Secretary.**

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HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

Every Description of LIFE ASSURANCE
and ANNUITY BUSINESS transacted.
REVERSIONS PURCHASED.

The amount of Claims paid exceeds TEN MILLIONS.
The Invested Assets exceed NINE MILLIONS.

Premiums, Ordinary Branch	.. £600,000
Premiums, Industrial Branch	..£3,000,000
Interest	.. £250,000
Total Income	£3,850,000

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon application to the Secretary

Managers—T. C. DEWEY and W. HUGHES. *Secretary*—W. J. LANCASTER.

LIFE INSURANCE AT COST.

ILLUSTRATION—Age 40

Sum Insured	* Total Maximum Annual Cost Second Year	COMPARISON. Average Annual Cost for same Insurance under the Old System	Annual Saving to Members of this Association
£100	£1 14 5	£3 4 5	£1 10 0
500	8 12 1	16 2 1	7 10 0
1,000	17 4 2	32 4 2	15 0 0
3,000	51 12 6	96 12 6	45 0 0
5,000	86 0 10	161 0 10	75 0 0

About One-half the Usual Rates.

The Greatest Success of the Age. Economy, Stability, Security.

Over £1,000,000 paid in Death Claims.

Over £3,000,000 saved to its Members.

* The actual experience has been below the Maximum.

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Chief Office for Great Britain—90, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.
Representatives wanted. **W. H. HAYWARD,** *General Manager.*

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This Society has been Established Forty-five Years, and has issued over 58,000 Policies.

FINANCIAL POSITION ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

THE ANNUAL INCOME for the Year then ending was	**£407,392**
THE ASSURANCE FUND at that date was	**£2,606,573**
THE TOTAL SUM APPORTIONED AS BONUS is	**£1,079,695**
THE TOTAL CLAIMS BY DEATH, paid to Date, were	**£2,895,052**

Every description of Life Assurance Business. Annuities, Endowments, etc., at moderate rates. Policies payable during Lifetime. Non-forfeiture Policies by Limited Payments. Liberal Surrender Values. Claims settled immediately on Proof. Copies of the Report, Balance Sheet, and Prospectus, with all information, forwarded on application to

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ESTABLISHED 1868.

THE LIBERATOR PERMANENT

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SHARES £30 each, receive Interest at Five per cent per Annum. DEPOSITS (£5 and upwards) are a FIRST CHARGE on all the Assets of the Society, and rank PRIOR TO UPWARDS OF ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING OF FULLY PAID-UP SHARES. INTEREST FOUR PER CENT. Sums of £500 and upwards are received on Special Terms (if desired) AT FIVE PER CENT INTEREST.

Figures showing Progress of the Society:—

FOR THE YEAR ENDING	Amount to credit of Investors	Amount due by Mortgagors	Reserve Fund,
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30th June, 1869.	7,398 3 10	7,724 2 3	150 0 0
31st Dec., 1887.	2,275,746 14 6	2,359,860 10 3	75,000 0 0

Town and Country Members enjoy EQUAL FACILITIES, and all business communications are treated as STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Interest paid Half-yearly FREE OF DEDUCTION FOR INCOME TAX. Shares and Ordinary Deposits withdrawable at One Month's notice.

ADVANCE DEPARTMENT.—Liberal Advances made on Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Securities in any part of the United Kingdom. The amount advanced for last year was

UPWARDS OF £450,000 PER ANNUM.

Reports, Prospectuses, and all particulars free on application to the Secretary, **F. H. ROCKE.**

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TEMPERANCE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY,

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Offers Advantages for the Purchase of House Property unsurpassed by any Building Society in London.

Advances to any amount without delay.

The Monthly Repayments for an advance of £100, extending over a period of twelve years, are 19*s.* 6*d.*, or if for fifteen years, 16*s.* 8*d.*

Further reduction in Law Charges.

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Weekly Board Meetings.

Personal application at the Office will frequently save time. but Forms of Application and full particulars are sent free by post when desired.

Deposits received at 3 per cent. Interest.

EDWARD WOOD, Secretary.

The Baptist Missionary Society.

FORMED IN 1792.

ITS present sphere of labour embraces, in Asia—Continental India and the Island of Ceylon, Northern China and Japan; in Africa—the Upper and Lower Districts of the basin of the Congo River; in Europe—Norway, France and Italy; and in the West Indies—Hayti, Trinidad, the Bahamas, San Domingo, and Turk's Islands. It also supports an Institution for training Native Agency in the Island of Jamaica. It has 121 Missionaries, 319 Evangelists, and 490 Mission Stations, in connection with which there are 14,620 Church Members, and a much larger number of adherents.

Income for the year 1887-8, £61,341; expenditure, £67,200.

Treasurer—W. R. RICKETT, Esq.

General Secretary—ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq., F.R.A.S., to whom all Money Orders should be made payable.

Bankers—MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, & CO., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Office—BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, 19, FURNIVAL STREET, HOLBORN, E.C.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of the Baptist Missionary Society, the sum of £ sterling, duty free, to be paid exclusively out of such parts of my personal estate, not specifically bequeathed, as may be lawfully given by will to charity, and not to abate unless there should be no other fund for the payment in full of my other legacies, and in such case only rateably with my other pecuniary or general legacies.

If any friends wish to bequeath property for Translations or Schools, it is only necessary to say instead of the General Fund, the Translation Fund, or the School Fund.

Cottage Homes for 300 Homeless Little Boys, Farningham

Homes for 200 Orphan Boys, Swanley

Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley.

Patrons—The PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES *President*—The EARL OF ABERDEEN

500 Homeless and Orphan Little Boys from all parts of the Kingdom, are Fed, Clothed, Educated, Taught Trades, have Technical Instruction, a Good Outfit, and a Start in Life More than **1,000** sent out

Donations, Subscriptions, Collections, Legacies, are earnestly solicited Life and Annual Subscribers have Votes in proportion to their Contributions

Treasurer—W H. WILLANS, Esq , J P , 3 Copthall Buildings, E C *Bankers*—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, 1, Lombard St ,E.C.

All Communications about Boys, Contributions, or other Kind Gifts, to be addressed to the London Offices, Bank Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL (FOR THE DEFORMED),

234, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, REGENT'S PARK, W

Patron—H R H The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE K G
Supported by Voluntary Contributions

Crippled Children are here Relieved and Cured, and many Patients who were well nigh hopeless cripples, cured by the surgical skill and timely aid of this Charity are now earning a livelihood

The Committee of Management very earnestly appeal for HELP, that the benefits of the Charity may be continued and extended.

£1 1s Annually gives Annual Governorship , £10 10s Donation, "Life Governorship
Letters of recommendation are not compulsory to the necessitous poor

Bankers, Sir S SCOTT Bart and Co , 1, Cavendish Square, W Secretary H CANNING, Esq who will gladly afford every information to those desirous of interesting themselves in the Hospital

A Special Appeal is made for assistance in maintaining the full efficiency of this

The Largest General Hospital in England.
The Largest Hospital for Children.
The Largest Hospital for Jews.

In Patients in 1887 8	8,260
Out Patients in 1887 8	95,760

Average Cost per In Patient, £5 4s 9d

The House Committee most earnestly appeal for Subscriptions as Funds are urgently needed The Expenditure annually is £51 000 the assured Income only £16 480

BANKERS ROBARTS & CO , GLYN & CO
G O ROBERTS, *Secretary*

THE METROPOLITAN DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY,

(Certified under Act 25 and 26 Vict Cap 44)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

15, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.

President—THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND
Chairman of the Committee—CAPT A P H HILBY R N (Governor of Pentonville Prison)
Secretary T RALPH PRICE

THE Committee of Management earnestly appeal for help to enable them to carry on the operations of the Society, which are almost at a standstill for want of funds

The object of the Society is to afford to short termed prisoners an opportunity of retrieving their character, and obtaining honest employment on their discharge from prison

The following is a summary of the Society's work from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1887

Sent to Sea	38
Placed with former Employers	19
Enlisted	
Sent Abroad	
Supplied with Artificial Limb and Work	
Sent to Friends in the Country	32
Assisted with Work, or Stock and Clothes, or Tools	289
Temporary Assistance (travelling expenses, food, etc) given to	31
Total for the year	414

Cheques should be crossed "Messrs Drummond, 49, Charing Cross, S W , and made payable to "The Secretary"

Communications requiring immediate attention should be sent to the "Discharged Prisoners, Home" (which is under the superintendence of Mr WM LANGMAID, the Society's Agent), 22, Stock Orchard Crescent, Caledonian Road, N

LONDON CITY MISSION.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Bankers BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co 54, Lombard Street E C

THE OBJECT OF THIS SOCIETY, established 1835, is to evangelise the masses in the Metropolis, by carrying the Gospel to every house, garret, and cellar, and beseeching men to be reconciled to God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ The number of Missionaries is now 491 Every Missionary visits once a month about 650 families, or 2,900 persons They also meet constantly about Half a Million Working Men in Factories and elsewhere

Special Missionaries have been appointed to various classes, amongst others, to the Bakers, night and day Cabmen, Omnibus Men Canal Boatmen, Soldiers, Sailors, and the Criminal Classes, besides Foreigners from all parts of the world

SUMMARY OF WORK, MARCH 1887 8

Visits and calls paid	3,288,763
Induced to attend Public Worship .	5,447
New Communicants	2,068
Adults visited who died	7,773
Of whom visited by the Missionary only	1,954
Public-houses regularly visited	6,746
Drunkards reclaimed	1,975

A large addition to the number of Missionaries is needed at once It is estimated that about a Million of the Working Classes in London never attend any place of public worship

Office 3, Bridewell Place, London, E C F A BEVAN, *Chairman*

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution.

OFFICES: 200, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.

Patrons—Rt Hon the EARL OF ABERDEEN, Rt Hon LORD EBURY *Treasurer*—THOS SALT Esq

The following Homes are sustained by the General Funds of this Society —

REFORMATORIES:

200, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. | **35, EDEN GROVE, HOLLOWAY.**
MILTON HOUSE, BROMPTON. | **5, PARSON'S GREEN, FULHAM.**

195, HAMPSTEAD ROAD, N W, for Friendless Young Women of Good Character
7, PARSON S GREEN, S W, Training Home for Friendless Girls

OPEN-ALL-NIGHT REFUGE, 37, MANCHESTER STREET, W.C.

These HOMES and REFUGES provide accommodation for nearly 200 inmates
5,000 Meals (about) have to be provided every week

Since September 1857 there have been admitted to the Reformatory Homes .	8,747
To the Preventive Homes	3,148
To the Open all Night Refuge, since its establishment in 1867	13,646

IMMEDIATE ADMISSION is given to all suitable cases applying at any time

The Committee are in URGENT NEED of INCREASED FUNDS to extend the Mission they have undertaken and thus respond to the numerous applications for help Reports, etc, on application

DONATIONS may be s
60, Lombard Street, E C ,
Committee), 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E C ,
Office—200, Euston Road, London, N W

Cheques, and Post Office Orders payable at General Office, should be crossed

FORM OF BEQUEST—"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer of the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, to be applied towards the benevolent purposes of the Institution, the sum of £ , to be paid free of Legacy Duty, out of such part of my personal Estate as by law is applicable to the payment of Charitable Legacies."

THE SALVATION ARMY.

REV. WM. BOOTH, General.

International Headquarters: 101, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.
Telephone No 1906 Telegrams "Salvation, London"

Trade and Publishing Departments: 56 & 96, SOUTHWARK ST., S.E.

Junior Soldiers' **Headquarters: 36, UPPER THAMES ST., E.C.**
This work is rapidly developing, there are now over 800 Junior Corps

The **17 RESCUE HOMES** report a vast and ever-increasing work, with the exceptional success of 75 per cent of the cases dealt with turning out satisfactory

There are **21 SLUM CENTRES**, worked by officers living, helping, and testifying in the midst of poverty's squalor, branches have been established in various large provincial towns

The **FOOD and SHELTER DEPOT**, supplying farthing meals, and Supper, Bed, and Breakfast for 3*d* This winter ('88-89) three or four more depôts will be opened

HOMES OF REST for SICK OFFICERS are established at Pentre, Brighton Hackney, and Clacton-on-Sea

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS		111, Reade Street, New York Telegrams "Salvation, New York
CANADIAN	,,	Salvation Temple, Toronto
SOUTH AFRICAN	,,	Port Elizabeth Telegrams "Salvation, Algoabay"
AUSTRALIAN	,,	122, Stephen Street Melbourne Telegrams "Salvation, Melbourne
NEW ZEALAND	,,	48, Manchester Street, Christchurch
FRENCH and SWISS	,,	Quai de Valmy 187, Paris Telegrams "Salut, Paris"
DANISH	,,	Zinsgade 3, Copenhagen Telegrams "Frelserhaeren, Copenhagen
GERMAN	,,	24, Uhland Strasse, Stuttgart
DUTCH	,,	Rapenberg 44, Amsterdam
INDIAN	,,	Esplanade, Bombay Telegrams "Salvation, Bombay
CEYLON	,,	Colombo
ITALIAN	,,	Viale Princ Margherita 93 95, Rome
JAMAICA	,,	5, Duke Street, Kingston
NORWEGIAN	,,	Grönland, Christiania
SWEDISH	,,	Ostermalmsgatan 33 Stockholm

7,000 *Officers—i e, men and women wholly employed in the work of the Army—hold annually* **2,300,000** *meetings in* **35** *languages in* **32** *countries and colonies, visiting* **3,000,000** *houses in the United Kingdom alone.*

The annual circulation of the **War Cry** *is* **31,000,000, 26** *different editions being published in* **17** *languages*

2,600 *Corps and* **800** *Outposts are established*

700 *Cadets are in training,* **100** *per month being commissioned for the field.*

HELP OF EVERY KIND IS NEEDED.

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City Bank, London.

Cross Cheques and P.O's.

AUDITORS
Messrs. Josiah Beddow & Son,
2, Gresham Buildings, London, E C.

St. Giles' Christian Mission.

Four Special Branches of the Work now Needing Help:—

RELIEF OF GENUINE DISTRESS

(Persons known to our large band of District Visitors).

RESCUE OF FALLEN WOMEN

(The present is a most favourable opportunity for this work).

CHRISTIAN WORK among DISCHARGED PRISONERS

(Daily widening in extent and usefulness).

RESCUE OF BOYS FROM A FIRST CONVICTION

(Most important to save from Prison taint).

DONATIONS in aid of either of above should be sent to the Treasurer, F. A. BEVAN, Esq., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.: or to the Superintendent,

Mr. GEORGE HATTON, 4, Ampton Street, Regent Square.

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Office: SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

President: The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.

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It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grants it insures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

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Life Subscription of	5	5	0	

Contributions are earnestly solicited. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Lombard Street.

WILLIAM TRESIDDER, *Secretary.*

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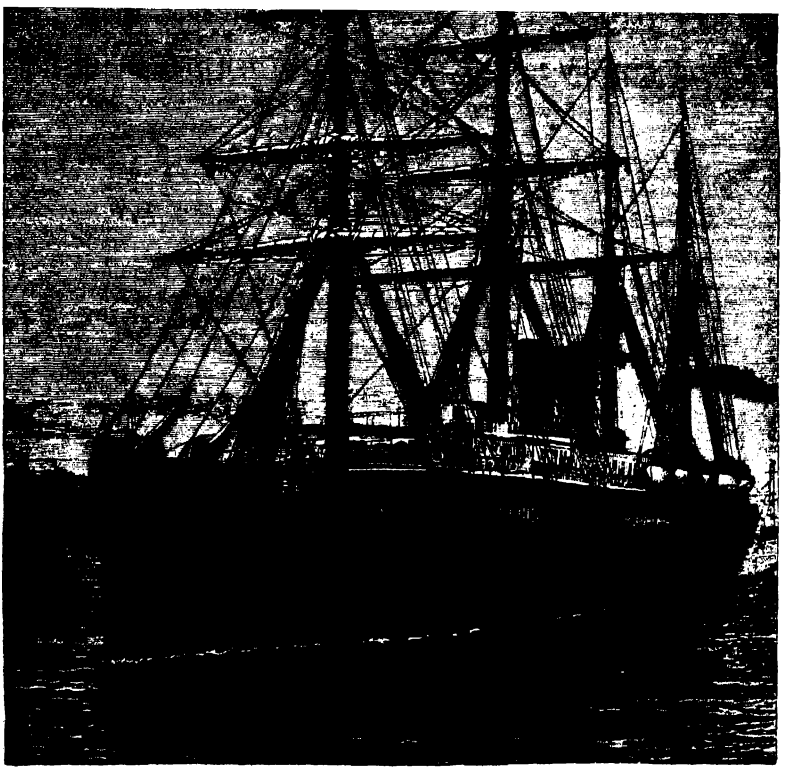
ORIENT LINE.



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A new novel by CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON, Author of "Anne" and "East Angels," will begin in the January Number. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER will contribute a characteristic serial, which, beginning in the April Number, will run through the year. "COMMODUS," a play, by Gen. LEW WALLACE, the Author of "Ben-Hur," will be published in the January Number, with illustrations by J. R. WEGUELIN.

The January Number will contain an illustrated article on MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN IRELAND, by JOHN GEORGE MACCARTHY.

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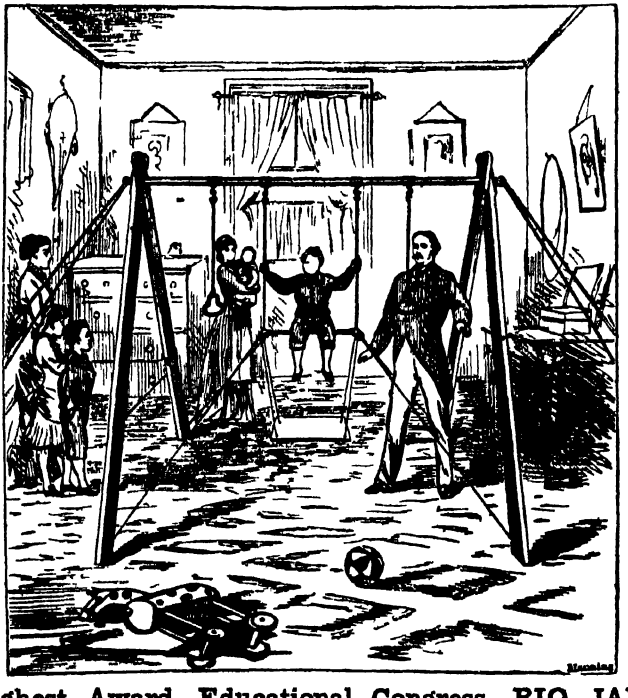

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